HISTORY

OF

CRAWFORD AND CLARK COUNTIES,

ILLINOIS.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

THE history of Crawford and Clark Counties, after months of persistent toil and research, is now completed, and it is believed that no subject of universal public importance or interest has been omitted, save where protracted effort failed to secure reliable results. We are well aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents and numberless conflicting traditions, but claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises. Through the courtesy and assistance generously afforded by the residents of these counties, we have been enabled to trace out and put on record the greater portion of the important events that have transpired in Crawford and Clark Counties up to the present time. And we feel assured that all thoughtful people in these counties, now and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the work and its permanent value.

A dry statement of facts has, as far as possible, been avoided, and incidents and anecdotes have been woven in with facts and statistics, forming a narrative at once instructive and interesting.

We are indebted to Hon. E. Callahan for the chapter on the "Bench and Bar" of Crawford County; to George W. Harper, Esq., for a sketch of "the press," and to Hon. W. C. Wilson for valuable and important historical data; also to Hamilton Sutton, Esq., for his very able general history of Clark County; to H. C. Bradsby, Esq., for the chapter on the "Bench and Bar" of Clark, and to many other citizens of both counties for material aid to our historians in making the proper compilation of facts embodied in the work.

April, 1883. THE PUBLISHERS.

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PART I.

HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

INTRODUCTORY—DESCRIPTIVE—BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY—THE SCIENCE OF GEOLOGY—ITS INFLUENCE ON AGRICULTURE AND CIVILIZATION—GEOLOGY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY—THE COAL MEASURES—OUTCROPS OF COAL—BUILDING STONE—ITS QUALITY AND DURABILITY—IRON ORE—SOILS, TIMBER, ETC., ETC.

"If the events of the past are buried in the waste of ages, there are no landmarks by which to trace the track of time, and no means of understanding the influences which have molded human destiny."—*Dickey.*

THE earliest records of humanity are found in the Sacred Scriptures, and for that reason have a strong claim on our diligent study. Next to inspired history, our own town, our own county, our own State, and our own common country, and the deeds of our forefathers, who first settled and improved the land we call our own, should receive our notice. The history of our age and our locality comes home to us personally. Commonplace as it may seem to us now, in the ages to come it will help to make up a whole; increasing in interest as time reels off the centuries, one after another. It is the actions and deeds of the citizen which speak through some representative whose talent for becoming their advocate has given him a fame justly to be shared by his cotemporaries, and of these, county history is to speak. They constitute the delicate tracery and details of the historic landscape destined some day to be as grand as it is distant. Just as the setting sun bathes every object he leaves behind with a fresher beauty, and more attractive interest, so inscribing upon the historic page glowing views of past scenes, affords a richer enjoyment than when those scenes were enacted. This power of reproduction compensates for the flight of time and the decay of the physical powers. In the annals of a community, fathers being dead, yet speak, and the old man still living loves to rehearse the scenes of his early days. To preserve from oblivion the scenes and the

*By W. H. Perrin.

facts and incidents which have transpired in this section of the country, is the object of this volume.

Not long ago, comparatively, as to the world's chronology, this vast domain, which Columbus promised to give to his king, was an unbroken wilderness, the undisputed home and hunting-ground of savage men. Of this promised land Crawford County comprises but a small and insignificant portion, and its history, since the advent of the pale-face pioneer, is brief and soon told. But there is a page which comes before this, and like the prologue to a drama should be recited first. It is a page which treats of a science that traces the history of the earth back through successive stages of development to its rudimental condition in a state of fusion. The history of any country properly begins with its geological formations, for it is upon them that it depends for the pursuits of its inhabitants and the genius of its civilization. Phases of life and modes of thought are induced by them, which give to different communities and States characters as various as the diverse rocks that underlie them. It is no less true that the moral and intellectual qualities of man depend on material conditions. For instance, where the soil and subjacent rocks are profuse in the bestowal of wealth, man is indolent and effeminate; where effort is required to live he becomes enlightened and virtuous; and when on the sands of the desert labor is unable to procure the necessaries and comforts of life he lives a savage.

"Fifty years ago," says a writer on the subject, "no popular belief was more fixed than that the work of creation was accomplished in six days, each occupying twenty-four hours. Geologists, however, in investigating the structure of the earth, saw that, to account for all the mutations which it has undergone required the lapse of an indefinite period of time, stretching back so far remote as to defy computation. To this requirement every intelligent investigator of this day assents. Geologists now find that the antiquity of man far antedates the era assigned to his creation by the received system of chronology, and submits the evidence of their belief to an enlightened public sentiment. In the silent depths of stratified rocks are the former creations of plants and animals, and even of human remains, which lived and died during the slow dragging centuries of their formation. These fossil remains are fragments of history, which enables the geologist to extend his researches far back into the realms of the past, and not only determine their former modes of life, but study the cotemporaneous history of their rocky beds, and group them into systems."

There is an intimate relation existing between the physical geography and the geological history of every portion of the earth's surface; and in all cases the topographical features of a country are molded by, and therefore must be, to some extent at least, a reflection of its geological structure, and the changes it has undergone from the surface agencies of more modern times. The varied conditions of mountain and valley, deep gorge and level plain, are not the results of chance, but on the contrary, are just as much due to the operations of natural laws, as the rotation of the earth, or the growth and continued existence of the various species of plants and animals which inhabit its surface. Moreover, all the varied conditions of the soil and its productive capacities, which may be observed in different portions even of our own State, are traceable to causes existing in the geological history of that particular region, and to the surface agencies which have served to modify the whole, and prepare the earth for the reception and sustenance of the

existing races of beings.* Hence we see that the geological history of a country determines its agricultural capacities, and also the amount of population which it may sustain, and the general avocation of its inhabitants.

In the topography and geology of Crawford County, we extract most of our facts and information from the new geological survey of the State, recently published, and which does full justice to these subjects. It says: "Crawford County contains seven full and several fractional townships, making an aggregate area of about 438 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Clark County, on the east by the Wabash river, on the south by Lawrence and Richland Counties and on the west by Jaspar County. It is located on the western side of the Wabash river, and is traversed by several small streams tributary thereto. The surface is generally rolling, and was originally mostly covered with timber, a large portion of which, however, has been cleared away and the land brought under cultivation, though there is still remaining an abundance of timber to supply the present and also the prospective demand for many years. The southwest portion of the county from the Shaker Mills on the Embarras river, nearly to Robinson, is quite broken, and there are also belts of broken land of greater or less extent on all the streams. The principal water-courses in the county tributary to the Wabash river are the Embarras, which runs diagonally across the southwestern corner of the county; the North Fork, traversing its western border from north to south; Crooked Creek, also in the southwest part, and Brushy Fork, Lamotte Creek, Sugar Creek, Hutson Creek and a few other smaller streams in the eastern portion of the county. But a small proportion of the land is prairie. The few prairies are generally small, and for the most part rolling, and are mainly confined to the northern and western portions of the county, and to the bottom and terrace lands adjacent to the Wabash river."

Geology.—"The quarternary beds in Crawford County consist of buff or drab marly clays belonging to the Loess, which are found capping the bluffs of the Wabash, and attaining a thickness of ten to twenty feet or more, and from twenty to forty feet of brown gravelly clays and hard-pan, the latter resting upon the bed-rock, or separated from it by a thin bed of stratified sand or gravel. If these beds were found in a vertical section they would show the following order of succession: Buff and drab marly clays or sand, ten to twenty feet; brown and yellow gravelly clays, fifteen to twenty feet; bluish-gray hard-pan, ten to twenty-five feet; sand or gravel three feet. Generally these superficial deposits are thin, and at most places the bed-rock will be found within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface. Small bowlders are frequently met with in the branches, but large ones are quite uncommon, and they are more frequently derived from the limestone and hard sandstone of the adjacent coal measure beds than from the metamorphic rocks beyond the confines of the State, though some of the latter may be seen.

Coal Measures.—"The stratified rocks of this county all belong to the upper coal measures, the lowest beds appearing in the beds of the Wabash river and the highest along the western borders of the county, and include the horizon of coals Nos. 11, 12 and 13 of the Illinois Section. The only knowledge that we have of the underlying formations is derived from a shaft, and boring made at Palestine Landing. The shaft was sunk to reach a coal seam reported in a boring previously made to be four feet thick, and at a depth of 123 feet. The bore was made about a mile and a half northwest of the shaft, and commenced fifteen

*Worthen.

feet below a thin coal which outcrops in the hill above. It was made for oil, during the oil fever, and no great reliance can be placed in the reported thickness or character of the strata penetrated. The shaft was sunk to the horizon of a coal seam reported four feet thick in the bore, but on reaching it in the shaft it proved to be two feet of bituminous shale and six inches of coal. If any reliance can be placed on the reported section of this boring, it must have passed through coals Nos. 10, 9 and 8 of the general section of the Illinois Coal Measures, and it is noticeable that in the shaft sunk at the landing, they found two thin beds of limestone over the coal at the bottom of the shaft, coal No. 9, showing that although this limestone has thinned out very much from what its outcrop shows in Clark County, it has, nevertheless, not quite disappeared. This coal was reported in the boring at four feet, without any recognition of the bituminous shale above it, while in the shaft that was sunk down to this horizon in the anticipation of finding a good seam of coal, the bituminous shale proved to be two feet thick and the coal only six inches. The rotten coal No. 27 in the section heretofore referred to, probably represents coal No. 8, which in Gallatin County is from 50 to 75 feet above No. 7, though no trace of the latter was reported in the bore. The coals intervening between Nos. 8 and 15 are seldom found of sufficient thickness to be worked to advantage except when it can be done by stripping along their outcrops, and here they are of but little value as a resource for fuel. In the western portion of the county but little coal has been found, and only in a single mine, hereafter to be mentioned, has there been any attempt to mine for coal in a systematic way. The exposure in the bluffs just below Palestine Landing show the following beds: No. 1, covered slope of Loess and Drift, fifteen to twenty feet; No. 2, shelly brown limestone, with fossils, two feet; No. 3, bituminous shale and thin coal, No. 12, one to two feet; No. 4, sand shales and sandstone, forty-five to fifty feet: No. 5, bitum nous shale, with numerous fossils, two to three feet; No. 6, coal No. 11; No. 7, hard, dark gray bituminous limestone, two to three feet; No. 8, shale, sixteen to twenty feet. The shelly brown limestone, No. 2 of the foregoing section, contains numerous fossils among which were recognized *Spirifer camratus*, *Productus cortatus*, *P. punctatus*, *P. pattenianus*, *P. longispinus*, *Chonetes Flemingii*, joints and plates of *Crinoids*, *Ordis Pecosi* and some undetermined forms of *bryozoa*. Further west in the county, and in Lawrence also, No. 12 coal is overlaid by a buff calcareous shale, in which *Orthis Pecosi* and *Lophophyllum proliferum* are conspicuous.

"The bituminous shale, No. 5 of the above section was found well exposed at the bridge on Lamotte Creek, on the road from Palestine to the landing, and the following group of fossils were obtained from it at this locality: *Pleurotomoria*, *Aphœurlata*, *B. percariuta*, *P. tabulata*, *P. Graynlleuris*, *Bellerophon carbonauance*, etc., corresponding with the beds at Lawrenceville and Grayville. Numerous bands of carbonate of iron occur in the shales at the base of the above section, both on Lamotte Creek and in the river bank at Palestine Landing.

"Robinson is located on a sandstone deposit overlaying all the rocks found in the bluffs at Palestine Landing, indicating a decided dip of the strata to the westward. The outcrops of sandstone on the small branch of Sugar Creek, which drains the section on which the town is built, show from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness of soft brown rock, in which a few small quarries have been opened. This portion of the bed affords shales, and thin-bedded, rather soft brown sandstone, with some thicker beds toward the

base of the outcrop, which are rather inaccessible from the amount of stripping required to reach them, as well as from the fact that they are partly below the water level in the branch. At Isaac C. Hole's place, north of Robinson, on the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 7, Range 12, more extensive quarries have been opened in this sandstone, and a much greater thickness of strata is exposed. The quarries are on a branch in the timber, but there is almost a continuous outcrop along the branch, nearly to the prairie level, showing the following succession of strata: Shaly sandstone, becoming thicker-bedded and harder toward the bottom, and containing broken plants, thirty to forty feet; massive brown sandstone, (main quarry rock) eight to ten feet; ferruginous pebbly bed, three feet. The massive brown sandstone quarried here is locally concretionary, the concretions being much harder than other portions of the bed, and afford a very durable stone. This sandstone, with the shales usually associated with it, probably attains a maximum thickness of sixty to eighty feet, and fills the intervening space between coals Nos. 12 and 13 of the general section. It has been penetrated in sinking wells on the prairie in many places north and northwest of Robinson. Law's coal bank, formerly known as Eaton's bank, is on the southwest part of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 13. The coal is a double seam, about three feet thick, with a parting of bituminous shale from two or three inches to two feet in thickness. It is overlaid here by shale and a hard, dark, ash-gray limestone, destitute of fossils. One mile up the creek from this mine the coal is said to pass into a bituminous shale. The coal obtained here is rather soft, and subject to a good deal of waste in mining; but as the mine was not in operation there was no opportunity of judging of its average quality. A section of the creek bluff at the mine shows the following order: Gravelly clays of the drift, ten to fifteen feet; hard, dark, ash-gray limestone, one to one and a half feet; hard, siliceous shales, with nodules, half a foot; coal, with shale parting, three feet. A boring was made here by the proprietor, and a thicker seam was reported to have been found some forty feet below; but if this report is correct, the sandstone usually intervening between coals Nos. 12 and 13 is here much below its average thickness, and no such coal is known to outcrop in the county. However, local coals are sometimes developed which only cover very limited areas, and this may be a case of that kind.

"Four miles southwest of Robinson, a bed of hard, dark-gray bituminous limestone outcrops in the bed of Turkey Creek, and has been quarried for building stone, for which purpose it is but poorly adapted, as it splits to fragments after a limited exposure to the elements. The rock occurs in a single stratum about eighteen inches thick, overlaid by a brown calcareous shale, filled with nodules of argillaceous limestone. The shale contained numerous specimens of *Lophophyllum proliferum*, associated with joints *Lennoidea*. The foundation stone for the court house at Robinson was obtained here. This limestone may overlay a thin coal, but it could not be learned that any seam had been found in this vicinity. In the western portion of the county outcrops are rare, and so widely separated that no continuous section could be made.

"On section 4, in Hutsonville township, at W. D. Lamb's place, a bed of limestone is found underlaid by five or six feet of blue shale and a thin coal. In a well sunk here the limestone was found to be five feet in thickness, a tough, fine grained, dark-grayish rock, containing no well preserved fossils. On Mr. Evans' place, just over the line of Clark County, on section 34, township 8, range 12,

heavy masses of limestone are to be seen along the creek valley. It is a massive, gray, brittle rock, and contains *Athyris subtilita*, *Spirifer cameratus and Productus longispri-nus.* A mile and a half further up the creek this limestone is found in place, and is burned for lime by Mr. Drake. These lime-stones belong, probably, below the sandstone, which is found at Robinson and at Hole's quarry. At Lindley's mill, on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 8, and range 13, a hard, dark gray limestone was found in the bed of the creek, only about two feet in thickness of its upper portion being exposed above the creek bed. A quarter of a mile south of the mill, at Mr. Reynolds' place, coal is mined by stripping along the bed of a branch. The coal is from 15 to 18 inches, overlaid by two or three feet of blue shale, and a gray limestone filled with large *Producti*, *Athyrus subtilita*, *etc.*, *Productus costatus*, with its long spines, seemed to be the most abundant species. This limestone, and the underlying coal, it is believed, represents the horizon of the upper coal in the bluff at Palestine landing, and No. 12 of the general section.

"At Martin's mill on Brushy Fork, near the south line of the county, the limestone and shale found at the Lamotte Creek bridge, and also at Lawrenceville, representing the horizon of coal No. 11, is well exposed. The upper bed is there about a quarter of a mile from the creek, and at a somewhat higher level apparently, than the sandstone, No. 2 forming the top of the bluff; but the intervening space could not be more than ten to fifteen feet. Pockets of coal were found here in the con-cretionary sandstone; but although dug into for coal, they proved to be of very limited extent. The micaceous sandstone No. 3 of the section, affords some very good building stone, and some of the thin layers are distinctly ripple-marked. The calcareous shale afforded numerous fossils of the same species found at the Lamotte Creek bridge.

"At Mr. Nettles' place, on the northeast quarter of section 24, township 5, range 12, coal has been mined for several years. The coal is about eighteen inches thick and has a roof of fine black slate, resembling cannel coal, nearly as thick as the coal itself. The black slate is overlaid by two or three feet of cal-careous shale, containing *Orthis Pecosi*, *Retzia Mormoni*, and joints and plates of *Len-noidea.* This coal is probably the same as that near the top of the hill at Palestine land-ing, and No. 12 of the Illinois section. Prof. Cox reports the following outcrop in the county: In the hill east of the Shaker mill, section 32, township 5 and range 12, a soft yellowish massive sandstone, forming cliffs along the ravines, and in places wethering into rock houses, or over-like cavities. Sec-tion here is as follows: soft and covered space, five feet; flaggy sandstone in two to eight inch layers, eight feet; solid-bedded sand-stone, thirteen feet. Sandy shales, flagstones and an occasional showing of massive soft sand-stone, form the prominent geological features of the southern and western portions of the county. Around Hebron, four miles south of Robinson, massive sandstone forms cliffs fif-teen to twenty feet high, probably a contin-uation of the rocks seen at the Shaker mill. Two miles and a half southeast of Bellair is the following section, at Goodin's coal bank: Slope of the hill, twenty feet; hard blue argil-laceous shale, ten feet; coal breaks in small fragments, one to one and a half feet. This mine is worked by a shaft. A quarter of a mile below, on Willow Creek, the same seam is worked on Mr. Matheney's place by strip-ping, where the coal is of the same thickness. This coal must be as high in the series as No. 13 or 14 of the general section and may be the coal mined near Newton and New Liberty, in Jasper County.

Coal.—"As stated in a preceding page, all the stratified rocks in the county, belong to the upper coal measures, extending from coals No. 11 to 14 inclusive; and as these seams are usually too thin to be worked in a regular way, no valuable deposit of coal is likely to be found outcropping at the surface in the county. The seam at Mr. Law's place northeast of Robinson, is said to attain a local thickness of three feet, and may be successfully mined, when the coal is good. When the demand for coal shall be such as to justify deep mining, the lower coals may be reached at a depth of from four to six hundred feet. Their nearest approach to the surface is along the valley of the Wabash river, and the depth would be increased to the westward by the dip of the strata and the elevation of the surface.

Building Stone.—"The best building stone to be found in the county comes from the heavy bed of sandstone above coal No. 12, which outcrops at various places in the county, and especially at Mr. Hole's quarries, north of Robinson. At some locations, a fair article of thin bedded micaceous sandstone is found between coals 11 and 12, as at Martin's mill, on Brushy Fork, near the south line of the county. These sandstones afford a cheap and durable material for foundation walls, bridge abutments, etc. The limestone four miles west of Robinson, that was used in the foundation walls of the court house, is liable to split when exposed to the action of frost and water; and although seeming hard and solid, when freshly quarried, will not withstand exposure as well as the sandstone, if the latter is carefully selected. The limestone at Reynolds' coal bank, near Lindley's mill, stands exposure well, and will afford a durable building stone.

Iron Ore.—"The shales associated with coal No. 11 usually contain more or less carbonate of iron, and at the locality below the bridge on Lamotte Creek, near Palestine landing, the quality seemed to be sufficient to justify an attempt to utilize it. The shale in the bank of the creek shows a perpendicular face of fifteen to twenty feet, and the bands of ore toward the bottom of the bed would afford from twelve to eighteen inches of good ore in a thickness of about six feet of shale. At the river bank just below the landing, this shale outcrops again, and the iron nodules are abundant along the river bank, where they have been washed out of the easily decomposed shale. Good brick clay can be found in the sub-soil of the uplands, and sand is found both in the Loess deposits of the river bluffs, and in the beds of the streams."

Soil and Timber.—From Hutsonville south there is a belt of alluvial bottom and terrace land, from one to three miles in width, extending to the mouth of Lamotte Creek, a distance of about ten miles. This is mostly prairie, and the soil is a deep, sandy loam, and very productive. The upland prairies have a chocolate-colored soil, not so rich as the black prairie soils of Central Illinois, but yielding fair crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover, etc. On the timbered lands the soil is somewhat variable. Where the surface is broken the soil is thin, but on the more level portions where the growth is composed in part of black walnut, sugar tree, linden, hackberry and wild cherry; the soil is very productive, and yields annually large crops of all the cereals usually grown in this latitude.

The varieties of timber observed in this county are the common species of oak and hickory, black and white walnut, white and sugar maple, slippery and red elm, honey locust, linden, hackberry, ash, red birch, cottonwood, sycamore, coffeenut, black gum, pecan, persimmon, pawpaw, red thorn, crab apple, wild plum, sassafras, red bud, dogwood, iron wood, etc., etc.

CHAPTER II.*

PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTRY—THE MOUND BUILDERS—RELICS AND WORKS OF THE LOST RACE—THE MEROM MOUNDS—EARTHWORKS AND MOUNDS AT HUTSONVILLE—OTHER RELICS, ETC.—THE INDIANS—DELAWARES AND KICKAPOOS—THEIR POSSESSION OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THEIR TRIBES, ETC.—LOCAL FACTS AND TRADITIONS.

"The verdant hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil
Where once the red man used to reign."

LONG ago, before this country was possessed by the red Indian, it was occupied by another race—the Mound Builders—whose works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found in the United States. These relics and works of a lost race, antedate the most ancient records, and their character can only be partially gleaned from the internal evidences which the works themselves afford. Of the strange people who reared them, we know absolutely nothing beyond conjecture. If we knock at their tombs, no spirit comes back with a response, and only a sepulchral echo of forgetfulness and death reminds us how vain is the attempt to unlock the mysterious past upon which oblivion has fixed its seal. How forcibly their bones, moldering into dust in the mounds they heaped up, and the perishing relics they left behind them, illustrate the transitory character of human existence. Generation after generation lives, moves and is no more; time has strewn the track of its ruthless march with the fragments of mighty empires; and at length not even their names nor works have an existence in the speculations of those who take their places.

Modern investigations have thrown much light upon the origin of the human race. A writer upon the pre-historic period, says: "The combined investigations of geologists and ethnologists have developed facts which require us to essentially modify our pre-existing views as to the length of time during which the human race has occupied our planet. That man lived at a time far too remote to be embraced in our received system of chronology, surrounded by great quadrupeds which have ceased to exist, under a climate very different from what now prevails, has been so clearly demonstrated that the fact must now be accepted as a scientific truth. Revelations so startling, have been received with disquiet and distrust by those who adhere to the chronology of Usher and Petarius, which would bring the various migrations of men, the confusion of tongues, the peopling of continents, the development of types, and everything relating to human history, within the short compass of little more than four thousand years.

"Those great physical revolutions in Europe, such as the contraction of the glaciers within narrow limits, the gradual change of the Baltic from salt to brackish water, the submergence and subsequent elevation of a

* By W. H. Perrin.

large portion of southern Russia and northern Germany, the conversion of a portion of the bed of the Mediterranean Sea into the desert of Sahara, the severance of France from England, Europe from Africa and Asia from Europe, by the Straits of Dover, Gibralter and the Dardanelles, and the dying out of the volcanic fires of Auvergne—all these great physical changes which geologists, by universal consent, admitted were infinitely older than any authentic history or tradition, must now be comprehended in the Human Epoch."

Says Sir John Lubbock: "Ethnology is passing through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged, and the new views in reference to the Antiquity of Man, though still looked upon with distrust and apprehension, will, I doubt not, in a few years, be regarded with as little disquietude as are now those discoveries in astronomy and geology which at one time excited even greater opposition." However strange these new views may appear, they but prove the origin of man at a time, as previously stated, far too remote to be embraced in the "received system of chronology." Speaking of the ruins of the magnificent cities of Central America, Davidson says: "The mind is almost startled at the remoteness of their antiquity, when we consider the vast sweep of time necessary to erect such colossal structures of solid masonry, and afterward convert them into the present utter wreck. Comparing their complete desolation with the ruins of Baalbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, they must have been old when the latter were being built."

The relics and ruins left by the Mound Builders—the lost race which now repose under the ground—consist of the remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds. The farthest of these discovered in a northeastern direction was near Black River, on the south side of Lake Ontario. From this point they extend in a southwestern direction, by way of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan, into South America. Commencing in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., there was a chain of these forts and earthworks, extending more than fifty miles southwesterly, and not more than four or five miles apart, evidently built by a people "rude in the arts and few in numbers." Particularly in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys are located many of these works, and some of the most extensive known to exist. "One of the most august monuments of remote antiquity," says Foster, "to be found in the whole country, may still be seen in West Virginia, near the junction of Grave Creek and the Ohio River. According to actual measurement it has an altitude of ninety feet, a diameter at the base of 100 feet, at the summit of forty-five, while a partial examination has disclosed within it the existence of many thousands of human skeletons." In the State of Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum, among a number of curious works, was a rectangular fort containing forty acres, encircled by a wall of earth ten feet high, and perforated with openings resembling gateways. In the mound near the fort were found the remains of a sword, which appeared to have been buried with the owner. Resting on the forehead were found three large copper bosses, plated with silver, and attached to a leather buckler. Near the side of the body was a plate of silver, which had perhaps been the upper part of a copper scabbard, portions of which were filled with iron rust, doubtless the remains of a sword.

The earthworks which seem to have been erected as means of defense, usually occupy hill-tops and other situations easily fortified, to put it in modern terms. In Ross County, Ohio, is a fair illustration of this class, and is

thus described by Squier and Davis, two eminent archæologists: "This work occupies the summit of a lofty, detached hill, twelve miles westward from the city of Chillicothe, near the village of Bourneville. The hill is not far from one hundred feet in perpendicular height, and is remarkable, even among the steep hills of the west, for the general abruptness of its sides, which at some points are absolutely inaccessible. * * * * The defenses consist of a wall of stone, which is carried round the hill a little below the brow; but at some places it rises, so as to cut off the narrow spurs, and extends across the neck that connects the hill with the range beyond." Nothing like a true wall, however, exists there now, but the "present appearance is rather what might have been expected from the falling outward of a wall of stones, placed, as this was, upon the declivity of a hill." The area inclosed by this wall was 140 acres, and the wall itself was two miles and a quarter in length. Trees of the largest size now grow upon these ruins. On a similar work in Highland County, Ohio, Messrs. Squier and Davis found a large chestnut tree, which they supposed to be 600 years old. "If to this we add," they say, "the probable period intervening from the time of the building of this work to its abandonment, and the subsequent period up to its invasion by the forest, we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that it has an antiquity of at least one thousand years. But when we notice, all around us, the crumbling trunks of trees, half hidden in the accumulating soil, we are induced to fix on an antiquity still more remote."

At Merom, Indiana, are works of a very interesting character, which have been thoroughly investigated and described by scientists. These works have yielded a number of skulls, which, says Foster, "will form the basis of certain ethnic speculations as to the character of the Mound Builder, and his affiliation with other distinct and widely disseminated peoples." Mr. F. W. Putnam thus describes them: "The fort is situated on a plateau of Loess, about 120 feet in height above low water, on the east bank of the river. On the river side, the bank, which principally consists of an outcrop of sandstone, is very steep, and from the western line of the fortification, while deep ravines add to its strength on the other side; the weak points being strengthened by earthworks. The general course of the work is from the north, where it is very narrow, not over fifty feet, owing to the formation of the plateau, south along the river bank about 725 feet to its widest portion, which is here about 375 feet east and west. From this point it follows a deep ravine southerly about 460 feet to the entrance end of the fort. The bank traversed by the entrance road is here much wider than at other portions, and along its outer wall, running eastward, are the remains of what was evidently once a deep ditch. The outer wall is about thirty feet wide, and is now about one and a half feet high; a depressed portion of the bank, or walk-way, then runs parallel with the outer wall, and the bank is then continued for about twenty feet further into the fort, but of slightly less height than the front. Through the center of these banks there are the remains of a distinct road-way, about ten feet in width. From the northeastern corner of this wide wall the line continues northwesterly about 350 feet, along the eastern ravine, to a point where there is a spring, and the ravine makes an indenture of nearly 100 feet to the southwest. The mouth of the indenture is about 75 feet in width, and the work is here strengthened by a double embankment. The natural line of the work follows this indenture, and then continues in the same northerly course along the banks of the ravine to the

narrow portion of the plateau, about 550 feet, to the starting point. There is thus a continual line, in part natural and in part artificial, which, if measured in all its little ins and outs, would not be far from 2,450 feet. Besides the spring mentioned as in the indenture of the eastern ravine, there is another spring in the same ravine, about 175 feet to the north of the first, and a third in the southwestern corner of the work. Looking at all the natural advantages offered by this location, it is the one spot of the region, for several miles along the river, that would be selected to-day for the erection of a fortification in the vicinity, with the addition of the possession of a small eminence to the north, which in these days of artillery would command the fort. Having this view in mind, a careful examination was made of the eminence mentioned, to see if there had been an opposing or protective work there, but not the slightest indication of earthwork fortification or mounds of habitation was discovered. * * * * On crossing the outer wall, a few low mounds are at once noticed, and all around are seen large, circular depressions. At the southern portion of the fort, these depressions, of which there are forty-five in all, are most numerous, thirty-seven being located on the northern side of the indenture of the eastern ravine. These depressions vary in width from ten to twenty-five or thirty feet, and are irregularly arranged. One of the six depressions opposite the indenture of the eastern ravine is oval in shape, and is the only one that is not nearly circular, the others varying but a foot or two in diameter. Two of these depressions were dug into, and it was found that they were evidently once large pits that had gradually been filled by the hand of time with the accumulation of vegetable matter and soil that had been deposited by natural action alone. In some instances large trees are now growing in the pits, and their many roots make digging difficult. A trench was dug across one pit, throwing out the soil carefully until the former bottom was reached at a depth of about five feet. On this bottom, ashes and burnt clay gave evidence of an ancient fire; and at a few feet on one side, several pieces of pottery, a few bones of animals, and one stone arrow-head were found. A spot had evidently been struck where food had been cooked and eaten; and though there was not time to open other pits, there is no doubt but that they would tell a similar story; and the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the fact is, that these pits were the *houses* of the inhabitants or defenders of the fort, who were probably further protected from the elements and the arrows of assailants by a roof of logs and bark or boughs. The great number of the pits would show that they were not for a definite and general purpose; and their regular arrangement would indicate that they were not laid out with the sole idea of acting as places of defense; though those near the walls of the fort might answer as covers, from which to fire on an opposing force beyond the walls; and the six pits near the eastern indenture, in front of three of which there are traces of two small earth-walls, would strengthen this view of the use of those near the embankment. The five small mounds were situated in various parts of the inclosure. The largest was nearly fifty feet in diameter and was probably originally not over ten feet in height. It had been very nearly dug away in places, but about one fifth of the lower portion had not been disturbed. From this was exhumed one nearly perfect human skeleton, and parts of several others that had been left by former excavators. This mound also contained several bones of animals, principally of deer, bear, opossum and turtles; fragments of pottery, one arrow-head, a few flint chips and a number of thick shells of *unios*,

two of which had been bored near the hinge. This mound has yielded a number of human bones to the industry of Dr. H. Frank Harper. The second mound, which was partly opened, was some twenty-five feet in diameter and a few feet in height, though probably once much higher. In this a number of bones of deer and other animals were found, several pieces of pottery, a number of shells and a few human bones. The other three mounds, one of which is not over ten or twelve feet in diameter and situated the farthest north, were not examined internally. The position of all the mounds within the inclosure, is such as to suggest that they were used as observatories; and it may yet be questioned if the human and other remains found in them were placed there by the occupants of the fort, or are to be considered under the head of *intrusive* burials by the later race. Perhaps a further study of the bones may settle the point. That two races have buried their dead within the inclosure is made probable by the finding of an entirely different class of burials at the extreme western point of the fortification. At this point Dr. Harper, the year previous, had discovered three stone graves, in which he found portions of the skeletons of two adults and one child. These graves, the stones of one being still in place, were found to be made by placing thin slabs on end, forming the sides and ends, the tops being covered by other slabs, making a rough stone coffin in which the bodies had been placed. There was no indication of any mound having been erected, and they were placed slightly on the slope of the bank. This kind of burial is so distinct from that of the burials in the mound, that it is possible that the acts may be referred to two distinct races who have occupied the territory successively, though they may prove to be of the same time, and simply indicate a special mode, adopted for a distinctive purpose."

We have devoted considerable space to the Merom Mounds, from the fact that their near proximity renders them of peculiar interest in the history of Crawford County, more especially, as another group of mounds on the west side of the Wabash, near Hutsonville, were investigated and described by the party to whom we are indebted for the foregoing description of the works near Merom. Of the mounds near Hutsonville, the same authority says: "A group of fifty-nine mounds is to be seen a few miles up the river from Merom, on the Illinois side at Hutsonville. The relative position and size of the mounds are shown by a cut from a plan made by Mr. Emerton. This group commences just beyond the river-terrace, and widens out to the east and west, covering a distance of about 1,000 feet from the mound on the extreme east to that furthest west, and continues southward, back from the river, on the second or prairie-terrace, some 1,400 or 1,500 feet. The greater number of the mounds forming the group are situated in the northern half of the territory covered, while only ten are on the south of this central line. The mounds are very irregularly disposed over the territory included in the limits, and vary in size from fourteen to eighteen feet to forty-five or fifty in diameter, and are now from a foot and a half to five feet in height, though probably formerly much higher. Four of the mounds at the southern portion of the group were surrounded by a low ridge, now somewhat indistinct, but still in places about a foot in height. These ridges are composed of dirt, evidently scooped up from round the base of the mound, as between the ridge and the mound there is still a slight and even depression. The ridges about the southernmost mounds have openings nearly facing each other, while the one to the north of them has the ridge broken on both the eastern and western sides, and the one still further to the north has the ridge entire.

"In referring to this group of mounds I have called them mounds of habitation, and it seems as if that was most likely to have been their use. First, from the character of the surrounding country, which is level, and only some twenty-five or thirty feet above the present level of the river, with every indication of a clear, damp soil in former times, though the part now under cultivation is covered with a heavy growth of trees, several large trees even growing immediately on some of the mounds. What would be more natural to persons wishing to avail themselves of this terrace-prairie and proximity to the river, than to make a mound on which to erect their dwelling?

"Secondly, their great variation in size and irregularity in position would indicate that a number of persons had got together for some common purpose, and each family working with a common view to provide for certain ends, had erected a mound, varying in size according to the number at work upon it, or the degree of industry with which its makers worked during the time at their disposal.

"Thirdly, four of the mounds were most carefully examined, to ascertain if they were places of burial, one of them being opened by digging a trench through it some three or four feet in width, and to a depth of about one to two feet below the level of the surface on which the mound was built. The other three were opened from the top, by digging down in the center until the original underlined surface was reached. None of these excavations brought a single bone or an implement of any kind to light, but, on the contrary, showed that the mounds had been made of various materials at hand, and in one case ashes were found which had probably been scraped up with other material and thrown upon the heap.

"Fourthly, the ridge surrounding four of the mounds may be the dirt thrown up to help support a palisade or stake fence enclosing these particular mounds for some special purpose. The absence of human remains and all refuse in the shape of kitchen heaps, as well as implements, would seem to indicate that it was a place of resort at special seasons, or for some particular purpose. That the mounds are of quite ancient date there can be no question; but beyond the fact that at least a second growth of trees has taken place on some of them, we have no data for indicating their age."

There are no other mounds or earthworks, so far as we have been able to learn, in the county. But in many portions of the State they are numerous, and in some very large. Between Alton and East St. Louis there is a group containing some sixty odd structures in which is included the great mound of Cahokia, which is denominated the "monarch of all similar structures in the United States." But our space will not admit of further description of the works and relics left by this strange people—works that contain no inscriptions which, like those found on the plains of Shinar, or in the valley of the Nile, can unfold the mysterious of by-gone centuries. The questions, who were the Mound Builders? who reared these mysterious structures? have never been satisfactorily answered. We can only exclaim with Bryant—

"A race that long has passed away
Built them, a disciplined and populous race,
Heaped with long toil the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon."

Following the Mound Builders, and supposed by some writers to have been their conquerors, came the red Indians, the next occupants of this country. They were found here by the Europeans, but how long they had been in possession of the country, there is no means of knowing. Like their precur-

sors, the Mound Builders, "no historian has preserved the story of their race." The question of the origin of the Indian has long interested archæologists, and is one of the most difficult they have been called on to answer. It is believed by some that they were an original race indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and even when tradition is wanting, any attempt to point out the particular theater of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. The exact place of their origin, doubtless, will never be known, yet the striking coincidences of physical organization between the oriental types of mankind point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place from whence they emigrated. Instead of 1,800 years, the time of their roving in the wilds of America, as determined by Spanish interpretation of their pictographic records, the interval has perhaps been thrice that period. Scarcely three thousand years would suffice to blot out every trace of the language they brought with them from the Asiatic cradle of the race, and introduce the present diversity of aboriginal tongues. Like their oriental progenitors, they have lived for centuries without progress, while the Caucasian variety of the race, under the transforming power of art, science and improved systems of civil polity, have made the most rapid advancement. At the time of their departure eastward a strong current of emigration flowed westward to Europe, making it a great arena of human effort and improvement. Thence proceeding further westward, it met, in America, the midway station in the circuit of the globe, the opposing current direct from Asia. The shock of the first contact was the beginning of the great conflict which has since been waged by the rival sons of Shem and Japheth.*

The first thought of the red men, when hostilities commenced on the Atlantic border, was to retire westward. From the eastern shores of the continent they were pressed backward toward the setting sun, strewing their path with the bones and skeletons of their martyred warriors. They crossed the Alleghanies, and, descending the western slope, chanting the death-songs of their tribe, they poured into the Mississippi Valley. Halting upon the prairies of the "Illini," amid the forests that bounded the southern streams and shaded the luxurious valleys, the warlike Delawares and the bloodthirsty Kickapoos made the last home of their own choosing. How long they occupied this section of the State, is not definitely known, for no rude pyramid of stone or "misshapen tomb," with traditional narratives transmitted by hereditary piety from age to age, tell the exact period of time when they first planted their wigwams on the banks of the Embarras and the Wabash. It is enough to say, however, that they were not allowed to remain here in peace. From across the ocean the colonists of a new and powerful people came, and effected a lodgment at isolated spots within hearing of the roar of the Atlantic surf. They grew into a great multitude, and like the little stone cut out of the mountains by unseen hands, were rolling on as a mighty avalanche, overwhelming all in its way. In the early glimmering of the nineteenth century, the Indians were forced to take up their line of march from southern Illinois, nor allowed to pause, until far beyond the great Father of Waters.

The Indians occupying this portion of Illinois, when the first actual settlers came to

* Davidson.

the territory, were the Delawares and Kickapoos, with occasional small bands from other tribes. The Delawares called themselves *Lenno Lenape*, which signifies "original" or "unmixed" men. "When first met with by Europeans," says Gallatin, "they occupied a district of country bounded easterly by the Hudson River and the Atlantic; on the west their territories extended to the ridge separating the flow of the Delaware from the other streams emptying into the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay." The Delawares had been a migratory people. According to their own traditions, many hundred years ago, they resided in the western part of the continent; thence, by slow emigration, they reached the Alleghany River, so called from a nation of giants, the "Allegewi," against whom they (the Delawares) and the Iroquois (the latter also emigrants from the west) carried on successful war; and still proceeding eastward, settled on the Delaware, Hudson, Susquehanna, and Potomac Rivers, making the Delaware the center of their possessions. By the other Algonquin tribes the Delawares were regarded with the utmost respect and veneration. They were called "fathers," "grandfathers," etc.*

The Quakers who settled Pennsylvania treated the Delawares in accordance with the rules of justice and equity. The result was that, during a period of sixty years, peace and the utmost harmony prevailed. This is the only instance in the settling of America by the English, where uninterrupted friendship and good will existed between the colonists and the aboriginal inhabitants. Gradually, and by peaceable means, the Quakers obtained possession of the greater part of their territory, and the Delawares were in the same situation as other tribes—without lands, without means of subsistence, and were threatened with starvation.

The territory claimed by the Delawares subsequent to their being driven westward from their former possessions, by their old enemies, the Iroquois, is established in a paper addressed to Congress, May 10, 1779, from delegates assembled at Princeton, N. J. The boundaries as declared in the address were as follows: "From the mouth of the Alleghany River at Fort Pitt, to the Venango, and from thence up French Creek, and by Le Bœuf (the present site of Waterford, Penn.) along the old road to Presque Isle, *on the east;* the Ohio River, including all the islands in it, from Fort Pitt to the Ouabache, *on the south;* thence up the River Ouabache to that branch, Ope-co-mee-cah, (the Indian name of White River, Indiana,) and up the same to the head thereof; from thence to the headwaters and springs of the Great Miami, or Rocky River; thence across to the headwaters of the most northeastern branches of the Scioto River; thence to the westernmost springs of the Sandusky River; thence down said river, including the islands in it and in the little lake (Sandusky Bay), to Lake Erie, *on the west and northwest*, and Lake Erie, *on the north.*" These boundaries contain the cessions of lands made to the Delaware Nation by the Wyandotts, the Hurons, and Iroquois. The Delawares, after Gen. Wayne's signal victory in 1794, came to realize that further contests with the American colonies would be worse than useless. They, therefore, submitted to the inevitable, acknowledged the supremacy of the whites, and desired to make peace with the victors. At the close of the treaty at Greenville, made in 1795 by Gen. Wayne, Bu-kon-ge-he-las, a Delaware chief of great influence in his tribe, spoke as follows: "Father, your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience daily proofs of

* Taylor's History.

your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. All who know me, know me to be a man and a warrior, and I now declare that I will, for the future, be as steady and true friend to the United States as I have, heretofore, been an active enemy."

This promise of Bu-kon-ge-he-las was faithfully kept by his people. They evaded all the efforts of the Shawanee prophet, Tecumseh, and the British, who endeavored to induce them, by threats or bribes, to violate it. They remained faithful to the United States during the war of 1812, and, with the Shawanees, furnished some very able warriors and scouts, who rendered valuable service to the United States during this war. After the Greenville treaty the great body of Delawares removed to their lands on White River, Indiana, whither some of their people had preceded them, while a large body of them crossed the Wabash into Southern Illinois. They continued to reside on White River and the Wabash, and their branches, until 1819, when most of them joined the band emigrating to Missouri, upon the tract of land granted by the Spanish authorities in 1793, jointly to them and the Shawanese. Others of their number who remained behind, scattered themselves among the Miamis, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, while others, including the Moravian converts, went to Canada.

The majority of the nation, in 1829, settled on the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. They numbered about 1,000, were brave, enterprising hunters, cultivated lands and were friendly to the whites. In 1853 they sold the Government all the lands granted them, excepting a reservation in Kansas. During the late Rebellion, they sent to the United States army 170 out of their 200 able-bodied men. Like their ancestors, they proved valiant and trustworthy soldiers.

The Kickapoos, who also dwelt in this portion of the State, were but a remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians. The following bit of history contains some items of interest: In 1763 the Kickapoos occupied the country southwest of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. They subsequently moved further south, and at a more recent date dwelt in portions of the territory on the Mackinaw and Sangamon Rivers, and had a village on Kickapoo Creek, and at Elkhart Grove, from which they roamed southward hunting game. They were more civilized, industrious, energetic and cleanly than the neighboring tribes, and, it may also be added, more implacable in their hatred of the Americans. They were among the first to commence battle, and the last to submit and enter into treaties. Unappeasable enmity led them into the field against Gens. Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, and to be first in all the bloody charges on the field of Tippecanoe. They were prominent among the Northern Nations, which, for more than a century, waged an exterminating war against the Illinois Confederacy. Their last hostile act of this kind was perpetrated in 1805, against some poor Kaskaskia children whom they found gathering strawberries on the prairie above the town which bears the name of their tribe. Seizing a considerable number of them, they fled to their villages before the enraged Kaskaskias could overtake them and rescue their offspring. During the years 1810 and 1811, in conjunction with the Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Ottawas, they committed so many thefts and murders on the frontier settlements that Gov. Edwards was compelled to employ military force to suppress them. When removed from Illinois they still retained their old animosities against the Americans, and went to Texas, then a province of Mexico, to get beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

S. B. Strawbridge

CHAPTER III.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY BY WHITE PEOPLE—THE EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS—THEIR CLAIM TO ILLINOIS—GEN. CLARK'S EXPEDITION TO KASKASKIA—EMIGRANTS FROM THE STATES—FORT LAMOTTE AND THE RANGERS—THE CULLOMS AND OTHER PIONEERS—THE HUTSON FAMILY—THEIR MURDER BY INDIANS—PIONEER LIFE—HARDSHIPS AND DANGERS OF THE WILDERNESS, ETC.

'As some lone wanderer o'er this weary world
Oft sits him down beneath some friendly shade,
And backward casts a long and lingering look
O'er the rough journey he has thus far made
So should we pause——"

AS the Indians succeeded the Mound Builders in this territory, so the Anglo-Saxons followed close in the footsteps of the retreating savages. The first white people who laid claim to the country now embraced in the State of Illinois were subjects of vine-clad France. The interest which attaches to all that is connected with the explorations and discoveries of the early French travelers in the Northwest but increases with the rolling years. A little more than two centuries ago, such men as Marquette, La Salle, Joliet, De Frontenac, Hennepin, the Chevalier de Trull, Charlevoix, and other Frenchmen, traversed the territory now embraced in the great State of Illinois, and made settlements along the Mississippi, Illinois and Wabash Rivers. Upon many trees and stones were to be seen the impress of the *fleur de lis* of France, and Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes became enterprising French towns, surrounded by flourishing settlements. The sainted Marquette discovered the "Great Father of Waters," and spent years of toil and labor and privation in explorations, and in christianizing the natives, then laid down his life, with no kind hand to "smooth his dying pillow," other than his faithful Indian converts. La Salle penetrated to the mouth of the Mississippi, and there, on the shores of the Mexican Gulf, after planting the royal standard of France, and claiming the country in the name of his king, was basely and treacherously murdered by his own followers.

For almost a hundred years (from 1680) this country was under French dominion. But in the great struggle between France and England, known in our history as the "old French and Indian War," it was wrested from France, and at the treaty of Paris, February 16, 1763, she relinquished to England all the territory she claimed east of the Mississippi River, from its source to Bayou Iberville; and "the Illinois country" passed to the ownership of Great Britain. Less than a quarter of a century passed, however, and England was dispossessed of it by her naughty child, who had grown somewhat unfilial. In 1778, Gen. George Rogers Clark, a Revolutionary officer of bravery and renown, with a handful of the ragged soldiers of freedom, under commission from the governor of Virginia, conquered the country, and the banner of the thirteen colonies floated in the breeze for the first time on the banks of the Mississippi. Thus in the natural

*By W. H. Perrin.

course of events, the lilies of France drooped and wilted before the majestic tread of the British lion, who, in his turn, quailed and cowered beneath the scream of the American eagle. The conquest of Gen. Clark made Illinois a county of Virginia, and wrested it forever from foreign rule. This acquisition of territory brought many adventurous individuals hither, and southern Illinois soon became the great center of attraction. But a few years after Clark captured Vincennes and Kaskaskia, emigrants began to cross the Wabash, and to contest the red man's title to these fertile lands.

As to the motives which set journeying hither so many people from the States south of the Ohio, we confess to have been moderately curious, until fully enlightened by a thorough investigation. Many of them had not reached life's meridian, but they were men inured to toil and danger. They were hopeful, courageous, and poor in actual worth, but rich in possibilities; men with iron nerves, and wills as firm as the historic granite upon which the Pilgrim Fathers stepped from the deck of the Mayflower, in 1620. Illinois was a territory when the first settlers came, reposing under the famous ordinance of 1787, and many of these pioneers have left their record, that they sought homes here because the land would not be blemished by negro slavery; or, that civil and social distinctions would be yielded only to those who owned "niggers." A fat soil, ready for the plow, cheap lands and a temperate climate, were not peculiar to Illinois, or to Crawford County. For the grand simplicity of their lives and their sturdy virtue, these early settlers got recognition and fame, as Enoch Arden did—after death. They had been brought up, many of them, amid "savage scenes and perils of war," where the yell of the Indian and the howl of the wolf were the principal music to lull them to sleep in their childhood and youth.

Such were the men who formed the advance guard—the picket line of the grand army of emigrants that were to follow, and people and improve the great northwest. They accomplished the task assigned them, and have passed away. The last of the old guard are gone, and many of their children, too, have followed them to that "bourne whence no traveler returns."

We can not write history as a blind man goes about the streets, feeling his way with a stick. The facts are transparent, and through them we catch gleams of other facts, as the raindrop catches light, and the beholder sees the splendor of the rainbow. We are to speak of common men, whose lot was to plant civilization here, and who, in doing it, displayed the virtues which render modern civilization a boast and a blessing. These early times can not be reproduced by any prose of a historian. They had a thousand years behind them, and in their little space of time they made greater progress than ten centuries had witnessed. Theirs was a full life; the work thirty generations had not done, they did, and the abyss between us of to-day and the men of seventy-five years ago is wider and more profound than the chasm between 1815 and the battle of Hastings. They did so much that it is hard to recognize the doers; they had a genius for doing great things. That olive leaf in the dove's beak perished as do other leaves, but the story it told is immortal. Of their constancy, one can judge by the fact that none went back to their ancestral homes. They "builded wiser than they knew," and the monuments of their energy and perseverance still stand in perpetuation of their memory.

The only history worth writing is the history of civilization, of the processes which made a State. For men are but as coral, feeble, insignificant, working out of sight, but they transmit some occult quality or

power, upheave society, until from the moral and intellectual plateau rises, as Saul, above his fellows, a Shakespeare, a Phidias or a Hamilton, the royal interpreters of the finest sense in poetry, in art and statesmanship. At the last, years color life more than centuries had, as the sun rises in an instant, though he had been hours in hastening to this moment.

The French, as we have shown, were the first white people who possessed this country. The first regular settlements made in the present county of Crawford, were in and around Palestine. There is a tradition, that the first settlers found an old Frenchman named Lamotte, living near the margin of the prairie which still bears his name. But little, however, is known of him, or his residence here. One fact there is, which is borne out by the records of the county, that Lamotte owned considerable lands on this side of the Wabash, but whether he lived here is by some deemed problematical. As Vincennes was, however, a French town, from whence many of its people came into Illinois, there is no just ground for controverting the statement that Lamotte actually lived in what is now Crawford County, especially when we reflect that Lamotte Prairie, Lamotte Creek and Fort Lamotte, the latter the site of Palestine, all bear his name. There were a few French families among the early settlers of the county, but eventually we believe most of them returned to the east bank of the Wabash, or removed to Kaskaskia and St. Louis.

It is not known with perfect certainty at the present day, who was the first actual settler from the States to locate within the present limits of the county. The first deed recorded in the clerk's office is dated December 10, 1816, and is from John Dunlap, of Edwards County, to Samuel Harris, but it is beyond dispute that there was a considerable settlement here several years prior to that time. The following families, so far as we can learn, were among the first settlers: The Eatons, Van Winkles, McGaheys, Kitchells, Woodworths, Culloms, Woods, Isaac Hutson, Dr. Hill, the Lagows, Brimberrys, Wilsons, Waldrops, Piersons, Houstons, Kennedys and the Newlins. The Eatons are believed to have been here as early as 1809, and very generally admitted to have been the first actual settlers though no one can definitely settle the point now. There were Benjamin, Joseph, John, Stephen and Richard Eaton. They were genuine pioneers and frontiersmen, and were in the fort at Palestine. They disagreed with some of the other inmates of the fort, withdrew from it and built another fort at some distance, which received the name of Fort Foot, in consequence of the fact that the Eatons possessed extraordinarily large feet. The McGaheys (Allen and David) are supposed to have come to the country in 1809 or perhaps in 1810; Dan and Green Van Winkle also came about 1810; the Woods in 1811, and Hutson in 1812. Isaac, Joseph and William Pierson came perhaps the same year. The others mentioned all came in early—prior to 1818, and several of them became prominent in the history of the county, as more particularly detailed in other chapters of this volume. Woodworth was the second sheriff of the county; the McGaheys served in the legislature and in other positions, while the Lagows and Houstons were also active citizens, as elsewhere noticed.

The Kitchells were perhaps the most prominent among the early families in the county. The names of Joseph and Wickliffe Kitchell are not only connected with the history of this county, but with that of the State. They were from Virginia and possessed much of the social qualities and cordiality of manners characteristic of the old Virginia type of gentleman. As Attorney-General of the State, in the State Senate and legislature,

and in the land office, they left their impress. More will be said of them in connection with the court and bar.

Edward N. Cullom, next to the Kitchells, was one of the most prominent of the early settlers, and has a son, Leonard D. Cullom, still living in Lawrenceville, Ill. Mr. Cullom landed at Palestine November 25, 1814, or rather at Fort Lamotte, where Palestine now stands. We are informed by Mr. Leonard Cullom, whom we visited at his home in Lawrenceville, that when his father's family arrived at Fort Lamotte, there were then within its protecting walls twenty-six families, and ninety rangers, who were stationed there for the purpose of guarding these isolated settlers. This blockhouse or fort had been erected here about the commencement of the war of 1812, and the rangers quartered in it were under the command of Capt. Pierce Andrew, a frontier officer. Mr. Cullom now only remembers, among those living in the fort, the following families: Isaac and Samuel Brimberry, Thomas and James Kennedy, the Eatons, the Shaws, Joseph Waldrop and two sons—William and John—the Garrards, the Woods, David Shook and a man named Harding. The latter was "skin dresser," and a rather disagreeable man in his family. Mr. Cullom calls to mind a circumstance in which Harding figured conspicuously, in the days when they were "forted." Harding, for whipping his wife, was taken by the rangers and shut up in his "skin-house," a house where he was in the habit of smoking and drying his skins, and put through much the same process for indulging in such family pastimes.

Edward N. Cullom came from Wayne County, Ky., making the trip in wagons, the principal mode of transportation at that time. He raised a number of stalwart sons, some of whom were prominent men as well as their father in the county. They were Francis, William, Leonard D., Edward N., Thomas F., and George W. Leonard was 14 years old when his father came to the county, and George W. was the only one of his sons born in the new home.

Mr. Cullom was a man of considerable prominence in the county, and served in a number of responsible positions. When he came here he bought the land on which the fort stood (including the improvement on it) for $4.16 per acre. The improvement had been made by Brimberry. He bought and entered other lands until he owned several thousand acres. The first summer Cullom raised a large crop of corn, and the winter following he loaded a flat boat with corn, and took it to New Orleans. It was the first boat that ever went out of the Wabash River from the Illinois side. He paid $150 for the boat, and at New Orleans, sold it and the cargo for $1,300 in money; then made his way home overland through the "Indian Nation," as it was then known. His money was in two $500 "post notes," as they were called, or bank drafts, and the remainder in specie. That was an enormous sum of money for those days, and Cullom was considered a very rich man. He laid it out mostly in lands, and became one of the largest land owners in Southern Illinois. In later years, however, he lost the large part of it by going the security of others, and died comparatively a poor man.

The following comprises many of the early settlers of the county, though it is by no means a complete list: Edward N. Cullom and his sons, John Dunlap, Edward H. Piper, Joseph Malcom, John Malcom, George W. Kinkade, Joseph Cheek, Isaac Moore, James Gibson, Thomas Gill, John Cowan, Thomas Handy, William Lockard, John Allison, William Howard, Charles Neely, George Catron, James Caldwell, James Ray, Isaac Parker, Arthur Jones, James Shaw, Smith Shaw, S. B. A. Carter, Chester Fitch, David Porter, Jan Martin, J.

Gallon, John Garrard, Chalkey Draper, John Berry, Isaac Gain, George W. Carter, John Mills, William Hugh Miller, Jacob Blaze, William Y. Hacket, James Gill, Abram Coonrod, William Lowe, Seth Gard, Peter Keene, Samuel Harris, William Ashbrook, John Gifford, Asahel Haskins, William Barber, John Small, Thomas Westfall, D. McHenry, Jonathan Young, E. W. Kellogg, Mark Snipes, Samuel Baldy, John H. Jackson, James Dolson, Thomas Trimble, David Stewart, Aaron Ball, Henry Gilliam, Daniel Funk, Enoch Wilhite, Zephaniah Lewis, John Cobb, William Jones, John Sackrider, Jacob Helpingsteine, George Calhoun, William Highsmith, Jeremiah Coleman, William McDowell, James Boatwright, Daniel Boatwright, John W. Barlow, Bottsford Comstock, George Boher, Joel Phelps, Cornelius Taylor, William Gray, George Wesner, John C. Alexander, William Magill, Benjamin Myers, John Boyd, Asa Norton, Sewell Goodrich, etc., etc. These pioneers will receive ample notice in the history of the several townships of the county. The settlement has been given in this connection in a general way, but in other chapters it will be more fully noticed. Our aim here has been merely to show the different possessors of the soil, and the succession in which they followed each other.

When the first settlements were made in this region, there were still many Indians roaming through the country, as stated in a previous chapter. They were generally friendly toward the whites, except for a short period during the war of 1812, when they became somewhat excited and committed depredations upon the whites, such as stealing horses and other stock, and in a few instances, murdering their pale-faced neighbors. The saddest instance of this kind that ever occurred in what is now Crawford County, was the murder of the Hutson family, who lived a few miles south from where Hutsonville now stands, and which was somewhat as follows: Isaac Hutson was a native of Ohio and removed from Chillicothe in 1811 to Indiana, locating in the present county of Sullivan, and in what is now Turman Township. Indians were plenty in that region, and some of them were hostile. A block-house or rude fort was erected in the Turman settlement for the protection of the few whites then living there. Hutson, one day, crossed the river and visited the section now known as Lamotte prairie; and being attracted by its beauty and fertility, resolved to at once move hither. Accordingly, in the latter part of the winter of 1812 he built a cabin at the north end of the prairie, to which he moved his family in the spring. A man named Dixon settled near by, about the same time. Hutson at once began preparations for a crop. His family consisted of a wife and six children, the eldest a girl of perhaps sixteen. One day in April, Hutson went to Palestine to mill, and did not get started for home until nightfall. When about half way to his cabin, he noticed an unusual light in the direction of it. Fearing the worst, he threw his sack of meal from his horse and urged him forward at full speed. Upon nearing his house, his worst fears were realized. His entire family had been murdered by a band of Indians; and to complete the ruin and desolation, they had set fire to his dwelling. Frantic with grief and despair, he rode several times around the ruins, calling wildly the names of his wife and children. There was no one left to tell the bereaved father how his loved ones had perished. He could only realize the heart-sickening truth that all had perished. A few rods from the burning building, lay the body of Dixon, mutilated almost beyond recognition. His breast had been cut open and his heart taken out and placed upon a pole which was planted in the ground near by. Satisfy-

ing himself that the havoc was complete, Hutson made his way to Turman's, having swam the Wabash, which place he reached about midnight.

Hutson was a fine type of the frontiersman. He was above six feet high, a man of great strength and possessed of extraordinary powers of endurance. He was an adventurer and knew no law beyond his own will and his own ideas of right. Having lost all for which he cared to live, he swore revenge; and to this end, joined the army at Fort Harrison, near where Terre Haute now stands. Shortly after he had joined the army, one of the sentinels reported that he had seen an Indian in the grass, some half a mile below the fort. A party was sent out to reconnoiter, among whom was Hutson. Arrived at the designated spot, it was discovered that quite a party of savages had been there during the previous night. The trail led off to a thicket of brush wood a short distance away. The officer in command rashly determined to make an attack, without any attempt to discover the exact whereabouts of the enemy, or their number and position. Hutson was placed in the front, but distrusting the speed and power of his horse, asked another position. The officer reproached him with cowardice, when Hutson dashed forward, calling on the men to follow, declaring that he could go where any one else could, and leaving the officer in the rear. Upon approaching the wood, they were fired on, and Hutson receiving a ball in the forehead, fell from his horse dead.

The name of Hutson is preserved in the beautiful little town of Hutsonville, and of Hutson Creek, which flows near by where he had reared his lonely cabin.

Another incident is related of a man named James Beard, being murdered by Indians in that portion of the county now embraced in Lawrence County, just about the close of the war of 1812. Beard was plowing in the field one day, and the Indians having become incensed at him for some cause stole upon him, and shot him at his plow. Beard, who was a large man, ran to where one Adams, a nephew, was cutting bushes, and told him he was shot, when Adams, notwithstanding the giant size of Beard, picked him up and carried him to the house. A Frenchman named Pierre Devoe, lived near by, and when asked to go and help guard Beard's house during the night he refused. His wife, a large and rather masculine looking woman, when her husband refused, declared she would go, and taking up an ax called out to "Come on," she "was ready." But the Indians made no further attack on the house.

Mr. Leonard Cullom relates the following: During the time of "forting" at Palestine, Isaac Brimberry and Thomas Kennedy, who generally went by the name of the "Buckeye Coopers," went up to "Africa's Point," as it was called, on the Wabash, after some timber. They discovered signs of Indians and went back to the fort and reported the same, when a squad of men was sent out to look after them. They divided into two parties, one going on in advance and the other acting as a reserve corps. When near the spot where the signs had been seen, they found a number of Indian canoes pulled up out of the water. Instead of consolidating their numbers and proceeding with caution, the foremost party kept on fully exposed, and were soon fired upon by the savages. Lathrop, Price, and Daniel Eaton were killed, and Job Eaton and John Waldrop were wounded, but succeeded in escaping and making their way back to the fort. The "rear guard," when they heard the firing, instead of going to the assistance of their comrades, "fell back in good order," and returned to the fort, conscious that discretion was the better part of valor.

Such were some of the trials and dangers to which the early settlers were exposed, in the development of this country. But upon the close of the war of 1812, the savages of southern Illinois buried the hatchet, and peace reigned among the scattered settlements. Though the savages rose in other sections of the State, and clouds of war gathered in the horizon, they rolled away without bursting upon this community. When peace was fully restored to the country in 1815, the population began to rapidly increase in the Wabash Valley, and gradually to extend out over the country. In subsequent chapters the progress of these settlements, as we have already stated, will be fully detailed, together with all events of interest pertaining to them.

The Indian troubles were not the only drawbacks met with in the early history of Crawford County. The settlers were mostly poor, and all had come here with the desire to better their fortunes. They came with a meager outfit of this world's goods, expecting to increase their stores and provide a home for their old age. Some came in frontier wagons drawn by horses or oxen, and some used the more primitive "pack-horse" as a means of transporting their limited possessions. The journey was one of toil and privation at best. There were no well beaten highways, no bridges over the streams, but each emigrant followed the general trail. If the season was one of much rain, the swamps they were compelled to cross, were almost impassable; if dry, the roads were rough, and water scarce. But the emigrant could endure trial, hunger and pain, if a HOME stood at the end of his journey, beckoning him on. Faith and hope are two anchors without which the poor mortal would be cheerless indeed on life's pathway.

Thus the county was settled under difficulties, and amid hardships and dangers. But the very dangers drew the people closer together, and made them more dependent upon each other. All lived in a state of comparative social equality, and the only lines drawn were to separate the very bad from the general mass. The rich and poor dressed alike; the men generally wearing hunting-shirts and buckskin pants, and the women attired themselves in coarse fabrics produced by their own hands. The cabins were furnished in the same style and simplicity. The bedsteads were home-made and of rude material, and the beds, usually filled with leaves and grass, by honest toil were rendered

"Soft as downy pillows are."

One pot, kettle and frying-pan were the only articles considered indispensable, and a a few plates and dishes, upon a shelf in one corner, was as satisfactory as a cupboard full of china is now, while food was as highly relished from a slab table as it is in this fast age from one of oiled walnut or mahogany. It is true they then had but little to eat, but it sustained life. Mr. Cullom says they often had no bread, and he calls to mind an instance, when his father's family, who had been without bread for some time, took corn before it was sufficiently matured to shell from the cob, dried it in the chimney, and grated it into a coarse meal. From this bread was made, a "shoat" was killed for the occasion, and with beech bark tea they had quite a feast. A neighbor, who happened in, was asked to dine with them, and when dinner was concluded he thanked the Lord that he had had one more good, square meal, but he didn't know where the next would come from. Mrs. Cullom gave him some meal and a piece of the shoat to take home with him, and he went away rejoicing.

But the credit of subduing the wilderness, and planting civilization in the West, is not the work of man alone. Woman, the help-

meet, and guiding spirit of the sterner sex, nobly did her part in the great work. The "hired girl" had not then become a class. In case of illness—and there was plenty of it in the early times—some young woman would leave home for a few days to care for the afflicted household, but her services were not rendered for the pay she received. The discharge of the sacred duty to care for the sick was the motive, and it was never neglected. The accepted life of a woman was to marry, bear and rear children, prepare the household food, spin, weave and make the garments for the family. Her whole life was the grand, simple poem of rugged, toilsome duty bravely and uncomplainingly done. She lived history, and her descendants write and read it with a proud thrill, such as visits the pilgrim when at Arlington he stands at the base of the monument which covers the bones of four thousand nameless men who gave their blood to preserve their country. Her work lives, but her name is whispered only in a few homes. Holy in death, it is too sacred for open speech.

Three quarters of a century has produced marvelous changes, both in country and society. In the years that have come and gone in quick succession, while the panorama has been unfolding to view, the verdant wastes of Crawford County have disappeared, and in their place are productive fields, covered with flocks and herds, and peopled with twenty thousand civilized and intelligent human beings. The Indian trail is obliterated by the railway track, and the ox-team and the "prairie schooner" are displaced by the rushing train. In the grand march of civilization and improvement, who can tell, or dare predict what the next fifty years may develop? Within that period it is not impossible that we may be flying through the air, as we now fly over the country at the heels of the iron horse.

CHAPTER IV.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—ILLINOIS AS A PART OF VIRGINIA—DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE FORMING CRAWFORD—NAME OF THE COUNTY—THE COURTS, ETC.—LOCATING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—AN INDIAN TRIAL—OTHER COURT PROCEEDINGS—LIST OF OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, ETC., ETC.

"The ultimate tendency of civilization is toward barbarism."—*Hare.*

THE General Assembly of Virginia, in October, 1778, passed an act for "establishing the County of Illinois, and for the more effectual protection and defense thereof." This act declared: "That all the citizens of this Commonwealth, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County." The Governor of Virginia was to appoint "a county lieutenant or commandant-in-chief," who should "appoint and commission so many deputy commandants, militia officers and commissaries," as he should deem expedient, for the enforcement of law and order. The civil officers were to be chosen by a majority of the people, and were to "exercize their several jurisdictions, and conduct themselves agreeable to the laws which the present settlers are now accustomed to." Patrick Henry, the first Governor of the "Old Dominion," appointed as such county lieutenant Commandant John Todd, and on December 12, 1778, issued to him his letter of appointment and instructions.

From the record book of John Todd's official acts while he was exercising authority over Illinois, a book now in the Chicago Historical Society, some interesting facts are gleaned of the early history of Illinois. We extract the following from its pages:

Todd was not unknown on the frontier. Born in Pennsylvania and educated in Virginia, he had practiced law in the latter Colony for several years, when, in 1775, he removed to Kentucky, then a county of Virginia, and became very prominent in the councils of its House of Delegates or Representatives, the first legislative body organized west of the Alleghany mountains. Early in 1777, the first court in Kentucky opened its sessions at Harrodsburg, and he was one of the justices. Shortly after, he was chosen one of the representatives of Kentucky in the Legislature of Virginia and went to the capital to fulfill this duty. The following year he accompanied Gen. George Rogers Clark in his expedition to "the Illinois," and was the first man to enter Fort Gage, at Kaskaskia, when it was taken from the British, and was present at the final capture of Vincennes.

The act creating the County of Illinois had been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, and at Williamsburg, the capital then of the

* By W. H. Perrin.

newly made State, in the very mansion of the royal rulers of the whilom Colony, Patrick Henry indited his letter of appointment to John Todd, and entered it in the book already referred to. It occupies the first five pages and is in Patrick Henry's own handwriting. This book, made precious by his pen, was intrusted to a faithful messenger, who carried it from tidewater across the mountains to Fort Pitt, thence down the Ohio until he met with its destined recipient, and delivered to him his credentials. It is supposed that Todd received it at Vincennes, then known to Virginians as St. Vincent, not long after the surrender of that place on the 24th of February, 1779, and thereupon assumed his new duties.

This old record book, of itself, forms an interesting chapter in the history of Illinois; but our space will admit of only a brief extract or two from its contents. The following is in Todd's own handwriting, and no doubt will sound strangely enough to many of our readers at the present day. We give it *verbatim et literatum*, as follows:

"Illinois, to-wit: To Richard Winston, Esq., Sheriff in chief of the district of Kaskaskia.

"Negro Manuel, a slave in your custody, is condemned by the Court of Kaskaskia, after having made honorable Fine at the Door of the Church, to be chained to a post at the Water Side and there to be burnt alive and his ashes scattered, as appears to me by Record. This Sentence you are hereby required to put in execution on tuesday next at 9 o'clock in the morning, and this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia the 13th day of June in the third year of the Commonwealth."

It is a grim record and reveals a dark chapter in the early history of Illinois. It is startling, and somewhat humiliating, too, to reflect that barely one hundred years ago, that within the territory now composing this great State, a court of law deliberately sentenced a human being to be burnt alive! It is palpable that the inhuman penalty was fixed by the court, and as the statute deprived the commandant of the power to pardon in such cases, it is probable that the sentence was actually executed. The cruel form of death, the color of the unfortunate victim, and the scattering of the ashes, all seem to indicate that this was one of the instances of the imagined crime of Voudouism, or negro witchcraft, for which it is known that some persons suffered in the Illinois country in the early period. Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History," recites a similar instance to the one above given, as occurring in 1790, at Cahokia.

A few words additional, of John Todd, the first civil Governor of "the Illinois Country," and we will take up the organization of Crawford County. In the spring of 1780, Todd was elected a delegate from the County of Kentucky to the Legislature of Virginia. In November following, Kentucky was divided into three counties, viz.: Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson, and in 1781, Thomas Jefferson, who had become Governor of Virginia, appointed Todd Colonel of Fayette County, and Daniel Boone, Lieutenant-Colonel. In the summer of 1782, Todd visited Richmond, Va., on business of the Illinois Country, where, it is said, he had concluded to reside permanently, and stopped at Lexington, Ky., on his return. While here, an Indian attack on a frontier settlement summoned the militia to arms, and Todd, as senior colonel, took command of the little army sent in pursuit of the retreating savages. It included Boone and many other pioneers of note. At the Blue Licks, on the 18th of August, 1782, they overtook the enemy, but the headlong courage of those who would not follow the prudent counsels of

Todd and Boone, precipitated an action which proved more disastrous to the whites than any ever fought on Kentucky soil—that early theater of savage warfare. One third of those who went into the battle were killed outright, and many others wounded. Among the slain was the veteran Todd, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Near the spot where he fell, on the brow of a small hill overlooking Blue Licks, his remains repose under the pines. On the 18th of August last (1882) the centennial of the disastrous battle of Blue Licks was held upon the ground where it was fought, and a resolution adopted to erect a monument to the heroes who there fell in defense of their country.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, in company with the Territorial judges, went, in the spring of 1790, to Cahokia, where, by proclamation, he organized the County of St. Clair, the first formed in what now comprises the State of Illinois, and its capital was fixed at Kaskaskia. Randolph was the next county created in Illinois, and its organization dates back to 1795. No more counties were made until the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1811–12, when there were three formed, viz.: Madison, Gallatin and Johnson. At the session of 1814, Edwards was created, and at the session of 1816, White, Jackson, Monroe, Pope and Crawford were formed. At the last session of the Territorial Legislature, and previous to the admission of Illinois as a State, Franklin, Washington, Union, Bond and Wayne Counties were organized. Thus it will be seen, that Crawford was the eleventh county formed in the State. It is believed to have been named for Gen. William Crawford, a Revolutionary soldier, who commanded an expedition against the Wyandot Indians in the "Ohio Country," in 1782; was captured by them and burned at the stake, at a spot included in the original limits of Crawford County, Ohio. The act of the Territorial Legislature for the formation of this county was passed at the session of 1816–17, and is as follows:

An act for the division of Edwards County:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Illinois Territory, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Embarras River, and running with the said River to the intersection of the line dividing Townships number three and four north, of range eleven west of the second principal meridian; thence west with *said township* line to the meridian, and then due north until it strikes the line of Upper Canada; thence to the line that separates this Territory from the State of Indiana, and thence south with said division line to the beginning, shall constitute a separate County, to be called CRAWFORD; and the seat of justice shall be at the house of Edward N. Cullom, until it shall be permanently established, in the following method, that is: Three persons shall be appointed, to-wit: John Dunlap, Thomas Handy and Thomas Kennedy, which said commissioners, or a majority of them, being duly sworn before some judge or justice of the peace of this Territory, to faithfully take into view the situation of the settlements, the geography of the county, the convenience of the people, and the eligibility of the place, shall meet on the second Monday in March next, at the house of Edward N. Cullom, and proceed to examine and determine on the place for the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same: *Provided*, the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give to said county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land at said place not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in lots and sold for the above purpose. But should the said proprietor or proprietors refuse or neglect to make the said donation aforesaid, then in that case it shall be the duty of the commissioners to fix upon some other place for the seat of justice, as convenient as may be to the different settlements in said county, which place, when fixed and determined on, the said commis-

sioners shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next county court in the county aforesaid: and as a compensation for their services, they shall each be al owed two dollars for every day they be necessarily employed in fixing the aforesaid seat of justice, to be paid out of the county levy, which said court shall cause an entry thereof to be made on their records, etc., etc.

SETH GARD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, *pro tempore.*

PIERRE MENARD,
President of the Legislative Council.

Approved, December 31, 1816.
NINIAN EDWARDS.

The remaining sections of the act, of which there are two or three, are not pertinent to the subject under consideration. From some cause, the commissioners did not locate the seat of justice at the time specified in the foregoing act, as will be seen further on in the proceedings of the court.

At the time of organization all county business was done by justices of the peace, instead of by county commissioners, as was the custom a few years later, or by supervisors as at the present day. The first term of the County Court was held at the house of Edward N. Cullom, near the present town of Palestine, on the 26th day of February, 1817. From this record it will be seen that the county was fully organized and its civil machinery set in motion, without any unnecessary delay, from the approval of the act (December 31, 1816.) This first term of court was held by Edward N. Cullom and John Dunlap, justices of the peace; Edward H. Piper, clerk, and Francis Cullom, sheriff. The first act of the court was to accept the bond of Cullom as sheriff. Then Joseph Malcom was sworn in as a constable. The next act was to "divide the county into districts or election precincts," as follows: The first comprised the tract of country from the mouth of the Embarras River, which was the southern boundary of the county, extending up the Wabash River to the center of township five, thence west to the county line, and was named "Allison." The second, all that country between the center of townships five and eight, and was called "Lamotte." The third included all north of township eight to Canada, and was named "Union." Assessors were appointed for these precincts as follows: George W. Kincaid in Allison; Joel Cheek in Lamotte, and Isaac Moore in Union. The following was the tax levied: On all horses, mares, mules and asses, 37½ cents per head; on all stallions the sums for which the owners charge for their services; on all unmarried men over 21 years of age, and who had not $200 worth of taxable property, one dollar; on each bondsmen or slave over the age of 16 years, one dollar; on all mansion houses, which included houses of all kinds, thirty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; on the ferry of James Gibson, five dollars; and on the ferry of E. Twombley, three dollars. The rates of ferriage across the Wabash was fixed at the following: a wagon and team, 75 cents; a two-wheeled carriage, 37½ cents; a man and horse, 12½ cents; a man on foot 6¼ cents; cattle four cents a head, and sheep and hogs two cents a head each. Fence viewers and road overseers were appointed for the different precincts, and then court adjourned, having completed its work for the term.

The second term of County Court convened at the same place, and was held by Edward N. Cullom, John Dunlap and Isaac Moore, embracing the 23d and 24th days of June, 1817. Permission was granted by the court to Isaac Parker to build a "water mill" on Mill Creek, about twenty-five miles north of Palestine. The laying out of roads occupied a portion of the time of the honorable court, and we find that James Caldwell, George Catron and William Lockard were

appointed to "view and mark out a road" from Edward N. Cullom's, on Lamotte prairie, to the head of Walnut prairie, and Smith Shaw, Benjamin Eaton and Francis Cullom were appointed to view out a road from the same place (Cullom's) to Arthur Jones' ferry. Several other roads were ordered laid out; also the county officers filed their bonds. Edward H. Piper as county clerk, Allen McGahey as the first coroner, and John Dunlap as first county surveyor, which concluded the business of the term. A third term was held also at Cullom's, in October, which was taken up mostly in ordering roads laid out, and other routine business, not specially interesting to the general reader.

Edward N. Cullom, at this early period, seems to have been the animating spirit of the community, and his bustling activity found ample scope for its exercise. In the newly-formed court he presided as one of the justices; he originated and superintended many of the public enterprises of the time, and for many years was one of the most active and enterprising men in the settlement. His home for some time was the actual capital of the county, for Palestine

> "Was then a city only in name,
> The houses and barns had not yet a frame,
> The streets and the squares no mortal could see,
> And the woodman's ax had scarce hit a tree."

The courts were held at his house; roads were laid out from thence to radiating points, and, indeed, it seems to have been the center round which the little community revolved. The county had no other capital until the laying out of Palestine some two years or more after the organization of the county.

At the fourth term of the court—held, as usual, at Cullom's, on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of April, 1818, by Samuel Harris, George W. Kinkade, James Shaw, Smith Shaw, and Joseph Kitchell, the following report was received on the third day of the term, from Seth Gard and Peter Keene, who had been appointed by the Legislature in place of those mentioned in the original act, to locate the county seat: "The center of the public square to be eighty roods north of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 31, in township 7 north, range 11 west. The center of said public square to extend exactly on the line dividing sections 34 and 35 in the township and range above stated. The donation given to the county to be one equal half of sixty acres of ground, to be laid off on the following quarter section: To be laid the whole length of the southeast quarter of section 34, as above stated, and on the east side of said quarter, and the whole length of the southwest quarter of section 35, to be laid the whole length of said quarter, and on the west side of the same."

On the land thus described in the above report of the commissioners, the town of Palestine was laid out into one hundred and sixty lots, with streets and alleys, and became the seat of justice of Crawford County, an honor it held until the growth and increase of population demanded a more eligible location, when it was moved nearer to the center of the county. The land upon which the town was laid out, was owned by Edward N. Cullom and Joseph Kitchell; that on the east side of the square by Cullom, and that on the west side by Kitchell. Each alternate lot was donated to the county by the proprietors, in consideration of the establishing of the county seat upon their land. David Porter was appointed agent of the county, with authority to sell the lots thus donated. Lots were sold by him from time to time, and houses were erected upon them; people moved in and took up their abode, inaugurating business of different kinds, and the place grew slowly, but steadily, into a town. As

"——— cities rise and sink
Like bubbles on the water,"

so Palestine rose to prominence, and for many years was a place of considerable importance—in fact the Athens of the State. Aside from Kaskaskia and Vandalia, the first two State capitals, there are few points in Illinois richer in historical lore. It was the county seat; the land office was located there, and doubtless it would have become the capital instead of Vandalia, but for its unfortunate geographical position on the extreme border of the State. Within its precincts assembled the wise and great, the pleasure seeker, the rich and the fair—the *creme de la creme* of the whole frontier, for social interchange and enjoyment. But the gay little city reached the zenith of its prosperity, and then its star began to wane. From the removal of the seat of justice to Robinson may be dated its decline, and the growth of the latter place proved the death of its glory and magnificence. It is almost as dead to the energy and enterprise of this fast age of improvement as though lying buried as deep as Pompeii beneath the lava from Vesuvius. Its decaying buildings show the ivy clinging to their moldering turrets and "hoary lichen springing from the disjointed stones." Mocked by its own desolation, the "bat, shrill shrieking woos its flickering mate," and the "serpents hiss and the wild birds scream." As has been said of ancient Rome,

"The spider weaves its web in her palaces;
The owl sings his watch-song in her towers."

The agitation consequent to the removal of the county seat commenced as early as 1840. Hutsonville conceived a jealousy of Palestine, and itself sought to become the seat of justice. Originally York had contested the right of Palestine to that glory, and losing the honor, had kicked clear out of the harness, and kicked herself into Clark County. Through the efforts of Hutsonville, and other interested parties, the matter was brought to a vote of the people, at the election held in August, 1843. Hutsonville by this time had given up the contest, and retired from the race. Five other places, however, bid for it, as follows: on 40 acres donated by Finley Paull, Wm. Wilson, and R. A. and Jno. W. Wilson, (now Robinson); 40 acres donated by P. C. Barlow; the same amount donated by Nelson Hawley; Palestine and the geographical center of the county. The vote stood: The donation of Paull and others—213 votes; donation of Barlow—133 votes; donation of Hawley—38 votes; Palestine—132 votes; and the center—9 votes. No one of these received a majority of the votes cast, and the question was again submitted to the people on the 12th day of October following, with the condition that the two places receiving the highest number of votes at the first election, should alone be voted on. The result was as follows: The point offered by Paull, Wilson and others—351 votes, and that offered by Barlow—184 votes. Thus Paull and the Wilsons received the majority, and their donation became the county seat. A town was laid out, and named Robinson, in honor of Hon. John M. Robinson, a lawyer well known here some years ago.

At the same term of court, at which Gard and Keene made their report, locating the county seat at Palestine, an order was passed making "wolf scalps" at $2 apiece, a legal tender. These "trophies of the chase" passed current for "whisky, tobacco and other *necessaries* of life," and were also receivable, by order of the court, for county taxes. It may be of interest to some of our readers, who were unacquainted with the "wolf scalpers" of that day, to give a few of their names and the number of scalps presented by each at a single term of court. They are as follows: Jan Martin, one scalp; J. Gallon, one; John

Garrard, one; Chalkey Draper, one; John Berry, one; James Gain, nine; John Allison, three; George W. Carter, one; John Miller, one; John Waldrop, five; Hugh Miller, three; Jacob Blaze, two; Thomas Handy, ten; Wm. Y. Hackett, one; James Gill, two; Abraham Coonrod, two; Wm. Lowe, one; Francis Cullom, ten; making a total of fifty-five scalps, yielding quite a revenue for that day. This term of court also regulated the price tavern-keepers might charge for their exhilerating beverages—all who sold whisky at retail had to take out tavern-license and were forced to keep sufficient house room to accommodate a certain number of persons, together with stable room for their horses. The prices were: For half a pint of wine, French brandy or rum, 50 cents; half a pint of peach or apple brandy, 18¾ cents; half a pint of whisky, 12½ cents; for a horse feed, 12½ cents, and for a meal's victuals, 25 cents.

The most important business transacted at the fifth term of court, (held as usual at Cullom's) was the passing of an order for building a jail. Hitherto the people were so simple and honest as to require no prison, and indeed, but few of the restraining influences of the law. But as they grew in numbers and increased in civilization it became necessary to erect court houses and jails for the purpose of awing evil-doers into submission to the requirements of society. This prison was ordered to be built of hewn timber, twelve inches square, and was considered, in those pioneer times, quite a terror to all who dared trample upon the majesty of the law. The contract was let to the lowest bidder, on the 22d day of August, 1818. Joseph Wood drew the prize, and was to receive for the job $514.00, one half of which was to be paid when the work was completed, and the remainder twelve months after completion. Mr. Piper, the clerk, was appointed manager of the work on the part of the county. Commencing on the 7th of December, 1818, Joseph Kitchell, David Porter and Thomas Anderson, held the sixth and last term of the County Court under the old Territorial laws. The usual routine of business was despatched, but nothing of sufficient importance to necessitate the transcribing of it in these pages.

A new era now commenced in doing the county business. Illinois had been admitted (in 1818) as a State into the Federal Union; a State Constitution had been framed and adopted, and the laws materially changed in many respects. County business was now transacted by three officials, styled County Commissioners, and Wickliffe Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom, and William Barbee were chosen the first Commissioners of Crawford County. They held their first court in the tavern of James Wilson, in the town of Palestine, commencing on the 7th day of June, 1819; Edward H. Piper, clerk, and John S. Woodworth, sheriff. Thomas Kennedy was appointed county treasurer. The county was now nearly three years old, its machinery was running smoothly, and everything indicated future prosperity.

Court Houses.—At the December term (1819) of the County Commissioners' Court, the jail, which had been built by Joseph Wood, was officially received. A contract had previously been let for building a court house, to William Lindsey, of Vincennes, but some dissatisfaction was evinced by the commissioners, as to quality and workmanship of the brick work of the building, and they called on Thomas Westfall, D. McHenry and Jonathan Young, three brick masons, to judge and determine the work and material, which they did, and decided in favor of Lindsey, the contractor. The building was officially received at a special term held the latter part of December, and the court paid Westfall, McHenry and Young $9 for their services as referees. The new court house was occupied for the first

time at the March term of the court, 1820. The following order was made at a term of court held in October of the same year: "That Venetian blinds be made for the court house in Palestine and slips to shut them against; the two doors be faced with strong 'ruff' scantling, and double batten shutters be made and hung to each; that the windows and doors be hung with good wrought or cast hinges, and each side be cornished up with good, neat, solid cornish, like that on the steam saw-mill at Vincennes."

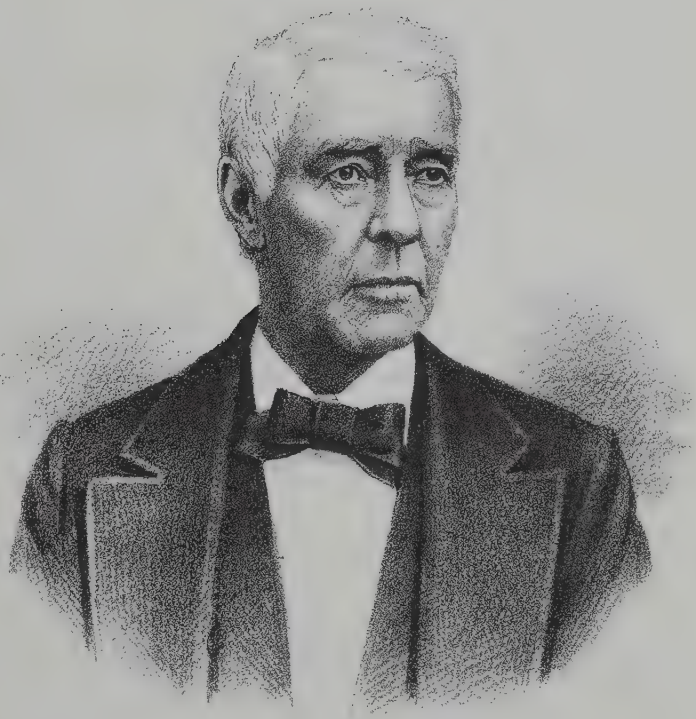
The court house had been built of very poor material and worse workmanship, but was received by the court. There was trouble, however, between the contractor and the commissioners in regard to the pay for it, and suit was finally brought by Lindsey, in the Circuit Court of Edwards County, and judgment obtained in his favor for $1,768.64. It served as a court house for several years, but the material of which it was composed was of such inferior quality, that the building was never entirely finished. It was struck three times by lightning and the walls so injured that it became necessary to take them down; which was done, and the material sold. A part of the brick is now in Lagow's house in Palestine. The county was now without a court house, and was compelled to rent rooms wherever it could, and often the Circuit Court and grand jury occupied rooms in different parts of the town.

At the March term of the Commissioners' Court in 1830, it was ordered, "that a frame court house be built on the southwest corner of the public square," which was afterward let out to the lowest bidder. David Porter furnished the hewn timbers for $119, and the contract for building was let to Benjamin Myers and others, or, as they were then called the "seven Jesses," they being a family of seven brothers, and Jesse was the leading one of them. The house was completed, but unfortunately for all parties concerned, the night before it was to have been received by the court "some malicious person or persons" set fire to it, and it was entirely consumed. The loss to the county was as great as to the contractors, either party being illy able to sustain it, but the county bore the greater part of it, as on the 7th of March, 1833, we find from the records that the court allowed Myers $460.50 for work done on the house and material furnished, which was burned.

Thus the county was again without a court house, but at the December term of the court in the year 1832, John Boyd, James H. Wilson and Asa Norton, the then county commissioners, ordered, "that another court house be built on the same ground, and of the same kind and size of the one burnt." It was built by Presley O. Wilson and Sewell Goodridge, and is still standing. It was used for a court house until the county seat was removed to Robinson, since which time it has been used for various purposes; lately by the Christian Church as a house of worship.

When the county seat was moved to Robinson in 1843, the first term of court was held in a frame house that stood on the corner where the Robinson Clothing Store now is, and the next in a frame house at the southwest corner of the square belonging to Mr. Wilson. The present court house was built in 1844, at a cost of about $4,200. It has several times been remodeled and improved, and at the present time sadly needs improving with a new one.

The court house was built and paid for out of what was known as the "bonus fund." This was a fund received partly from the sale of the saline and mineral lands, and partly from the State, under an act of the Legislature, donating to each county that was without railroads or canals, a certain sum of money, for the purpose of building bridges and im-



Ezekiel Bishop

proving their roads. It was sometimes called "hush money," as it was intended to hush any grumbling on the part of the county receiving it at not getting its share of internal improvement. The county received as her bonus several thousand dollars, which was placed at interest, and used as occasion required.

The old log jail was moved from Palestine with the county seat, but in 1845, a brick jail was built. It was a poor affair, and about 1855–6, another was built with iron cells. This, however, was deemed unhealthy, and in 1877, the present stone jail was built, southeast of the court house, and in connection with the sheriff's residence.

Circuit Court.—The first Circuit Court, held for Crawford County, convened on Monday the 15th day of September, 1817, at the house of Edward N. Cullom, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session, and was presided over by the "Honorable Thomas Towles, Judge." The following are the names of the first grand jury: William Howard, foreman; Daniel Travis, William Travis, Thomas Mills, Ira Allison, Samuel Allison, Asahel Haskins, John Waldrop, Sen., Richard Eaton, Thomas Jones, Daniel Martin, William Garrard, Benj. Parker, Jonas Painter, Samuel Brimberry, Peter Price, John Lamb, William Everman, William Hicks, George Smith and Newberry York, who were "sworn to inquire for the County of Crawford," and who "received their charge and retired out of court to consider of their presentment." The first case was as follows:

Stephen Beck, Plaintiff, *against* Joseph Bogart, Defendant.	In Debt.

It was a plain suit for debt, and the defendant, Bogart, confessed the same and judgment was rendered accordingly. The next case

Elisha Bradberry, Plaintiff, *against* Robert Gill, Defendant.	Assault and Battery.

was a jury case, and it was tried before the following jury: Thomas Wilson, Ithra Byshears, Joseph Shaw, John Funk, Andrew Montgomery, John R. Adams, James Moore, Joseph Eaton, Joseph Wood, Isaac Parker, George Bogher and James Gibson. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $37.02, which was approved by the court. There were a few other trifling cases, and among the proceedings the following order was entered upon the record: "Ordered that Thomas Handy, Charles Neeley and John Funk, Jr., be summoned here at the next term of this court to show cause why they shall not be fined for failing to attend as grand jurors agreeably to the summons of the sheriff." Then the grand jury reported their indictments, among which we note the following one:

United States *against* Cornelius Taylor.	Indictment for bringing home a hog without the ears.

Court then adjourned until eight o'clock the next morning, and, when it met, it adjourned "until court in course." We find no record of another term of the Circuit Court being held, until on Wednesday, July 7, 1819, in Palestine, with Honorable Thomas C. Brown as presiding judge, and William Wilson, circuit attorney.

Among the indictments made by the grand jury at this term was the following:

The State of Illinois *vs.* William Kilbuck, Captain Thomas, Big Panther.	Indictment for Murder. A true bill.

The parties named were three Delaware Indians, who were charged with the murder of Thomas McCall, under the following cir-

cumstances: Cornelius Taylor kept a still house, and had been forbidden to let the Indians have whisky without a written order from proper authority. McCall was a surveyor, and had been in the habit of sometimes trading with the Indians, and it is said, used to occasionally give them an order to Taylor for whisky. The Indians named in the indictment went to McCall and begged him for "fire-water," and finally to rid himself of their importunities wrote something on a piece of paper which he handed them, and which they supposed was the necessary order. They went to Taylor with it, who read it aloud to them. It was an order—but an order *not* to let them have the whisky. The Indians were so incensed that, to gratify their revenge, they murdered McCall.

They were indicted and tried at the term of the court convened, as already stated, July 7, 1819. The trial of the Indians was set for the 9th, the third day of the term. The following are the jury: Jas. Shaw, Smith Shaw, John Barlow, Jas. Watts, Wm. Barbee, Wm. Wilson, David Van Winkle, John Waldrop, James Kennedy, Isaac Lewis, Joseph Shaw and Gabriel Funk. The jury, upon hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "guilty." A motion was then made to arrest judgment, which motion was sustained by the court, and a new trial ordered. This time Kilbuck was tried separately, found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the court to be hanged on the 14th of July, 1819, but made his escape before the appointed day. Captain Thomas and Big Panther asked for a continuance, which was granted, and afterward a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the prosecuting attorney. So ended the Indian trial.

For some ten years after the organization of the county most of the cases tried in the Circuit Court were for assault and battery; a few being for debt, and an occasional one for larceny. From the great number of assault and battery cases, it may be inferred that fighting was the popular amusement of the day. To get drunk and fight was so common that a man who did not indulge in these pastimes was considered effeminate and cowardly. To be considered the "best man," that is, the best fighter, or as we would say to-day, the greatest bully, and rough, was an honor as much coveted and sought after by a certain class, as in this enlightened age, is honor and greatness. This rude state of society brought to the surface some of the roughest characters of the frontier. For instance, at a single term of the Circuit Court, we find that one Cornelius Taylor was indicted for larceny, for assault and battery, for rape, etc., etc. He was a bad man and a detriment to the prosperity and welfare of the community. With an utter disregard for law and order, he preyed upon others, and there are those who knew him still living to bear witness to his numerous shortcomings. There were many charges against him, which were doubtless true, among which were horse-stealing, hog-stealing, and even darker crimes were hinted at in connection with him. In proof of the rough state of society, the following speaks for itself and is but one of many:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Plf.,
vs.
HUGH DAIL, Defendant.
} Indictment for Assault and Battery.

"Be it remembered that heretofore to wit, on the 12th day of May, 1824, it being the third day of the May term of the said court, the grand jury, by John M. Robinson, circuit attorney, filed in the clerk's office of said Circuit Court, a certain bill of indictment against said defendant, which indictment is in the words and figures following, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Crawford County. } At the Circuit Court of the May term, in the year of our Lord 1824. The grand jury of the people of the

State of Illinois, empanneled, charged and sworn to inquire for the body of the said County of Crawford in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oath present that Hugh Dail, late of the township of Palestine, in the said County of Crawford, laborer, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1824, with force and arms, in the township aforesaid, and county aforesaid, in and upon Isaac Meek did make an assault, and him, the said Isaac, then and there did beat, bruise, wound and threat and other wrongs to the said Isaac then and there did, to the great damage of the said Isaac, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois." (Signed,)

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
Co. Att'y.

Upon this voluminous and very lucid document, was issued the following iron-clad writ, "in the words and figures following to wit:"

"The people of the State of Illinois to the Sheriff of Crawford County, greeting: We command you to take Hugh Dail, if he be found in your bailmick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judge of our Crawford Circuit Court at the court house in Palestine, on the first day of our next October term, to answer the people of the State of Illinois in an indictment prefered against him by the grand jury at the last May term, for assault and battery, and have then there this writ."

WITNESS. "EDWARD H. PIPER, Clerk &c., of said Court this 23d day of ——
[SEAL.] 1824, and the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

EDWARD H. PIPER,
Clerk."

A return made upon the back of the writ by the sheriff showed that Dail was not in his "bailmick," whereupon a writ was issued to the sheriff of Edgar County for him, and in due time he was produced, acknowledged his offense in court, and was fined the *enormous sum* of 50 *cents* and "costs."

The courts moved on in the usual manner of all backwoods counties, having plenty of business, such as it was, upon the dockets at the different tribunals, and which was generally dispatched in a summary, backwoods style, distinguished quite as much for equity and fairness between man and man, as in accordance with the wisdom of Blackstone.

County Officers.—The first county commissioners, or as they were then called, county justices of the peace, were elected or appointed February 26, 1817, and were E. N. Cullom, John Dunlap and Isaac Moore. The next year, 1818, this board was increased to twelve, as follows: E. N. Cullom, Samuel Harris, Geo. W. Kincaid, James Shaw, Smith Shaw, Joseph Kitchell, S. B. A. Carter, Chester Fitch, Wm. Lockard, David Porter, David McGahey and Thomas Anderson. In 1819, it dropped back to three commissioners—E. N. Cullom, Wickliffe Kitchell and William Barbee; in 1820, David Stewart, Aaron Ball and Henry M. Gilham; in 1821, Aaron Ball, David Stewart and E. N. Cullom; in 1822, Daniel Funk, Enoch Wilhite and Zephaniah Lewis; in 1823, Daniel Funk, John Sackrider and Enoch Wilhite; in 1824, Daniel Funk, John Sackrider and William Highsmith; in 1826, Daniel Funk, Daniel Boatright and Bottsford Comstock; in 1828, Wm. Highsmith, Wm. Magill and Doctor Hill; in 1832, Asa Norton, Jas. H. Wilson and John Boyd; in 1834, Asa Norton, Gabriel Funk and John Boyd; In 1836, John Boyd, Eli Adams and Wm. Cox; in 1838, L. D. Cullom, Daniel Boatright and John Boyd; in 1839, Wm. Highsmith, Daniel Boatright and Wm. Gill;

in 1840, Wm. Gill, Wm. Highsmith and Wm. Mitchell; in 1841, Wm. Highsmith, Wm. Mitchell and John Musgrave; in 1843, Wm. Highsmith, John Musgrave and Lott Watts; in 1844, Wm. Highsmith, Lott Watts and John Boyd; in 1845, John Boyd, Lott Watts and Benj. Beckwith; in 1846 a probate judge was added, and Presley O. Wilson was elected to the office, which he filled until 1849, with the following commissioners: 1846, Boyd, Watts and Beckwith; 1847, Beckwith, F. M. Brown and John Newlin; 1848, Brown, Newlin and Wm. Reavill. In 1849 another change was made. A county judge, with Associate Justices, composed the board, as follows: J. B. Trimble, county judge, and Isaac Wilkin and John B. Harper, associates; in 1853, Richard G. Morris, county judge, and Jas. F. Hand and Wm. Reavill, associates; in 1855, John W. Steers, county judge, and Wm. Reavill and James F. Hand, associates; in 1857, W. H. Sterrett, county judge, and Hand and John Shaw, associates; in 1861, Wm. C. Dickson, county judge, and D. W. Odell and J. J. Petri, associates; in 1865, Dickson, county judge, and Benj. Price and I. D. Mail, associates; in 1867–8 still another change was made in the management of county business. The county adopted township organization, and H. Alexander was county judge; in 1869, John B. Harper, county judge; in 1877, Wm. C. Jones; in 1879, Franklin Robb, and in 1882, J. C. Olwin, who is the present county judge.

Circuit and County Clerks.—Edward H. Piper was both circuit and county clerk from the organization of the county to 1835. The offices were then separated, and A. G. Lagow was made county clerk, and D. W. Stark, circuit clerk; in 1837, E. L. Patton became county clerk, and in 1838, W. B. Baker became both county and circuit clerk, which positions he held until 1848, when they were again separated, and James H. Steel became county clerk, and C. M. Hamilton, circuit clerk; in 1849, Wm. Cox was elected circuit clerk, but died, and Wm. Barbee became clerk; in 1854, he was succeeded by John T. Cox, who in 1856 was succeeded by Hiram Johnson, and he by Wm. Johnson, in 1865; in 1866, Sing B. Allen was elected to the office, and in 1876 he was succeeded by our Fat Contributor, the only, the funny and good-natured John Thomas Cox, the present courteous and accommodating incumbent. Mr. Steel remained county clerk until 1857, when the elder John T. Cox was elected. He was succeeded by Wm. C. Wilson, familiarly known as "Carl" Wilson, who held the office until 1877, when he surrendered it to David Reavill. The latter died before his term expired, and T. S. Price was appointed to fill out the term, when he was re-elected, and is at present the county clerk.

Sheriffs.—Francis Cullom was the first sheriff of the county; in 1818, John S. Woodworth was sheriff; in 1823, John Houston; in 1826, Joel Phelps; in 1827, A. M. Houston; in 1829, E. W. Kellogg; in 1835, John Eastburn; in 1838, Presley O. Wilson; in 1840, R. Arnold; in 1844, L. D. Cullom; in 1850, J. M. Grimes; in 1852, H. Johnson; in 1854, D. D. Fowler; in 1856, John D. Newlin; in 1858, David Little; in 1860, Wm. Reavill; in 1862, Wm. Johnson; in 1864, H. Henderson; in 1866, Wm. Reavill; in 1868, David Reavill; in 1870, R. Leach; in 1872, A. B. Houston; in 1874, H. Henderson; in 1876, Wm. Johnson; in 1878, S. T. Lindsey; in 1880, John M. Highsmith, and in 1882, D. M. Bales.

Treasurers.—The first treasurer of the county was Thomas Kennedy; in 1824, John Houston was elected treasurer; in 1826, John Malcom; in 1833, Charles Kitchell; in 1835, Daniel Hubble; in 1836, John L. Buskirk; in 1837, John A. Williams; in 1839, Finley Paull; in 1844, James Weaver; in 1845, Jas.

S. Otey; in 1846, C. H. Fitch; in 1853, W. C. Wilson; in 1855, James Mitchell; in 1861, Samson Taylor; in 1867, John C. Page; in 1871, Wm. Reavill; in 1873, Wm. Updyke; in 1875, I. D. Mail, and in 1882, Samson Taylor.

Surveyors and Coroners.—John Dunlap was the first surveyor, and Allen McGahey the first coroner, who was succeeded by Jonathan Wood in 1820. In 1822 George Calhoun was appointed county surveyor, but shortly after was succeeded by Jacob Helpingstiene; in 1823 George Calhoun was again appointed; in 1838 W. B. Baker was appointed; in 1846, C. H. Fitch; in 1847, Jas. H. Steel; in 1850, H. B. Jolly; after which we lose trace of the office.

School Commissioners.—As early as 1819, R. C. Ford was appointed school commissioner by act of the Legislature, and in 1832 Thos. Kennedy was appointed; in 1836 he was succeeded by Wm. Barbee; in 1841 Finley Paull was appointed; in 1842, Jas. S. Otey; in 1845, Nelson Hawley; in 1853, F. Robb; in 1856, Jno. T. Cox; in 1867, Geo. W. Peck; in 1861, John C. Page; in 1865, Geo. N. Parker; in 1869, S. A. Burner; in 1873, P. G. Bradberry; in 1876, G. W. Henderson; in 1880, Hugh McHatton; and in 1882, H. O. Hiser.

State Senators.—First session, 1818–20. Joseph Kitchell; 1820–22, Joseph Kitchell; 1822–24, Dan'l Parker; 1824–26, Dan'l Parker; 1826–28, Wm. B. Archer; 1828–30, Wickliffe Kitchell; 1830–32, Wickliffe Kitchell; 1832–34, David McGahey; 1834–36, David McGahey; 1836–38, Peter Pruyne; 1838–40, Abner Greer; 1840–42, John Houston; 1842–44, John Houston; 1844–46, Sam'l Dunlap; 1846–48, Sam'l Dunlap; 1848–50 (the State had been re-districted, and Crawford was a part of the 9th district), Uri Manly; 1850–52, Josiah R. Winn; 1852–54, J. R. Winn; 1854–56, Mortimer O'Kean; 1856–58, Mortimer O'Kean; 1858–60, Mortimer O'Kean; 1860–62, Presley Funkhouser; 1862–64, Sam'l Moffatt; 1864–66, Andrew J. Hunter; 1866–68, A. J. Hunter; 1868–70, Edwin Harlan; 1870–72, John Jackson and Edwin Harlan; 1872–74, Wm. J. Crews; 1874–76, O. V. Smith; 1876–78, O. V. Smith; 1878–80, Wm. C. Wilson; 1880–82, Wm. C. Wilson; 1882–84, W. H. McNairy.

Representatives.—First session, 1818–20, David Porter; 1820–22, Abraham Cairns; 1822–24, R. C. Ford; 1824–26, David McGahey; 1826–28, John C. Alexander; 1828–30, J. C. Alexander; 1830–32, J. C. Alexander; 1832–34, William Highsmith; 1834–36, J. D. McGahey; 1836–38, Wilson Lagow; 1838–40, H. Alexander; 1840–42, Wm. Wilson; 1842–44, Wm. Wilson; 1844–46, R. G. Morris; 1846–48, M. Boyle; 1848–50,* R. G. Morris; 1850–52, Jas. C. Allen; 1852–54, W. H. Sterritt; 1854–56 (Crawford was now in 17th district), Randolph Heath; 1856–58, Isaac Wilson; 1858–60, H. C. McCleave; 1860–62, Aaron Shaw; 1862–64 (Crawford was now in the 11th district), David W. Odell; 1864–66, Thos. Cooper; 1866–68, D. W. Odell; 1868–70, Joseph Cooper; 1870–72, Wm. C. Jones; 1872–74 (Crawford was now in the 45th, with three Representatives from the district), Harmon Alexander, Thos. J. Golden and J. L. Flanders; 1874–76, E. Callahan, J. H. Halley and J. W. Briscoe; 1876–78, A. J. Reavill, J. H. Halley and Wm. Lindsey; 1878–80, A. J. Reavill J. W. Graham and J. R. Johnson; 1880–82, J. C. Olwin, J. C. Bryan and W. H. H. Mieur; 1882–84, Wm. Updyke, J. M. Honey and Grandison Clark.

Miscellaneous.—In the constitutional Convention held at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, Crawford was represented by Joseph Kitchell and Edward N. Cullom; in that of 1847–8, by Nel-

*The county was districted, and Crawford was a part of the 10th legislative district.

son Hawley; of 1862, by H. Alexander; of 1870, by James C. Allen. The county has furnished one Governor—Augustus C. French —1846 and 1849; in 1839 Wickliffe Kitchell was attorney-general; James C. Allen represented the district in the 33d, 34th and 38th Congress; James C. Allen, circuit judge, 1873; and in 1879 Wm. C. Jones, of Crawford, was elected circuit judge, and fills the office at the present time.

Township Organization.—The county, as we have seen, was divided into three election precincts at the first session of the court, viz.: Allison, Lamotte and Union. As population increased, other counties were formed out of the vast territory of Crawford, Clark being set off in 1819, Lawrence in 1821, and Jasper in 1831; thus reducing the area of Crawford to its present dimensions. From the time when it was laid off into three precincts, its civil divisions were changed, divided and sub-divided, to suit the extent of territory and the increased population. Under the *regime* of commissioners, the county was divided into a certain number of election precincts which, with various changes, was at the close of the late war as follows: Hutsonville, Robinson, Watts, Licking, Martin, Franklin, Embarras, Northwest, Montgomery, Oblong, Palestine, Southwest. The Constitution adopted in 1847–8, contained the provision of township organization—a provision that was to be voted on by the people of each county, and leaving it optional with them to adopt or reject it in their respective counties. In accordance with the provisions of that Constitution, and in obedience to a demand from the people in the northern part of the State, who had observed its practical workings in the eastern States, the first township organization act was passed by the Legislature. But the law, in attempting to put it into practical operation, disclosed radical defects. It was revised and amended at the session of 1851, substantially as it has existed until the recent revision in 1871. The adoption of township organization marks an era in many of the counties of the State. The northern part of the State, settled by people from the east, principally, and who, as we have said, were familiar with the township system, adopted it first, the people in the southern part being much more slow to take hold of it.

Crawford County adopted township organization in 1868, and the county was divided into townships as follows: All the territory known by Government survey as the north half of township 6 north, range 12 west; all of township 7 north, range 12 west, except one mile in width on the north side; also one mile in width off the east side of township 6 north, range 13 west, and sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 of township 7 north, range 13 west, was formed into one township, and called Robinson. All the territory in fractional township 8 north, range 11 west, and all of township 8 north, range 12 west, also one mile in width off the east side of township 8 north, range 13 west; also one mile in width off the north side of township 7 north, ranges 11 and 12 west, and section 1 of township 7 north, range 13 west—was formed into a township and called Hutsonville. All of township 8 north, range 13 west, except one mile in width off the east side; also fractional township 8 north, range 14 west; also sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of township 7 north, range 13 west, and sections 1 and 2 of township 7 north, range 14 west, was formed into a township and called Licking. All of township 7 north, range 13 west, except one mile in width off the north and east sides; also all of fractional township 7 north, range 14 west, and sections 1 and 2 on the north side; also the north half of township 6 north, range 13 west, except sections 1, 12 and 13; and north half of fractional township 6 north, range 14

west, was to be known as Oblong Township. All of fractional township 7 north, range 10 west, also township 7 north, range 11 west, except one mile in width on the north side, and the north half of township 6 north, ranges 10 and 11 west, to be known as Palestine Township. All of fractional township 5 north, range 10 west, and the south half of fractional township 6 north, range 10 west, also fractional township 5 north, range 11 west, and the south half of township 6 north, range 11 west, was to be known as Franklin Township. All of fractional township 5 north, range 12 west, also the south half of township 6 north, range 12 west, also sections 1, 12, 13 and 24 of township 5 north, range 13 west, and sections 24, 25 and 36 of township 6 north, range 13 west, to be known as Hebron Township. All of township 5 north, range 13 west, except sections 1, 12, 13 and 24, also south half of township 6 north, range 13 west, except sections 24, 25 and 36, also fractional township 5 north, range 14 west, and the south half of township 6 north, range 14 west, was to be known as Hardin Township. Upon reporting the names to the Auditor of State, it was found that four of the new townships bore the same names as townships in other counties of the State, and the following changes were made: Palestine was changed to Lamotte; Hardin to Martin; Hebron to Honey Creek, and Franklin to Montgomery Township.

The first Board of Supervisors elected was as follows: Robinson Township, Dwight Newton; Palestine Township, John D. Shepard; Hutsonville Township, John Newlin, Sr.; Licking Township, R. R. Lincoln; Oblong Township, Wm. M. Douglas; Hardin Township, R. E. Haskins; Hebron Township, Henry Wierich, and Franklin Township, Jno. R. Rich. Since the division of the county into townships as described above, Southwest Township has been formed, comprising the territory south of the Embarras River. At present the townships are represented in the Board of Supervisors as follows: Robinson, John Collins; Hutsonville, Simpson Cox; Lamotte, T. N. Rafferty; Montgomery, Thos. R. Kent; Oblong, D. T. Newbold; Honey Creek, George H. Maxwell; Licking, F. M. Niblo; Martin, John Mulvane, and Southwest, J. C. Spillman.

The township system of Illinois is not closely modeled after the New England States. There a Representative is sent directly from each town to the lower House of the Legislature. In New York, owing to her vast extent of territory, this was found to be impracticable, and a county assembly, denominated a Board of Supervisors, composed of a member from each township, was then established. This modified system has been copied almost exactly in this State.

Townships are often compared by writers to petty republics, possessing unlimited sovereignty in matters of local concern; and Boards of Supervisors are often popularly supposed to be vested with certain limited legislative powers. Neither is the case. "Both the county and township boards are the mere fiscal agents. They hold the purse-strings of the counties; they may contract, incur debts, or create liabilities—very great powers, it is true—but they can not prescribe or vary the duties, nor control in any manner the county or township officers authorized by law. While the County Court of three members is a smaller, and, therefore, as a rule, more manageable or controllable body by outside influences, there is little doubt that a Board of Supervisors is not only more directly expensive, but also that a thousand and one petty claims of every conceivable character, having no foundation in law or justice, are constantly presented, and being loosely investigated, and tacitly allowed, aggregate no insignificant sum.

CHAPTER V.*

THE BENCH AND BAR—JUSTICE AND HER SCALES—FIRST COURTS AND WHAT THEY DID—SOME OF THE EARLY JUDGES—DIFFERENT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—THE FIRST RESIDENT LAWYERS—KITCHELL, JANNEY, FRENCH, ETC.—THEIR LEGAL ABILITY AND SOCIAL TRAITS—OTHER LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY—THE PRESENT BAR, ETC., ETC.

"Let us consider the reason of the case. For nothing is *Law* that is not reason."

—*Sir John Powell.*

"Where the law ends, tyranny begins."

—*Pitt.*

"The law is a sort of hocus pocus science that smiles in yer face while it picks yer pocket, and the glorious uncertainty of it is of mair use to the professors of it, than the justice of it."

—*Macklin.*

THE first two of the above quotations are from men who, by lives of study and toil, had acquired eminence in the world as lawyers and as statesmen. The last is from one who knew nothing of the law; who was ignorant of its theory and practice, and represents a common, but utterly mistaken view, both of the law and its administration.

The law has grown out of the struggles of nations, states, classes and individuals against wrong and for the right. "All the law in the world has been obtained by strife. Every principle of law which obtains, had first to be wrung by force from those who denied it; and every legal right—the legal rights of a whole nation, as well as those of individuals—supposes a continual readiness to assert it and defend it. The law is not a mere theory, but a living force, and hence it is that justice, which in one hand holds the scales in which she weighs the right, carries in the other the sword with which she executes it. The sword without the scales is brute force; the scales without the sword, is the impotence of law. The scales and the sword belong together, and the state of the law is perfect only where the power with which justice carries the sword is equaled by the skill with which she holds the scales." No men have more power, or are clothed with more responsibility, than judges and lawyers who are the ministers of justice in society, and the history of a State or a county would be incomplete which omitted to mention the men who have set on the bench and practiced at the bar in its courts.

The first court of record held in Crawford County, as elsewhere stated, was held at the house of Edward N. Cullom on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1817, by the Hon. Thomas Towles, Territorial judge, from October 28, 1815, until the State was admitted into the union. The term continued for two days, but all business was completed on the first day. There is nothing in the record disclosing what members of the bar were present. There were five civil cases on the docket, and four indictments were returned, two were for assault and battery, one for selling whiskey to Indians, and one for "bringing home a hog without the ears." The first term of court held after the State was admitted into the union was a special term, held on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1819, by the Hon. Thomas

* By Hon. E. Callahan.

C. Brown who was one of the judges of the Supreme Court, from October 9th, 1818, until January 18th 1825. This was the term at which William Killbuck, Captain Thomas and Big Panther, were tried for the murder of Thomas McCall. William Wilson was the circuit attorney, and William Badger was sworn as his assistant. It does not appear from the record who was counsel for the defendants, or what, if any, attorneys were present at this term.

Judge Brown held all the courts, until October, 1824, when William Wilson, who was one of the judges of the Supreme Court from July 7th, 1819, to December 4th, 1848, held the court for a single term. The writer never knew Judge Wilson until after his retirement from the bench, and can only speak of him from his record as a judge and the traditions of him, that still exist among the older members of the bar. As a judge his written opinions are short, clear, and satisfactory. They are models of brevity, and generally contained nothing but good law. His judicial record stands in the history of the State untarnished by a single act that did not comport with the dignity of his office. Judge Wilson was a great lover of stories, and would often entertain his listeners with marvelous tales of great herds of cattle and immense agricultural productions which had no existence except in imagination. He resided in White County and died several years ago, at a very advanced old age.

On the division of the State into circuits in 1824, James O. Wattles was elected judge of the fifth judicial circuit, which included the county of Crawford. He was commissioned January 19, 1825, and legislated out of office by the act of January 12, 1827. Nothing is known, or can be gathered from old citizens, of the personal history or character of Judge Wattles. James Hall, judge of the fourth circuit, held the November term 1825, but was never one of the judges elected to hold the courts in Crawford County. On the fourth day of January, 1835, Justin Harlan, of Clark County, was commissioned as judge of the fourth circuit, which then included this county, and continued to hold the courts until the year 1859, when the twenty-fifth circuit was created, and Alfred Kitchell, of Richland County, was elected judge in the new circuit. He was succeeded in 1861 by James C. Allen, then a resident of this county. Judge Allen resigned in December, 1862, having been elected to Congress, and Aaron Shaw, of Lawrence County, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Judge Shaw is a native of the State of New York, but came to Illinois while a young man and resided at Lawrenceville until about the year 1870, when he removed to Olney in Richland County. His reputation has been that of a criminal rather than a civil lawyer. He has always had a large practice and has been a successful lawyer. He is impulsive and often stormy at the bar, but on the bench he was always courteous, dignified and impartial. He has been a member of Congress and is now the member elect from the 16th congressional district of Illinois.

In the year 1865 the county was again placed in the fourth circuit, and Hiram B. Decius, of Cumberland County, was elected and commissioned on the first day of December, A. D. 1865. He was re-elected and recommissioned on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1869. Judge Decius, was a native of the State of Ohio, but came to Cumberland County when a boy. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very poor, but he improved them to the best possible advantage, and read law after he reached his manhood. He was a successful practitioner and during his lifetime acquired a large estate. He was a rough, but vigorous thinker and talker. In politics he was a democrat, and

one who clung to the doctrines and traditions" of his party. In religion he was a liberalist of the broadest gauge.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1870, Crawford County was again in the 21st circuit, and James C. Allen was, on the 2d day of June, 1873, elected judge for a term of six years.

James C. Allen was born in Shelby County, Ky., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1822, and removed with his father to Parke County, Indiana, in the year A. D. 1830. He lived on a farm until 1840, attending the public school in the winter season and then spent two years at the county seminary in Rockville. He then entered the law-office of Howard & Wright, of Rockville, Ind., and pursued his legal studies until January, A. D. 1844, when he was admitted to the bar. He located at Sullivan, Ind., and in 1845 was elected State's attorney for the seventh judicial circuit of the State. At the end of his term of office he removed to Palestine, Illinois, and sought health in farming, not, however, abandoning his profession. He formed a partnership with Franklin Robb, Esq., of Robinson, which continued until his election to Congress in 1852. In November, 1852, he was elected to the State Legislature, and obtained notoriety by his opposition to what was known as "State Policy." This policy opposed the chartering of any railroad which terminated at or near any city outside of the State of Illinois, or that would tend to carry the trade of the State beyond its own borders. It was an extreme phase of the doctrine of State rights. Men look back now and wonder that it should have been advocated by men of the brilliancy of Linder and the ability of Palmer. The Vandalia line and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company were seeking charters to build roads to terminate at East St. Louis. The advocates of State policy were determined to defeat them unless they terminated at Alton. Mr. Allen held that railroads should be chartered and built wherever the business interests of the country at large required, and was the leader in the house of this liberal policy. His attack upon State policy was able, earnest and successful, and was heartily indorsed by his constituents. He was also opposed to the system of banking established by the Legislature in 1852, which has since resulted in disaster to the business interests of the country.

The reputation which he had acquired in the State Legislature resulted in his election to congress in the 7th district in November, 1852; he was re-elected in 1854, and was then elected clerk of the House of Representatives that met on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858. Over this house he presided during the memorable contest for the election of a speaker, which resulted in the election of Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey. This was at a time when bad blood was at fever heat, and the difficulties of his position as the presiding officer of an unorganized body of excited men were very great. But he so discharged the duties of his position as to receive a unanimous vote of thanks at the end of the contest. In 1860 he was the candidate of the democratic party for governor of Illinois, and made a canvass which commanded the admiration of both his political friends and opponents, but was beaten by Hon. Richard Yates. In 1862 he was elected to Congress for the State at large, as a "war democrat" over Eben C. Ingersoll, a brother of Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll. During this term in Congress he possessed the confidence of President Lincoln, and voted for every appropriation of men and money which was asked by the administration to prosecute the war. Mr. Lincoln tendered him the command of a brigade, to be known as the Kentucky brigade. This position he declined on the ground that he had not the military ex-

perience or training necessary to fit him for so responsible a position. He was re-nominated for Congress for the State at large in 1864, but was defeated by Hon S. W. Moulton, the republican candidate. In 1879 he was elected, without opposition, a member of the State constitutional convention, which met in January, A. D. 1870, and framed the present State constitution. In this convention he was chairman of the committee on the Legislative Department, and is very largely the author of the legislative article in the constitution which was adopted as it came from the committee. In June, 1873, he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, which office he held until 1879. In 1877 after the Appellate Court was created he was appointed by the Supreme Court, one of the Appellate Judges for the fourth district, and until 1879 discharged the duties of an Appellate Judge in addition to his service on the circuit bench. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Olney in Richland County, where he still resides. After he left the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, and is still engaged in it. Judge Allen is a man of rare natural endowments, a splendid physical organization and a commanding presence supplemented with a voice that is equally musical in telling a story or singing a song, makes him a welcome guest, in any and every circle. He has been too much in politics to make what is called a close lawyer, but his knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law is thorough, and both as a judge and as a lawyer he uses this knowledge to the best possible advantage. He is largely gifted with that kind of sense which enables him to grasp readily and correctly the common questions of life and controversies of business. This often serves him better than the learning of books. He is an able advocate before a jury: often eloquent, and always impressive, ardent, and impulsive, he sometimes strikes blows that seem uncalled for, but is ever ready to undo a wrong. As a judge he presided with dignity, unless overcome by something funny or ludicrous. He was sometimes accused of scolding the bar to amuse the laity. His uprightness and integrity were unquestioned; in politics he is a traditional democrat; in religion, a Presbyterian.

Alfred Kitchell was born at Palestine in the year A. D. 1820. His education, excepting three terms at the Indiana State University, was such as could be obtained in the common schools. He was admitted to the bar in December, A. D. 1841, and in 1842 entered the practice at Olney in Richland County. In January, 1843, he was elected State's attorney for the fourth circuit, and was re-elected in 1845. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and in 1849 he was elected county judge of Richland County. In 1859 he was elected to the circuit bench in the twenty-fifth circuit. He assisted to establish the first newspaper ever published in Olney. In politics he was an anti-slavery democrat, and naturally opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery. His principles led him out of the democratic party, and in 1856 he assisted in the organization of the republican party, with which he acted until his death in November, A. D. 1876. He was an active promoter of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and was opposed to what was then called "State policy."

Judge Kitchell was at the Crawford County Bar for many years, and is remembered by its older members as one of the most pleasing and gentlemanly of lawyers. He was always courteous in his intercourse with others. As an advocate he was clear and practical rather than eloquent. His standard of honor and integrity was a high one, and he lived well up to it.

Though he left the county before he was

admitted to the bar, the fact that he was born and lived to manhood in the county, and then returned to it, both as a lawyer and a judge, entitles him to a place in its history.

In 1877 the judicial system was so changed as to create the State into thirteen circuits and provide for the election of one judge in each circuit, to hold until the year 1879, when three judges should be elected in each of the thirteen circuits. Under this change John H. Hally, of Jasper County, was elected in the second circuit, and held the courts of this county during his term of office. Judge Hally is a Virginian by birth, and resided, until near the close of the war, in the south. He was "subjugated" before many of his comrades in the southern army, and came north to avoid the final catastrophe. His literary and legal education are both liberal, and when aroused he is a formidable adversary in a lawsuit. He is eminently social and loves the sports of a Virginia gentleman. The music of his splendid pack of hounds falls pleasantly on his ear, and he joins in the chase with the utmost eagerness. He justly enjoys a large practice, and is held in high esteem by those who know him, both as a man and a lawyer.

On the 16th day of June, 1879, Chauncy S. Conger, of White County, Thomas S. Casey, of Jefferson County, and William C. Jones, of Crawford County, were elected judges in the second circuit. Since that time the courts in this county have been held by Judge Jones, excepting when changes of venue called in one of the other judges.

Judge Jones was born at Hutsonville, July 15th, 1848. His father, Caswell Jones, Esq., was a successful merchant, and died in March, 1853. His mother was married to E. Callahan, in June, 1855; in 1861 Mr. Callahan, removed to Robinson and opened a law office. Young Jones, of his own choice, went into the *Monitor* newspaper office, and for near one year performed the duties of the youngest apprentice. In 1863, he entered as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained for three years. In 1867 he read law in the office of Messrs. Callahan & Steel, after which he attended a course of law lectures at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar May 9th, 1868, and in June formed a Copartenship with Mr. Callahan which continued for ten years. On the 25th of November, 1869, he married to Mary H. Steel, daughter of James H. Steel, Esq., then a member of the Crawford County Bar. In November, 1870, he was elected member of the 27th General Assembly. In November, 1877, he was elected judge of the County Court, which office he filled with entire satisfaction to all parties until June 1879, when he was elected to the circuit bench. He has brought with him into the judicial office that unflagging industry, and energy, and high sense of justice and right, which have made his life a success. He is still a young man, and one of whom his friends expect much in the future. He resides in Robinson and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his town and county. He is a democrat in politics, and has always been elected as a partisan candidate. He belongs to no church, but believes in the Bible and the doctrine of the Christian religion.

It is impossible to notice the lawyers of the bar in the order in which they properly stand, and all that can be done is to give them severally such mention as the writer has been able to gather from the data at his command.

Wickliffe Kitchell was born on May 21st, 1789, in the State of New Jersey. He was descended from Robert Kitchell, who came from England in the year 1639, and was the leader of a community of Puritans who settled at Guilford Colony of Connecticut.

Robert removed to Newark, New Jersey, in 1666, where many of descendants still reside. Early in the present century Asa Kitchell, the father of Wickliffe removed with his family to what was then the "far west," and Wickliffe reached his majority in the vicinity of what is now Cincinnati, Ohio. School privileges were in those early days, extremely limited, and the time spent by him at school, according to his repeated statement, did not exceed two or three months; but between the hours of labor, and by the fire-light at night, he succeeded in obtaining a fair English education, sufficient for the practical duties of life. On the 29th of February, 1812, he married Elizabeth Ross, with whom his early childhood has been passed, and who, with her parents, had emigrated from New Jersey in company with the Kitchell family.

About the year 1814 he removed to southern Indiana, upon White River. That portion of the country was then an almost unbroken wilderness and was largely occupied by tribes of hostile Indians, and he and his wife and family, with other families, were often compelled to seek shelter and security in the forts and block-houses that existed here and there in the thinly settled region. He was elected sheriff of the county in which he resided (presumably Jackson County), and was, of course, thrown much in contact with lawyers and others in attendance upon the courts, and he determined to read law. He obtained possession of a few text-books, and these he read by the light of log fires and during rainy days. While clearing ground about his Indiana cabin he cut his foot with an ax so severely as to lame him for life; and this accident served to strengthen his resolution to continue in his course of reading, and he was eventually admitted to the bar. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Illinois, where he resided until in the year 1838. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, but was compelled to return before its conclusion on account of the lameness of his foot. He thought the war was cruel and unnecessary, and never failed to comment severely upon the manner in which it was prosecuted. He was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of 1820–21 from Crawford County. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois, in order to give his children the advantages of the excellent schools then flourishing at that place. He was again elected a member of the Legislature from Montgomery County in 1841. He held the office of State's Attorney for several years. In 1839 he was appointed Attorney General of the State and held that office for one year. In 1847 he moved with the remnant of his family, to Fort Madison, Iowa, remaining there for seven years, and again returned to Hillsboro, Montgomery County. He had the true pioneer spirit, and only declining years prevented him from going to the Pacific coast. After the death of his wife, October 5th, 1862, having ceased to practice his profession, he spent the remainder of his days with his children, who were settled at different places in Illinois and Indiana, and mostly with his youngest son, John W., at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, and where he died on the 2d of February, 1869, at the ripe age of 80 years.

From the time of its organization until 1854 he was a member of the democratic party. In that year, objecting strongly to the ground taken by the party on the slavery question he abandoned the organization forever and took strong, anti-Nebraska ground. He was present as a delegate at the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, Illinois, and was a zealous supporter of that party and its policy until his death. He retained to a remarkable degree his activity of mind and habits of physical labor.

Eldridge S. Janney was born July 12th,

180-, in Alexandria, Virginia. His father was Thomas Janney, a wealthy merchant, and ship owner of that city. Mr. Janney was a graduate of Nassau Hall College, Princeton, New Jersey, and continued his reading of classic literature in the original languages until the shadow of total blindness fell upon the pages of the old authors, and hid them from him forever. He read law with Thomas Hewitt, Esq., and in 1827, immediately after his admission to the bar, came to Crawford County, and began the practice of his profession. He was a careful, painstaking lawyer; a good special pleader. His address to a jury was terse and forcible, rather than eloquent. He was a member of the State Legislature, in the sessions of 1844, and 1846.

Governor Ford, in his history of the State of Illinois, pays a high compliment to Mr. Janney, for his action on the canal loan question, which resulted in saving the State from the disgrace of repudiation. In 1853 his sight had so far failed him, that he was compelled to abandon his profession. He removed to Marshall, in the county of Clark, and engaged in a woolen-mill, which he carried on until his death on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1875. In politics he was a democrat; in religion, a liberalist; in all the relations of life, a gentleman.

William H. Sterrett was born in Nova Scotia, and read law with the Hon. Lucius Case, of Newark, Ohio. He came to Robinson, about the year 1845, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and was continually in practice until 1853, when he was elected county judge. His health was already failing, and he abandoned practice, and shortly after the expiration of his term as county judge he returned to Nova Scotia and died. He was a member of the lower House in the eighteenth, General Assembly. As a lawyer he was positive in his positions when taken. He was not an orator, but an earnest and zealous advocate of the cause of his client. As a judge he was willful and arbitrary, and took but little counsel beyond that of his own will. He administered the law as he understood it.

Elihu McCulloch was a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Columbia College. He removed first to Gibson County, Indiana. In the year A. D. 1846 he located in Robinson and engaged in the practice of the law and continued until in the fall of 1849 when he died. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. Franklin Robb, a member of the present Crawford County Bar. He was a democrat in politics. A man of industry and deeply learned in the science of law. He gave promise of a career of usefulness to the public and honor to himself.

Augustus C. French, came from New England to Edgar County, and represented that county in the Legislature of 1836. In 1839 he removed to Palestine, having received an appointment in the land-office at that place, a position he filled for about three years. He was a man of business as well as law and purchased lands south of Palestine which he afterward converted into a beautiful country seat which he called "Maplewood." In the fall of 1846 he was elected Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1849 at the election held under the constitution of 1847, and was governor until January, 1853, when he was succeeded by Joel A. Matteson, of Will County. Governor French was a man who was little understood by the mass of the people. His rigid economy in affairs of business was called stinginess, and many stories are still current in regard to his habit of gathering and saving in small things. When it is known that all his care and saving was to feed, clothe and educate younger brothers and sisters who were dependent upon him, and that all he made and saved for many years was religiously devoted

to that purpose, it presents his character in a fairer light, and a more charitable judgment than has been usually accorded to it. His administration of the affairs of the State was eminently successful. He never afterward entered actively into the practice of law, but after a few years of leisure at Maplewood, he removed to Lebanon and took charge of the law school at McKendree College. He died several years ago, respected by all who knew him, as an honest man. Politically he was a democrat. In religion he was a Methodist.

George W. Peck, one of the brightest ornaments of the Crawford County Bar, was born at Salem, and educated at Greencastle, Indiana. He was twenty-one years of age when he located in Robinson in the summer of 1853. Old lawyers at once recognized his worth and accorded to him a high position in the profession. He rapidly obtained a practice which steadily increased until he entered the army in 1861. He was a good special pleader, and his address to a jury was always clear, logical and often eloquent. His mental and physical organization were both of very fine texture and eminently fitted him for a high rank in the legal profession. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President. He was a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln personally and politically, and entered into the campaign for his election with all the enthusiasm of his ardent nature. He organized and commanded the "wide awakes" and in this showed a capacity for organization and drill that was extraordinary. His speeches during this campaign ranked with those of the best orators of the party.

At the commencement of the war he raised a company of men and repaired to camp at Mattoon. This company became company I in the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers, commanded by Col. U. S. Grant. During the campaign in Missouri he was much exposed and contracted bronchitis, from which he never recovered. He remained with his regiment and participated in every battle in which it was engaged, and when Col. Grant was made a general, Captain Peck was made Lieut. Col., and after the death of Col. Alexander he commanded the regiment until he was too feeble for duty in the field. He was then detailed for duty as Provost Marshal at Louisville, Ky., and discharged the duties of that position with honor to himself and the service until his constitution broke down entirely and compelled his resignation, and he returned to his mother at Salem, Indiana, to die. He had that rare courage that enabled him on all occasions to act as duty prompted, reason guided and conscience dictated. Though he died young he lived long enough to win reputation as a lawyer and fame as a soldier.

James N. Steel was born in Philadelphia, and removed to Crawford County in his boyhood. He was several years clerk of the county court, and on his retirement from that office read law, and on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1857, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice. His large acquaintance and perfect familiarity with business gave him at once a large business. His first view of a legal question was generally correct, while further reasoning often led him into doubt. He was a fine special pleader and very quick to detect faults in the pleadings of his adversary. He had a clear, intellectual face and a pleasant conversational voice. His address to court or jury was usually clear and logical, and was addressed to the judgment rather than to the passions. As an office lawyer he has had no equal at the Crawford County Bar. His social qualities were of a high order. He was successful in business and left a handsome property to his children. He was among the first to unite with the republican party in the county, and

was a zealous advocate of its principles. His health failed and he retired from practice, and died in Robinson on second day of December, A. D. 1872.

William Clendennin Dickson came to this county from Indiana as a physician and practiced medicine for several years in Montgomery and Honey Creek Townships. He was known as an active democratic politician and speaker. At the election of 1861 he was elected County Judge and held that office four years. He had previously read law and was now regularly admitted to the bar, and during his life time continued to practice. He came to the bar too late in life and lived too short a time to acquire either a large practice or reputation as a lawyer. He died at Robinson in the year A. D. 1872.

Alfred G. Lagow was a member of the Crawford County Bar in its early history when the courts were held at Palestine. The writer has been unable to learn the date of his admission to the bar or the date of his death. From the court records it would appear that his practice was not large or very long continued, but papers prepared by him still remaining on file show care and legal skill. He was a son of Wilson Lagow, one of the oldest settlers of the county, and those who remember him speak of him as a kind, pure-hearted gentleman.

Edward S. Wilson, of the Richland County Bar, is a native of this county, and entered the practice in Robinson about the year 1860. In 1862 he was appointed State's attorney for the circuit and for several years discharged the duties of that office with ability. During his official term he removed to Olney, where he still has a large practice, and stands among the foremost members of the bar in that county.

Henry C. Firebaugh, now a member of the San Francisco Bar, is also a native of this county. He read law in the office of Mr. Callahan and was admitted to practice in 1864, and remained a short time in the county when he went to California, where he has been rewarded with a very large measure of success.

In the olden time when judges and lawyers "rode the circuit" together, such men as Gen. W. F. Snider, Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Judge Charles H. Constable, Joseph G. Bowman, William Harrow, Senator John M. Robinson, John Scholfield and E. B. Webb were often seen at the bar of this county and tales are still told by the "old settlers" of the contests that took place between these giants of the law in courts where there were but few books, and plausible speeches were of much more value than they are at the present time in winning verdicts from either court or jury. The limits of this chapter forbid more than a mere mention of the names of these old men, the most of whom have been summoned to a "bench and bar beyond the murky clouds of time."

The present bar of Crawford County consists of the following members:

The Hon. Franklin Robb who was born February 15, A. D. 1817, in Gibson County, Indiana, and was licensed to practice law in Indiana in January, A. D. 1843. Licensed in Illinois in the year 1847, and began practice in Robinson in 1851.

Ethelbert Callahan was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 17, A. D. 1829. Admitted to the bar in 1860, and practiced in Robinson since 1861.

Jacob C. Olwin was born December 6, 1838, near Dayton, Ohio, and admitted to the bar in 1864, and has practiced in this county since that time.

George N. Parker was born April 9, 1843, in Crawford County, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in the State Courts June 18, 1870, and in the Supreme Court of the United States December 9, A. D. 1878.

E. Callahan

Presley G. Bradbury was born in Crawford County, Illinois, October 6, 1847, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 4th day of July, 1876, and in Indiana in November, 1878.

James O. Steel was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 7th day of January, 1848, and admitted to the bar in January, A. D. 1873.

John Calvin Maxwell was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1847, and admitted to the bar on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.

Singleton B. Allen was born in Parke County, Indiana, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1840, and admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois, on the 29th day of January, 1863.

Mathias C. Mills was born in the State of Indiana on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1838, and admitted to the bar in the State of Indiana March 17, A. D. 1861, and in the State of Illinois Sept. 27, A. D. 1882.

Alfred H. Jones was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1850, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1875.

Joseph B. Crowley was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1858, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1882.

Enoch E. Newlin was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 22d of February, A. D. 1858, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in June, A. D. 1882.

Lucian N. Barlow was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1854, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1882.

The present bar of Crawford County will compare favorably with the bar of any of the surrounding counties, both in legal ability and personal character. The majority of its members are young men with the larger part of their professional life yet before them. So far they have done well and their present standing gives promise that the high character of the county bar in the past will be maintained in the future.

CHAPTER VI.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE FIRST ROADS AND BRIDGES—RAILROADS—COMING OF THE IRON HORSE—THE OLD WABASH VALLEY ROUTE—PARIS AND DANVILLE —ITS COMPLETION, CHANGES AND CONDITION—EAST AND WEST RAILROAD PROJECTS—THE NARROW GAUGE—VALUE AND ECONOMY OF THE SYSTEM—OTHER ROADS THAT WERE NEVER BUILT, AND NEVER WILL BE, ETC., ETC.

THE building of roads and the construction of highways and bridges, rank as the most important public improvements of a State or a county. When the first whites came to Crawford County, the canoe of the Indian still shot along the streams; the crack of his rifle echoed through the solitudes of the great forests, and the paths worn by his moccasined feet were alone the guiding trails of the emigrant's wagon. There were no roads through the country, nor bridges over the streams. But as soon as the white people obtained a hold in the country, and became firmly settled, they turned their thoughts to roads and highways. Among the first acts of the County Court after its organization was the laying out of a road from the house of Edward N. Cullom's to the head of Walnut Prairie, and another from the same place to Jones' ferry. In 1823 the first important highway was laid out under an act of the Legislature, viz: a road from Palestine to Vandalia. This was the commencement of road building in the county, and, while the system of wagon roads are not of the best quality, yet they compare favorably with the roads in any prairie country, where the material for macadamizing is not plentiful, or to be easily obtained. There are places on the Wabash River, however, where good material for making roads may be had, but the people have not yet awakened to the necessity of using it for that purpose. Although the roads of the county are poor in quality, they are sufficient in quantity for all practical purposes and matters of convenience, and may be thus clas ed: good in summer but execrable in winter.

The first bridge built in the county was across Lamotte Creek at or near Palestine, and was rather a rude affair. We find in the early court proceedings an order allowing a small sum for the use of a "whip saw," for sawing lumber for this bridge. As the people grew well-to-do, and increased in worldly goods, they devoted more attention to internal improvements, by building roads and bridges wherever required, until to-day we find the county well supplied with these marks of civilization.

Railroads.—But the grand system of internal improvements are the railroads. They surpass all others, and affect, more or less, every occupation of interest. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, city and country life, banking, finance, law, and even government itself, have all felt their influence. But especially has it contributed to the material organization for the diffusion of culture among the people, thus preparing the condi-

* By W. H. Perrin.

tions for a new step in social progress. Wholly unknown three fourths of a century ago, the railroad has become the greatest single factor in the development of the material progress, not only of the United States and of the other civilized nations of the earth, but its blessings are being rapidly extended into the hitherto semi-civilized and barbarous portions of the globe.

The earliest attempts at railroad building in the West originated in the desire to enrich that vast domain by the system of internal improvements. This fever of speculation broke out in several parts of the United States about the year 1835. It appeared in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois nearly at the same time, and, when past, left an enormous debt on each. In Illinois, it amounted to nearly fifteen millions, while in Pennsylvania it was more than double that amount, and in Ohio and Indiana it was nearly equal to Illinois. Examination of the legislative acts of the Prairie State at that period, discloses an almost unbroken line of acts for the construction of some highway, which was destined only to partially see the light of day in detached parcels, some of which still remain as silent monuments of a supreme legislative and popular folly. When the collapse came, in 1837, and work on all was entirely suspended, only the old Northern-Cross Railroad—now a part of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific—was found in a condition fit to warrant completion, and that only for a short distance. It was originally intended to extend from Meredosia through Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur and Danville to the eastern line of the State, where it was expected it would be joined to some road in Indiana and be continued eastward. A vast quantity of flat bar rails had been purchased in England by the agents of the State, at an enormous expense, too; and quite a quantity had been brought to Meredosia, preparatory to being laid on the track. In the spring of 1838, some eight miles of this old track were laid, and on the 8th day of November of that year, a small locomotive, the "Rogers," made in England and shipped here in pieces—"knocked down," as we would say at the present day—was put together and made a trial trip on the road. It was the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the Mississippi Valley, and on the day of this trial trip, carried George W. Plant as engineer; Murray McConnell, one of the Commissioners of Public Works; Gov. Duncan, James Dunlap and Thomas T. January, contractors; Charles Collins and Myron Leslie, of St. Louis.

The most imposing ceremonies characterized the laying of the first rail on this road May 9, 1837; and on through the summer, the work progressed slowly until when, as already stated, the locomotive made the pioneer trial trip in the Valley of the Great West. Only twelve years before had the first railroad train made a trip in the new continent; and only a year or two before this, had the first application of steam been successfully made in this manner in England. The first practical locomotive was probably invented by a Frenchman, Joseph Cugnot, of Void, Lorraine, France. He made a three-wheeled road-wagon in 1770, which was used with some success in experimenting; but owing to the French Revolution breaking out soon after, the machine was abandoned, and is now in the museum at Metiers. One of the first locomotives built for use in America was made for Oliver Evans, who, owing to the incredulity existing at that day, could not get the necessary permits required by the State Legislature to erect one here, and sent to London, where, in 1801, a high-pressure locomotive was built for him. It was not, however, until 1830 that one was built in the United States. That year Peter Cooper, then

an enterprising mechanic and builder, constructed an excellent one for the day, with which, on the 28th of August of that year, he made a public trial, running it from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, twenty-six miles, at an average speed of twelve miles per hour. From that date the erection of American locomotives became a reality. Now they are the best in the world.

The first railway ever built, was a simple tramway of wooden rails, used in the collieries in the North of England. It is difficult to determine when they began to be used—probably early in the seventeenth century. The covering of the wooden rail with iron was only a question of time, to be, in its turn, displaced by a cast-iron rail; that, by a malleable one, which, in turn, gave way to the present steel rail.

When the use of steam applied to road wagons came to be agitated, one of the first uses it was put to was the hauling the cars to and from the coal mines. By and by, passengers began to ride on them; then cars for their use were made; then roads were built between important commercial points, and with the improvement of the locomotive, and increase of speed, the railway carriage came to be a palace, and the management, construction and care of railroads one of the most stupendous enterprises of the age.

The first tramway, or railway, in America was built from Quincy, Mass., to the granite quarries, three miles distant. The first railway, built in America, on which "steam-cars" were used, was the Mohawk & Hudson Road, completed in 1831. On the 9th day of August of that year, the pioneer passenger train of America was hauled over this road, drawn by the third American locomotive, John B. Jervis, engineer. The train consisted of three old-fashioned coaches, fastened together by chains, which, in the sudden starting and stopping, severely jolted the passengers—so much so, that fence rails were placed tightly between the cars, thus keeping the chains taut. From the rugged Eastern States, the transition to the level prairies of the West was an easy matter, culminating in the efforts already described.

When the great collapse of the internal improvement system came, leaving only one small road of a few miles in length, so far completed as to warrant work to be continued on it, the shock was so great that it was twelve years before another was begun and put in working order. In February, 1850, the Chicago & Elgin (now the Chicago & Northwestern) Railroad was completed to Elgin, and a train of cars run from one city to the other. From that date, until now, the march of progress in railroad development has been uninterrupted and constant.

During the speculative fever that raged throughout the Western States, and the extravagant legislation on internal improvements, several railroad enterprises were inaugurated, then abandoned, but with returning prosperity and confidence taken up again and roads finally constructed. The route from Terre Haute to Alton is one, whose earliest inception may be traced back to 1835, and the old Wabash Valley Railroad (which was never built) is another. It was not until about 1849–50, that the country became aroused from its lethargic condition, and began to open its eyes to a dawning prosperity. By that time the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had reached the eastern line of the State, and asked permission to cross to St. Louis, its contemplated western terminus; but it here met with a check that took it years to overcome. A "State Policy" party sprung up, denying the right of any foreign corporation to cross the State, especially when the effect be to enrich the neighboring City of St. Louis, a city Alton was vainly endeavoring to outstrip in the march of progress, and which she then

confidently expected to do. This "State Policy" party held several rousing meetings in the furtherance of their scheme—a scheme delusive in its effects upon the State at large, and confined mainly to the Alton interest. Counter-influences were aroused, however, and an antagonistic party, much inferior at first, began to appear. The culmination came when the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Road asked for a charter. The Baltimore & Ohio Road had succeeded in their endeavor to build their track across the State, a right mainly brought about by the press outside of the State. It had, with one voice, denounced the "policy" as narrow, selfish, mean, contemptible and invidious. It was sustained by the press in the northern part of Illinois, and had already begun to open the eyes of many influential persons belonging to the Policy party. When the Vandalia Road asked for its charter the Policy party exerted themselves to the utmost to defeat it, and for a time prevailed. While these affairs were agitating the State, Congress had passed the act granting a magnificent domain of land to the Illinois Central Railroad. The United States Senators from Illinois wrote letters to many influential men at home, urging upon them the necessity of being more liberal in their acts to foreign corporations, and not attempt to arrogate to the State, a right she could not expect to possess. They further urged that the donation from the general government could not have been secured had not they pledged their earnest effort to wipe out this disgraceful policy. These influences had their effect. The "Brough" road, so-called from its principal projector, afterward Governor of Ohio, gained a charter and was enabled to begin work on its proposed Vandalia line. In the meanwhile influences were working to build anew the projected roads of the improvement period. But to the roads of this county.

Southern Illinois was far behind the central and northern portions of the State in railroad progress, and it is but recently that Crawford County could boast of a railroad, though efforts were made for one many years ago.

Among the railroad projects which have agitated this section of the country, and in which the people of the county have taken more or less interest, may be mentioned the following: "The Wabash Valley Railroad," "St. Louis & Cincinnati," "Terre Haute & Southwestern," "Chicago, Danville & Vincennes," "Tuscola & Vincennes," "Paris & Danville," "East & West Narrow Gauge," "Indiana & Illinois Commercial," "Pana & Vincennes," "Cincinnati & St. Louis Straight Line," etc., etc. Of these the Paris & Danville, now a division of the Wabash, and the East & West Narrow Gauge Road, are all that have been carried to completion.

The building of the Paris & Danville, grew out of the old project of the Wabash Valley Railroad. The latter was agitated as far back as 1850–52, and its origin, doubtless, might be traced still farther back—to the period of the Internal Improvement fever. The project was well conceived, and had it been carried out at that day, it would have proved a formidable rival to the Illinois Central. It was intended to extend from Chicago to Vincennes, and ultimately to the Ohio River, thus connecting the commerce of that great water highway, with the lakes of the north. A company was formed, under the title of the "Wabash Valley Railroad Company," and work commenced, and prosecuted with more or less activity, for several years. Much of the grading was done in this county, as may still be seen between Hutsonville and Palestine, which was the settled route of the road. But the hard times, an insufficiency of capital, the general indifference manifested toward it in portions of the country through which it

passed, and downright opposition in others, had their effect, and the project was finally abandoned.

After the close of the war, the enterprise of a road from Chicago to the Wabash Valley was again agitated under the title of "Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad." As such it was chartered February 16, 1865, and the main line put in operation in 1872. After numerous changes it became the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and with leased lines extends from Chicago via Danville, through Indiana to Evansville. March 3, 1869, the Paris & Danville Railroad Company was organized, to extend the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes on south through Illinois instead of through Indiana, as then seemed the intention of the latter company. The road was put in operation from Danville to Paris in September, 1872, about the time the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes was finished, but was not completed to Robinson until in August, 1875. During the same fall it was finished to Lawrenceville, on the Ohio & Mississippi, and connection made with that road, and arrangements effected, by which the P. & D. trains commenced running into Vincennes in May, 1876, over the O. & M. tracks. This was the first railroad (out of all the railroad projects agitated from time to time) completed through Crawford County.

The Paris & Danville was built on the old grade of the Wabash Valley Railroad in this county, until after leaving Hutsonville, when it diverged to the west in order to tap Robinson. It proved of considerable advantage to the county, and to the country generally, through which it passed—although from its very completion it has been but poorly managed. There is no just reason why it should not be a valuable and profitable road, if kept in good condition. In August, 1875, a receiver was appointed, and the road operated by him until June 30, 1879. The purchasers then operated it for a few months, when, on the 8th of October following, a new company, under the title of "Danville & Southwestern," was formed, and took possession of the property. This company bought, or leased the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, built a link from Lawrenceville to St. Francisville on the latter road, thus making a complete and direct line from Danville to Cairo. In September, 1881, it was consolidated with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and has since been operated as a division of the Wabash system.

The Danville & Southwestern, or, as now known, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, passes through as fine a section of country as may be found in the State. Together with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, with which it connects at Danville, it forms an unbroken line from Cairo to Chicago, that is said to be eleven miles shorter than by the Illinois Central. But the dilapidated and even dangerous condition in which the road is allowed to remain, and the arbitrary manner in which it is managed, is a reproach to the Wabash company, and a disgrace to the country through which it extends. The Railroad Commissioners, and the people who must necessarily patronize it, and who aided in building it, should take the matter into their own hands, and compel its improvement, or stop its operation.

An east and west railroad through this county is an old project, and one agitated years ago. A company was organized in 1869 at Sullivan, Ind., as the "Indiana & Illinois Commercial Railroad Company," for the purpose of building a railroad from Worthington, Ind., to Vandalia, Ill. In November, 1869, a vote was taken in Crawford County, to donate $100,000 to this road, and carried by 430 majority in favor of the donation. The company was reorganized, or, rather, a new one formed, which was entitled the "St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Com-

pany," and the vote of the county again taken upon the proposed donation of $100,000, and again carried by a good majority. At the same time the townships of Oblong, Robinson and Lamotte, voted an additional donation of $20,000 each. The agitation of the project was kept up for several years, and considerable interest manifested by the leading citizens of the county, and a strong belief prevailed that it would be built at no distant day. The enterprise, however, smouldered for awhile, and about 1875–6 it was revived, and the idea entertained of building a narrow gauge railroad upon the contemplated line. The project of building a narrow gauge road from Terre Haute to Cincinnati was receiving considerable attention, a matter that seemed favorable to the building the east and west road through this county upon the same gauge to connect with the former road somewhere east of the Wabash River.

Upon the subject of narrow gauge railroads in place of our present system, a late writer says: "As fast as the different lines wear out and need rebuilding, the narrow three foot gauge is claiming a large share of the attention of railroad men and capitalists; and it seems not improbable that the arguments in favor of a complete reorganization of our railroad traffic, will become so strong in a few years as to make the three foot gauge as prevalent in this country as the old four foot ten inches has been and is now. The first argument consists in the economy of construction—the narrow gauge costing but little, if any, over 50 per cent. per mile upon the cost of present roads. The grading and embanking require vastly less labor, while for ties, iron, spikes, etc., there is a corresponding reduction. Another point in their favor is the facility and cheapness with which the narrow gauge cars can be run after being built. * * * * * *

"Gen. Rosecrans, an eminent engineer, in a letter published a few years ago, which attracted much attention among railroad men, showed from official records that the cost of the railroads of the country up to the close of the year 1867 (39,244 miles), amounted to $1,600,000,000. The narrow gauge would have been built from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper, while the cost of transporting thereon would have been reduced at about the same rate. When we compute the money that might have been saved in the original construction, and also the annual saving accruing from decreased expenditures under the narrow gauge system, we find ourselves in possession of an aggregate amounting to nearly one half of the national debt. But the amount to be saved when the railroad system of the country in the future becomes well-nigh developed by the narrow gauge, supposing the figures given to be accurate and reliable, are prodigious." A work published a few years ago shows that, should the States composing the present Union come to have railway mileage "averaging what Ohio already has," it would give us 165,800 miles. The result then of the new system is something worth considering. It requires but little mathematical genius to calculate the sum to be thus saved in railroad construction and management.

The east and west road, after many ups and downs, was built through the county as the Springfield, Effingham and Southeastern narrow gauge railroad, and trains put on it in the summer of 1880. A bridge was built across the Wabash River, and the trains began running through from Effingham to Swiss City in December following, the road doing an excellent business. But the bridge was washed away in January, 1882, and has not yet been rebuilt. Everything now must be transferred at the river by boat to the Indiana division, thus causing great inconvenience, and losing to the road much freight and

business that it would otherwise receive. All things considered, the little narrow gauge is a better road, is in better condition, and much safer to the traveling public than the Wabash, which, after all, is saying but little to the credit of the narrow gauge.

The Terre Haute & Southwestern Railroad was an enterprise that at one time excited considerable interest in this county. It was to start from Terre Haute, cross the Wabash somewhere between Darwin and York, and thence in a southwesterly direction, via Olney or Flora, tap the Mississippi River at a convenient place, and so on to a southwestern terminus. This route would open up a region then having but few railroads, a region rich in mineral wealth, as well as in agricultural resources. Lines were surveyed, work was commenced and some grading done in places. Much of the timber for the bridge over the Wabash was gotten out and collected at the place of crossing, and everything seemed to indicate the building of the road. But amid the great number of railroad projects of the country, it was lost or swallowed up, and now it is, we believe, wholly abandoned. The same fate has overtaken a number of other railroads which, had they all been completed, would have made Crawford County a perfect network of iron rails.

CHAPTER VII.*

THE "RAGING" WABASH—IMPROVEMENT OF ITS NAVIGATION—BOATING IN THE EARLY TIMES—OVERFLOWS, LEVEES, ETC.—DAMAGE DONE TO THE FARMERS—AGRICULTURE—EARLY MODE OF OPENING AND CULTIVATING FARMS—PIONEER PLOWS AND HOES—CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—INCORPORATION AND LIST OF OFFICERS—HORTICULTURE—THE COUNTY POOR, ETC., ETC.

THE improvement of the Wabash River is a question that has long agitated the country contiguous thereto. The navigation of this stream in the early settlement of Crawford County was a matter in which the people then were much interested, as they relied chiefly upon it to reach the best markets for the disposal of their surplus products. Fifty years ago boating on the Wabash was no inconsiderable business. Flat boats loaded with grain, pork, hoop-poles, staves, etc., etc., were taken out of the Wabash every season by scores, thence down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, which was then the best and most liberal market this country could reach. Many steamboats used to come up the Wabash, some of large tonnage, in high water, and load with grain and pork for the Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans trade.

Many efforts have been made to improve the Wabash so as to make it a permanent, reliable and durable water highway, and the question has been agitated in Congress from time immemorial almost. It was the opinion of many wise men (who were interested in its improvement), that with but little work and expense it might be made one of the best and most profitable water routes in the whole country, while others, with an equal amount of wisdom perhaps, but less pecuniary interest, did not think much of it as a water highway. Of the latter class, was Dr. J. W. Foster, who, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, gave his opinion as follows:

"With regard to the importance of the Wabash River as a great artery of trade, I am not profoundly impressed. This stream, like Ohio, each year its sources are cleared up and its swamps drained, appears to flow with diminished volume. A survey with reference to the improvement of its navigation has just been completed under direction of the United States Topographical Bureau, and the plan contemplated is to remove the snags and sawyers, and excavate channels through the sand-bars. This plan, while it might remove many impediments, would not increase, but rather diminish, the average of water, by permitting to flow more freely, and when completed would only admit of the navigation of the river for a limited portion of the year by steamers of small capacity. To slack-water the river would be impracticable, for the intervals bordering the stream are broad, and large tracts of rich land, now cultivated, would be inundated and rendered valueless. The only feasible method to render the Wa-

* By W. H. Perrin.

bash thoroughly navigable, is to start at the head of Lake Michigan, say at Michigan City, and cut a canal, at least 100 feet broad on the bottom, to the northernmost bend of the Wabash, and use a portion of the water of that great reservoir to keep the river in a boatable condition, except when closed by ice. By this means water communication far cheaper than any land conveyance, might be maintained throughout the entire length of the State of Indiana and a good portion of Illinois, thus uniting the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers with the Great Lakes."

The foregoing is perhaps the most practicable view to be taken of the Wabash River improvement, and no doubt something like that sooner or later will be done. The time is not very far distant, when water highways will receive more attention than they do now; when they will be used by the people in self-defense, that is, in competing with great railroad monopolies. The subject of canals, as affording cheaper transportation for heavy freights than railroads, is now being strongly agitated in many portions of the country, and we believe it a question of but a few years, when the building of canals, especially in the West, will become a reality.

Boating on the Wabash, as we have said, was a big business years ago. Some of our readers, whose memory extends back to the river period, will doubtless remember, and will be interested in knowing the time and occasion of the following wrecks on the Wabash: In 1836 the steamer Concord, which plied between Cincinnati and Lafayette, Ind., was wrecked four miles below Clinton going up. The Highlander sunk two miles below Montezuma in 1849; the Kentucky, a fine boat, was wrecked in 1838 at York cut-off The Visitor collided with the Hiram Powers in 1849 at Old Terre Haute. The Confidence struck a snag in Hackberry bend and floated down two miles where she sunk, many years ago. "In those days," said an old river man to us, in speaking of the river business, "the Wabash was an important stream. Large vessels constantly plowed her waters and an immense trade was done." It was the only way the early settlers had of getting to market, except by wagons and teams. As the country settled, and towns sprung up, teaming to St. Louis and Chicago, relieved the river of much freight which had formerly reached market through that source alone, and in later years the railroads have almost entirely absorbed the river business.

It would be of almost untold value to the country bordering the Wabash River, if some plan could be invented, or some means adopted, to secure the lowlands from inundation. Its periodical overflows annually destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, often sweeping away in a few short hours a whole year's labor of the farmer. When the Wabash gets on the rampage, it can cover more ground than any other river of its size in the world perhaps, and carry away wheat shocks and stacks, and overflow cornfields by wholesale. In the summer of 1875, and again in 1876, it overflowed all the low country bordering it, and the damage to farmers in Crawford County alone aggregated many thousand dollars. Some farmers were almost totally ruined financially, while all who owned and cultivated farms in the bottoms sustained more or less loss.

A system of leveeing its banks was undertaken a few years ago, but has never been of much, if any, benefit to the farmers of the county. Under a law of the State, Commissioners were appointed to manage the work. They issued bonds and taxed people according to the amount of benefit they would probably receive from the levee. Much of the work was done, and the contractors were paid in bonds, which they afterward sold, or

endeavored to sell, as best they could. The levee was never completed, a fact which rendered that portion built, valueless. Squabbles and differences arose among those interested; law suits followed, and finally the Supreme Court decided that the levee bonds were unconstitutional. The matter thus ended in a grand fizzle. Some who invested in the bonds sustained considerable loss, and are not yet through swearing at the enterprise. Indeed, the subject of levee bonds is scarcely a safe topic of conversation to this day in a miscellaneous crowd in the eastern part of the county.

Agriculture.—This science is the great source of our prosperity, and is a subject in which we are all interested. It is said that "gold is the power that moves the world," and it might truthfully be said that agriculture is the power that moves gold. All thriving interests, all prosperous industries, trades and professions, receive their means of support, either directly or indirectly, from the farming interests of the country. Its progress in Crawford for nearly three quarters of a century, is not the least interesting nor the least important part in its history. The pioneers who commenced tilling the soil here with a few rude implements of husbandry, laid the foundation of that perfect system of agriculture we find at the present day. They were mostly poor and compelled to labor for a support, and it required brave hearts, strong arms and willing hands—just such as they possessed—to conquer the difficulties with which they had to contend.

Johnston, in his "Chemistry of Common Life," gives the following graphic description of the system of farming commonly adopted by the first settlers on this continent, and which applies to a single county with as much force as to the country at large. He says: "Man exercises an influence on the soil which is worthy of attentive study. He lands in a new country and fertility everywhere surrounds him. The herbage waves thick and high, and the massive trees sway their proud stems loftily toward the sky. He clears a farm from the wilderness, and ample returns of corn repay him for his simple labor. He plows, he sows, he reaps, and from the seemingly exhaustless bosom of the earth gives back abundant harvests. But at length a change appears, creeping slowly over and gradually dimming the smiling landscape. The corn is first less beautiful, then less abundant, and at last it appears to die altogether beneath the scourge of an unknown insect or a parasitic fungus. He forsakes, therefore, his long cultivated farm, and hews out another from the native forest. But the same early plenty is followed by the same vexatious disasters. His neighbors partake of the same experience. They advance like a devouring tide against the verdant woods, they trample them beneath their advancing culture; the ax levels its yearly prey, and generation after generation proceeds in the same direction—a wall of green forests on the horizon before them, a half-desert and naked region behind. Such is the history of colonial culture in our own epoch; such is the history of the march of European cultivation over the entire continent of America. No matter what the geological origin of the soil may be, or what the chemical composition; no matter how warmth and moisture may favor it, or what the staple crop it has patiently yielded from year to year; the same inevitable fate, overtakes it. The influence of long, continual human action overcomes the tendencies of all natural causes. But the influences of man upon the productions of the soil are exhibited in other and more satisfactory results. The improver takes the place of the exhauster, and follows his footsteps on these same altered lands. Over the sandy and forsaken tracts of Virginia and the Carolinas he

spreads large applications of shelly marl, and the herbage soon covers it again, and profitable crops; or he strews on it a thinner sowing of gypsum, and as if by magic, the yield of previous years is doubled and quadrupled; or he gathers the droppings of his cattle and the fermented produce of his farm-yard, and lays it upon his fields, when lo! the wheat comes up luxuriantly again, and the midge, and the rust, and the yellows, all disappear from his wheat, his cotton and his peach trees. But the renovater marches much slower than the exhauster. His materials are collected at the expense of both time and money, and barrenness ensues from the early labors of the one far more rapidly than green herbage can be made to cover it again by the most skillful, zealous and assiduous labors of the other."

There is a great deal of truth in the above extract, and we see it illustrated in every portion of the country. The farmer, as long as his land produces at all plentifully, seems indifferent to all efforts to improve its failing qualities. And hence the land, like one who has wasted his life and exhausted his energies by early dissipation, becomes prematurely old and worn out. When, by proper care and timely improvement, it might have retained its rich productive qualities thrice the period.

The tools and implements used by the pioneers of Crawford County, were few in number and of a poor quality, and would set the farmer of the present day wild if he had to use them. The plow was the old "bar share," with wooden mold-board, and long beam and handles. Generally they were of a size between the one and two horse plows, for they had to be used in both capacities. The hoes and axes were clumsy implements, and were forged and finished by the ordinary blacksmith. If any of them were broken beyond the ability of the smith at the station to repair, a new supply had to be procured from the older settlements. There was some compensation, however, for all these disadvantages under which the pioneer labored. The virgin soil of the Wabash Valley, when once brought into cultivation, was fruitful, and yielded the most bountiful crops. As a sample of the corn produced, under poor preparation and cultivation, we learn from Mr. Leonard Cullom that his father planted ninety acres of sod corn in 1815, the next year after he came to the county, from which he raised a large crop, and shipped a flat boat load to New Orleans, retaining enough at home to last him plentifully until he could grow another crop.

The first little crop consisted of a "patch" of corn, potatoes, beans and other garden "truck." In some instances a small crop of tobacco and of flax were added. Quite a number of the settlers also raised cotton for several years. Indeed, it was thought in the first settlement of Southern Illinois, that cotton would eventually become the staple crop. But the late springs, and the early frosts of autumn soon dispelled this belief. Cotton was produced more or less, however, for a number of years, and the people were loth to give up the attempt to grow it successfully, but, in time, were forced to yield to the unpropitious seasons.

But with the settlement of the country, the increase of population, and the improvements in stock, tools and agricultural implements, the life of the farmer gradually became easier, his farming operations greater, and agriculture developed and improved accordingly. The change was not made in a year, but the growth and development of the farming interests were slow, increasing by degrees, year by year, until it reached the grand culmination and perfection of the present day.

Agricultural societies, as an aid to farming and the improvement of stock were formed,

and fairs were held to promote the same end. The first agricultural association of Crawford County was organized about 1856–7. Grounds were purchased and improved in the northeast part of Robinson, adjoining the cemetery. In 1870 these grounds were sold for some $500, and the present grounds, one mile west of town, were purchased. They comprise twenty acres, for which the society paid $30 per acre. The grounds have been enclosed, good buildings erected, stalls put up, trees planted, wells sunk, so that now the society possesses in them a very good property.

About the year 1871, it was incorporated under the general law of the State relating to such organizations, as the Crawford County Agricultural Board. Since that period, the officers of the board have been as follows: For 1872—Hickman Henderson, president; A. J. Reavill, R. R. Lincoln and Wm. Updyke, vice-presidents; Guy S. Alexander, recording secretary; Wm. C. Wilson, corresponding secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1873—Hickman Henderson, president; A. J. Reavill, R. R. Lincoln and Wm. Updyke, vice-presidents; Guy S. Alexander, recording secretary; Wm. C. Wilson, corresponding secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1874—James S. Kirk, president; I. D. Mail, D. B. Cherry and G. Barlow, vice-presidents; W. Swaren, recording secretary; W. L. Heustis, assistant secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1875—Wm. Updyke, president; Oliver Newlin, Sargent Newlin and A. J. Reavill, vice-presidents; W. Swaren, recording secretary; W. L. Heustis, assistant secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1876—I. D. Mail, president; J. M. Highsmith, J. H. Taylor and T. J. Sims, vice-presidents; W. Swaren, recording secretary; W. L. Heustis, assistant secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1877—J. S. Kirk, president; McClung Cawood, W. A. Hope and Wm. Athey, vice-presidents; W. Swaren, secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1878—P. P. Connett, president; Alva Burner, McClung Cawood and W. A. Hope, vice-presidents; L. V. Chaffee, secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1879—P. P. Connett, president; Alva Burner, G. Athey and J. H. Taylor, vice-presidents; W. Swaren, secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

The constitution was amended at this time by adding a fourth vice-president to the board, and one or two other subordinate officers.

Officers for 1880—Wm. Updyke, president; J. M. Highsmith, Sing B. Allen, B. Wood and J. L. Woodworth, vice-presidents; L. V. Chaffee, secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1881—L. E. Stephens, president; Wm. Athey, Wm. Wood, D. M. Bales and J. L. Woodworth, vice-presidents; L. V. Chaffee, secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Officers for 1883*—L. E. Stephens, president; Wm. Wood, J. M. Highsmith, Wm. Fife and Bennett Wood, vice-presidents; L. V. Chaffee, secretary, and Wm. Parker, treasurer.

Horticulture.—Gardening, or horticulture in its restricted sense, can not be regarded as a very prominent or important feature in the history of Crawford County. If, however, we take a broad view of the subject, and include orchards, small fruit culture and kindred branches outside of agriculture, we should find something of more interest and value.

That the cultivation of fruit is a union of

* No fair was held in 1881, on account of the great drouth, and the old officers held over.

the useful and beautiful, is a fact not to be denied. Trees covered in spring with soft foliage blended with fragrant flowers of white, and crimson, and gold, that are succeeded by fruit, blushing with bloom and down, rich, melting and grateful, through all the fervid heat of summer, is indeed a tempting prospect to every landholder. A people so richly endowed by nature as we are should give more attention than we do to an art that supplies so many of the amenities of life, and around which cluster so many memories that appeal to the finer instincts of our nature. With a soil so well adapted to fruits, horticulture should be held in that high esteem which becomes so important a factor in human welfare.

The climate of this portion of the State, and of Crawford County, is better adapted to fruit culture than further north, though as a fruit-growing region it is not to compare to some other portions of our country. The same trouble mentioned in connection with cotton-growing, applies as well to general fruit-culture, viz.: the variability of temperature, being subject to sudden and frequent changes, to extreme cold in winter, and to late and severe frosts in spring, as well as to early and killing frosts in the fall.

The apple is the hardiest and most reliable of all fruits for this region, and there are probably more acres in apple orchards, than in all fruits combined, in the county. The first fruit trees were brought here by the pioneers, and were sprouts taken from varieties around the old home, about to be forsaken for a new one, hundreds of miles away. A Mr. Howard, who settled in that portion of Crawford County, now in Lawrence, is supposed to have planted the first apple trees in this section, and to have brought the scions with him when he came to the country. Apples and peaches are now raised in the county in considerable quantities, and small fruits are receiving more attention every year —especially strawberries and raspberries. Many citizens, too, are engaging in grape culture to a limited extent.

County Paupers.—"The poor ye have with you alway." It is a duty we owe to that class upon whom the world has cast its frowns, to care for them, and furnish them those comforts and necessaries of life which their misfortunes have denied them. None of us know how soon we may become a member of that unfortunate portion of our population. "The greatest of these is charity," and to what nobler purpose can superfluous wealth be devoted than to succoring the poor, and relieving the woes of suffering humanity.

Crawford is far behind many of her sister counties in the care of her paupers. A large majority of the counties in the State own large farms, with commodious buildings upon them, where their paupers are kept and kindly cared for. This county seems to always have "farmed" out the poor, as it were, or, in other words, to have hired anybody to keep them who was willing to undertake the charge. This does not strike us as the bes method of exercising charity, nor the most economical. Where the county owns a good farm well improved, the institution, if properly managed, can be rendered well-nigh self-supporting. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

CHAPTER VIII.*

THE COUNTY PRESS—ITS INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNITY—NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES OF CRAWFORD COUNTY—THE CONSTITUTION AND ARGUS—EDUCATIONAL—PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSES AND TEACHERS—ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION—SCHOOL STATISTICS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—EARLY PREACHERS—CHURCHES ORGANIZED, ETC., ETC.

"A history which takes no account of what was said by the Press in memorable emergencies befits an earlier age than ours."—*Horace Greeley.*

THE subjoined sketch of the Press was written for this work by George W. Harper, Esq., at our earnest solicitation. The article is an excellent one and we commend it to our readers. It is as follows:

A history of a county without a chapter on the newspaper history, would be "like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out." There is no more faithful historian of a community than the local press; and be it ever so humble or unpretentious, it can not fail in the course of years to furnish valuable information for future reference. A file of the local paper for a dozen or more years presents a fund of information, the value of which can hardly be estimated.

Some people have an idea that newspapers will lie; others are so wise that they will only believe a newspaper report when they think it would be easier for the paper to tell the truth than to tell a lie; others think it the evidence of flashing wit to reject with a derisive laugh any evidence for authority that comes from "the newspapers." To such an extent has this thoughtless judgment of the press been carried, that much of its sphere of usefulness has been circumscribed. It is true there must be some occasion for this widespread impression—"there must be some fire where there is so much smoke." Yet how many men can show a record for correctness, accuracy and truthfulness that will at once compare with the average newspaper? The editor gathers his news from a thousand sources, from acquaintances and strangers, from letters and papers. He sits and culls, hunts and details, and endeavors to get "the straight" of every story he publishes, for it goes to the world over his own name, and he knows that in a great measure he will be held responsible. The private individual hears a piece of gossip, listens carelessly to another with equal carelessness, and if called upon for details, in nine cases out of ten can not give enough of them to make an intelligent item for a newspaper. "Writing makes an exact man," says Lord Bacon. The newspaper verifies the truth of the statement. Let any one who doubts this sit down and put on paper some piece of gossip, with the purpose of having it printed over his own signature, and he will see in a moment how little he knows about a matter he thought himself familiar with. He will then wonder not that the newspaper should contain occasional inaccuracies and misstatements, but that it contains so few. And his wonder will wonderfully increase when he remembers that the editor has to depend for so much of

* By W. H. Perrin.

what he publishes on the common run of mankind.

An eminent divine has truly said, "the local paper is not only a business guide, but it is a pulpit of morals; it is a kind of public rostrum where the affairs of state are considered; it is a supervisor of streets and roads; it is a rewarder of merit; it is a social friend, a promoter of friendship and good will. Even the so-called small matters of a village or incorporate town are only small to those whose hearts are too full of personal pomposity." It is very important if some school boy or school girl reads a good essay, or speaks well a piece, or sings well a song, or stands high in the class-room, that kind mention should be made publicly of such success, for more young minds are injured for want of cheering words, than are made vain by an excess of such praise. In the local papers, the marriage bell tolls more solemnly than in the great city dailies. The rush and noise of the metropolis take away the joy from items about marriages, and detract from the solemnity of the recorded death; but when the local paper records a marriage between two favorites of society, all the readers see the happiness of the event; and equally when the columns of such a home paper tell us that some great or humble person has gone from the world, we read with tears, for he was our neighbor and friend.

The Wabash Sentinel.—The pioneer paper of Crawford County was the Wabash *Sentinel*. It was established at Hutsonville, in 1852, by George W. Cutler, a printer who came from Evansville, Indiana, bringing his press and material from that place. The paper was independent in politics. Its publication was continued by Mr. Cutler something over a year, when the material and good-will were transferred to Ethelbert Callahan, then a pedagogue of the village, now one of the leading attorneys of Southeastern Illinois, and a prominent Republican politician of the State. Under Mr. Callahan's administration the name of the paper was changed to the *Journal*, and its publication was continued for something over a year, when the material was sold and removed to Marshall, Clark County.

The Ruralist.—This was the next newspaper venture, and was established in Palestine, in 1856, by Samuel R. Jones, a native Virginian, who had been brought up by Alexander Campbell, the eminent minister of the gospel and expounder of the doctrine and faith of the religious denomination known as Disciples or Christians. The *Ruralist*, like its predecessors, was independent in politics. Jones was rather an eccentric man, with numerous professions, combining those of a preacher, lawyer and doctor, with that of editor and publisher. He was imbued with the spirit of "Reform" in almost everything, and was disposed to make the paper a special advocate of his own peculiar notions and isms. In December, 1856, George W. Harper, a printer boy of some eighteen years, came from Richmond, Indiana, and was employed by Jones to take mechanical charge of the *Ruralist*, and as he had "so many irons in the fire," he soon virtually surrendered all charge of the paper into Harper's hands, who endeavored to make it more of a literary and local paper than it had been previously. Its publication was continued until October, 1857, when it was suspended, and Dr. Jones removed to Wooster, Ohio, to take pastoral charge of the Christian church there. He remained about a year, and just prior to the breaking out of the late war, he removed to Mississippi. After the close of the war himself and son published for a short time a religious paper at Garner, Hinds County, that State. He is now located at

G. W. Harper

Jackson, Miss., and although over seventy years of age is still actively engaged in the ministry.

The Crawford Banner.—This paper was started at Hutsonville in July, 1857, by W. F. Rubottom, who came from Grayville, this State, and was published by him as an independent paper until October of the following year. Mr. Rubottom commenced the practice of medicine when he retired from the publication of the *Banner*, and afterwerd went West.

The Robinson Gazette.—The *Gazette* was the first paper published in Robinson. After the suspension of the *Ruralist*, the material was leased to G. W. Harper, moved to Robinson, and the first issue of the *Gazette* made its appearance December 12, 1857. This was the first political paper issued in the county. Mr. Harper, the editor, although not a voter, taking strong ground in favor of the principles of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party. The publication of the *Gazette* was continued by Mr. Harper until the expiration of his lease in 1858, when the paper was suspended, and the material passed into the hands of O. H. Bristol & Co., to whom it had been mortgaged by Dr. Jones to secure the payment of a debt. Harper then purchased the *Banner* at Hutsonville, and removed it to Palestine, where he continued its publication for a year as a Democratic paper. In July, 1859, while publishing the *Banner*, its editor took the "Wabash shakes," and did not succeed in getting rid of them until the October following. The paper had a somewhat sickly existence also, and suspended publication in November.

The Yellow Jacket.—Such was the "blistering" name given to a paper started at Palestine in December, 1859, by Dr. A. Malone and E. Logan, on the ruins of the defunct *Banner*. Dr. Malone withdrew from the paper in a few months, and left Logan in sole charge, who continued its publication for about three years. The paper was Republican in politics, and in the campaign of 1860 contained sharp and spicy editorials, which made it quite well known in this part of the State.

The Crawford County Bulletin.—As the *Yellow Jacket* was the only paper in the county, the Democrats were not well pleased with its sharp thrusts and cutting sarcasm; especially so, Hon. J. C. Allen, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, then residing in Palestine. He therefore purchased the material at Robinson, and Horace P. Mumford, then connected with a paper at Greenup, but recently from Kenton, Ohio, was placed in charge, and in July, 1860, commenced the publication of the *Crawford County Bulletin*, at Robinson, as a Democratic paper. The paper was very ably edited, and was during the campaign a fearless and outspoken advocate of its party principles. When the war broke out the editor was one of those patriotic men who wanted "country first and party afterward," and hence took a decided stand in favor of the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. He assisted in recruiting three or four infantry companies in this county, and in September, 1861, he raised a company for the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain. He was afterward promoted to be major of the same regiment. He made a gallant and dashing cavalry officer, being quite frequently mentioned and commended in reports of his superior officers for his bravery and daring in battle, skirmish and raid. In October, 1864, having been nominated by the Union party of this Senatorial district for State Senator he obtained leave of absence for thirty days from his regiment, then stationed at Vicksburg, and left for home. He was first to report at Springfield. Arriving there he was taken with a severe spell of dysentery, and

died in two or three days, aged twenty-three years. The publication of the *Bulletin* was continued a short time after Mumford went into the army, by his brother, W. D. Mumford, and N. T. Adams, two young printers. Young Mumford withdrew in the summer of 1862, and left Adams in charge. After continuing the publication alone for a few weeks Adams also abandoned the paper, and it was suspended.

The Monitor.—The publication of the *Yellow Jacket*, at Palestine, having been suspended, Mr. Logan now got hold of the *Bulletin* material and started the *Monitor*, at Robinson, which had a rather lively six months' existence, when it "joined the grand army gone before." The *Bulletin* was again resurrected by Charles Whaley, a printer from Terre Haute, and had a very sickly existence of "half sheets" and "doubled ads" for some six months, when it too "turned its toes to the daisies."

The Constitution.—This paper was established in October, 1863, by John Talbot, who purchased the *Bulletin* material. He continued as editor and publisher of the paper for some three years, during which time the *Constitution* was conceded to be the ablest edited, most fearless and outspoken Democratic paper in this section of the State. While the course of Mr. Talbot was severely criticised by the opposition press and party, he was conceded to be honest and conscientious in his views, and was a perfect gentleman in his intercourse with all.

Mr. Talbot was born in Tipperary, Ireland, September 21, 1797, and died in Robinson September 22, 1874. When quite young he removed to Canada, and after remaining in that province several years he emigrated to the United States, settling in Perry County, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware trade at Somerset. While in business there he came across Phil Sheridan, then a poor Irish boy, and took him into the store. Through Mr. Talbot's influence Sheridan obtained his appointment to West Point, and undoubtedly owes his present position to the kind offices of Mr. Talbot. Having indorsed rather heavily for friends who failed to meet their own obligations, the property of Mr. Talbot, accumulated by several years of industry and toil, was swallowed up to meet these demands, and he came to Illinois with a bare pittance. In 1867, owing to failing health, he relinquished control of the paper to his son Henry Grattan Talbot. That dread but sure disease, consumption, had already marked Henry for its victim, and he was able to give to the office and paper but little personal attention, being soon confined to his room. On the 2d day of January, 1868, he died, aged twenty-four years. The senior Talbot again assumed charge of the paper, and continued as its editor and publisher until some two years prior to his death, when he relinquished its control to his son Richard, the present senior editor and publisher. At his death the office was left by devise to his widow. Richard Talbot continued as editor and publisher until the death of his mother, when the office was purchased by himself and brother, Percy J. Talbot. The two brothers continued as joint publishers until March, 1879, when Richard sold his half interest to Thomas S. Price, present county clerk. After his election as clerk Mr. Price desired to retire from the printing business, and in March, 1880, Richard Talbot again became the senior editor and publisher of the paper. It is a good live newspaper, and the Democratic organ for this county.

The Robinson Argus.—The first number of the *Argus* was issued December 10, 1863, by George W. Harper, the present editor and proprietor, under whose control it has been ever since, excepting a few months in 1866–67. The office was leased to Wm. Benson,

a printer from Sullivan, Ind., in October, 1866, under whose management the paper suspended in about three months. On account of a severe affliction of rheumatism, from which Mr. Harper has been troubled more or less from boyhood, he sold the office after its suspension, but no satisfactory arrangements being made for resuming publication of the paper, he repurchased it in some two or three months, and its publication was resumed by W. E. Carothers, under Mr. Harper's management. This arrangement not proving satisfactory, Mr. Harper in a few months again assumed full charge of the paper as editor, publisher and proprietor, and by strict attention to business and good management, has made it rank with the best country papers of the State. The office is equipped with a fine cylinder press, and material for doing fine printing of all kinds, presenting quite a contrast to the outfit with which the paper was started, occupying then a small room with only one 10x12-light window. The paper being of the minority party, published in a town which had less than 800 inhabitants until within the last six or seven years, enjoying none of the "official" patronage of county officers, has proved a miracle of success, and is a worthy tribute to the business enterprise and management of its proprietor.

The Real Estate Advertiser.—This was a monthly publication started at Palestine in October, 1871, by Andrew E. Bristol, a real estate agent at that place. The paper was printed at the *Argus* office in Robinson. It was very ably edited, containing historical articles, and others calculated to advertise the fertility of the soil and business resources of the county. Mr. B. was competent to his task, and would no doubt have made a success of his undertaking. After issuing the second number of the paper, and while preparing copy for the third in his room one night, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and lay upon the floor helpless through the night and a greater portion of the succeeding day, before being discovered. He had suffered intensely during this time, and died in a few days afterward.

The Palestine News.—The *News* was a little paper started at Palestine in 1874 by N. M. P. Spurgeon, a semi-mute printer, who, after publishing it some six months, removed to Hutsonville, where the publication was continued as the Hutsonville *News* some six months longer, when it went, too, to its last rest.

The Crawford Democrat.—This was the next paper started "to fill a long-felt want," and made its appearance in Robinson in May, 1879, with Ira Lutes as editor and proprietor. Mr. Lutes had previously been engaged in mercantile business in Robinson, became dissatisfied, and thought the newspaper business his special forte. After the lapse of some five or six months he conceived the idea that this was not a proper location, and packed his material and removed to Lincoln, Kansas, where he started up again, but soon afterward sold out and went into other business.

The Palestine Saturday Call.—This paper was started in July, 1880, by W. E. Carothers, a printer who had at different times been employed on the *Argus*. The paper was printed at the *Argus* office. An edition for Hutsonville, under the name of the *Herald*, was also issued. The *Call* was a spicy little local paper, started on the "three months plan." Although it had proved a financial success, its publisher chose to abandon it at the end of the first quarter, to prevent its becoming stranded on financial breakers.

The Anti-Monopolist was started by "The Anti-Monopolist Publishing Co.," at Robinson, just prior to the election last fall, printed from the old material of the Hutsonville *News*, on the *Argus* press. After issuing

some three or four numbers, the paper was suspended for a few weeks, when the company purchased a small establishment and resumed publication.

Educational.—In the early settlement of this part of the State, there were a great many influences that worked against general education. Neighborhoods were thinly settled, money was scarce, and the people were generally poor. There were no schoolhouses, nor was there any public school fund to build schoolhouses, or even to pay teachers. Added to this was the fact that many of the early settlers were from the Southern States—a section that did not manifest as great an interest in educational matters as New England. And still another drawback was the lack of books and of teachers; besides, all persons of either sex, who had physical strength enough to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work, that of the women being as heavy and important as that of the men; and this strain upon their industry continued for years. When we consider all these facts together, we are led to wonder that the pioneers had any schools at all.

As soon, however, as the settlements would at all justify such a spirit of development, schools were established in the different neighborhoods, and any vacant cabin, or stable, or other outhouse was brought into service, and made to do duty as a temple of learning. The schools were paid for by individual subscription, at the rate of about 50 or 75 cents a month per scholar. Although the people of Illinois and of Crawford County displayed such early interest in educational matters, the cause met with many difficulties, and its progress was slow in the extreme. The pioneer schoolhouses, as a general thing, were of a poor quality. In towns they were dilapidated buildings, either frame or log, and in the country they were invariably of logs. As a general thing but one style of architecture was used in building them. They were erected, not from a regular fund or subscription, but by labor given. The neighbors would gather together at some place previously agreed upon, and with ax in hand, the logs were cut, and the cabin soon erected. The roof was of broad boards, and a rude fireplace and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and these daubed over with mud, completed the building. The furniture was as rude and primitive as the house itself, and the books were limited in quantity and quality, and were in keeping with the house and its furnishings. But it is unnecessary to follow the description further. Those who have known only the perfect system of schools of the present can form no idea of the limited capacity of educational facilities here from fifty to seventy-five years ago. But there are, no doubt, many still living in Crawford County who can recall their experience in the pioneer schools and schoolhouses.

Nothing for which the State pays money yields so large a dividend upon the cost as the revenue expended upon education. The influence of the school-room is silent, like all the great forces of the universe. The sun shines without shouting, "Behold the light!" Gravitation spins the planets in their paths, and we hear the cracking of no heavy timbers and the grinding of no great iron axles. So, from the humble scene of the teacher's labors, there are shot into the heart of society the great influences that kindle its ardors for activity, which light civilization on its widening way, and which hold the dearest of humanity in its hand. The statistics are the smallest exponents of the worth of our schools. There are values that can not be expressed in dollars and cents, nor be quoted in price-currents.

The governing power in every country upon the face of the globe is an educated power. The Czar of the Russias, ignorant of interna-

tional law, of domestic relations, of finance, commerce and the organization of armies and navies, could never hold under the sway of his scepter, 70,000,000 of subjects. An autocrat must be intelligent and virtuous, or only waste and wretchedness and wreck can wait upon his reign. England with scrupulous care, fosters her great universities for the training of the sons of the nobility for their places in the House of Lords, in the army, navy and church. What, then, ought to be the character of citizenship in a country where every man is born a king, and sovereign heir to all the franchises and trusts of the State and Republic? An ignorant people can be governed, but only an intelligent people can govern themselves; and that is the experiment we are trying to solve in these United States.

Every observing student of the biography of our representative men, has been struck with the preponderance of those who received their education in the old log schoolhouse. They are designated "self-made men"; but the aspirations that have enabled them to mount to prominence and distinction are oftenest the product of inspirations awakened by the studies that put the key in their hands that unlocks the storehouses of knowledge. It has been quoted until it has become stale, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing"; but there has been a period in the history of every scholarly mind when its attainments were small. The superiority of communities in which learning is fostered, over those in which ignorance reigns, has been the subject of pleasing reflection to every man who appreciates the advantages of intelligence. The transforming power of a good school upon any neighborhood hitherto without one, or possessed of an indifferent one, has shown, in every case where the experiment has been tried, the happy effects ensuing, which mark the transition and the consequences that wait upon the flight of a single decade of years. In such, the children of the poor, competing with the scions of wealthy families for the rank and prizes accorded intellect, have been able to surmount the privations incident to poverty, and to find their way into a society and pursuits otherwise impossible. Thus, the rich, who would have borne themselves with a haughty disdain toward the sons and daughters of their less fortunate neighbors, have been compelled to accredit an aristocracy of intellect, and to honor with social respect those who, but for common schools, would have ever remained the subjects of a purse-proud neglect.

The first school in Crawford County was taught in Palestine, as for many years that town was the Athens, not only of the county, but of this part of the State. It was of the regular pioneer type, and will be more fully described in the chapters devoted to Palestine. We find the following among the county records of the school at that place: "Know all men by these presents, that we, Joseph Kitchell, Hervey Kitchell, Asa Kitchell and Wm. Wilson, are held and firmly bound to Smith Shaw, John Cowan and Benj. Eaton, as trustees of the school at Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois Territory, and to their successors in office, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, etc. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bounden Joseph Kitchell shall make or cause to be made a good and sufficient deed for lot one, in the town of Palestine, to the trustees for the school of Palestine, for the use and benefit of a school in said town, within three years from date, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force. Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of May, 1818;" and signed by the parties mentioned above. From this it will be seen that

steps were taken very early for a school in the county's capital. As Palestine increased in wealth and in—children,—a second school-house was built, in connection with the Masonic fraternity, the upper story being used as a lodge-room, and the lower story for the school.

The little school taught in Palestine more than sixty years ago, has expanded into the liberal educational facilities of the present day, and nearly a hundred schools, with thousands of children, are found within the limits of the county. In illustration of the rapid strides made by education, we give some statistics, furnished us by Mr. Moore, late assistant county commissioner of schools, as follows:

Number of children under 21 years of age		8,189
" " between 6 and 21 years		5,550
of graded schools in the county		1
of school-houses	Brick	4
	Frame	83
	Log	9
Total		96
Number of males attending school		2,866
" females " "		2,709
" male teachers employed		106
" female " "		58

FINANCIAL.

Balance on hand June 30, 1881		$ 7,215 27
Amount of State fund received	$ 5,948 90	
Special tax for school purposes	22,015 35	
Interest on township fund	1,412 47	
Received from other sources	217 12	
Total amount received		$29,593 84
Grand total		$36,809 11
Amount paid teachers	$20 741 91	
For building school-houses	6,500 32	
School sites and buildings	136 85	
Repairs and improvements	1,376 80	
Incidental expenses	2,183 95	
Total expenditures		$30,939 83
Balance on hand, June 30, 1882		$ 869 28
Principal of township fund		$22,146 48

There is one well-grounded criticism upon the schools, not only of Crawford County, but most of the counties in Southern Illinois, viz.: the small salary paid the county commissioner of schools, which is far below that in the central and northern part of the State. The small compensation allowed the commissioner, is no object to a man qualified for the position, or when held in connection with some other business, of sufficient inducement to command much of his attention. The commissioner should be paid a salary large enough to enable him to devote his entire time and attention to the schools, without being compelled to add some other calling in order to eke out a living. Better compensation would also be the means of securing a man—or a woman,—better qualified for the position, and the schools be thereby greatly benefited.

Religious.—Eighteen hundred years ago the Son of Man gave the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." It was not intended alone for the salvation of those nations which brought tribute to Cæsar, but with prophetic vision the world's great Redeemer gazed on nations then unborn, and heard the cry of those who groaned beneath the yoke of sin. Then for the redemption, He gave to his disciples the commands which, in later years, have caused His people to widely spread God's glorious truth.

The solitary settlers of the western frontier rejoiced to hear the early messengers of God proclaim the "glad tidings of great joy," or wept at the story of Pilate, his pitiless crown of thorns, and the agonies of Golgotha and Calvary. The dark and gloomy forests were pierced by the light that shone from the Star of Bethlehem, and the hymns of praise to God were mingled with the sound of the pioneer's ax, as he reared his lone cabin for the shelter of his loved ones. These early ministers exposed themselves to all the dangers of the wilderness, that they might do their Master's will, and up yonder they should receive crowns bright with many jewels. They traveled on foot or on horseback, among the early

settlers of Crawford County, stopping where night overtook them, and receiving the hospitalities of the cabin "without money and without price." Reverently asking the blessing of God upon all they did; their lives were simple and unostentatious, their wants few and easily satisfied; their teachings were plain and unvarnished, touched with no eloquence save that of their daily living, which was seen and known of all men. They were of different religious sects, yet no discord was ever manifested between them, but a united effort was made by them to show men the way to better things by better living, and thus, finally, to reach that best of all—a home in Heaven, that

> "The good old paths are good enough,
> The fathers walked to Heaven in them, and
> By following meekly where they trod, all reach
> The home they found."

They were not only physicians for the soul's cure, but they sometimes administered to the body's ailments. They married the living and buried the dead; they christened the babe, admonished the young and warned the old; they cheered the despondent, rebuked the willful and hurled the vengeance of eternal burnings at the desperately wicked. Wherever they went they were welcome, and notice was sent around to the neighbors and a meeting was held, and all listened with rapt attention to the promises of the gospel. For years these pioneer preachers could say literally, as did the Master before them, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but they (the sons of men) had not where to lay their heads." An old minister, speaking of the establishing of churches in the frontier settlements, said: "It used to make my heart sick in the early days of my ministry to dismiss members of my charge to churches in distant regions, and have brothers, and sisters and neighbors leave us for the new settlement in the opening territories. But as I have grown older, and followed these emigrants to their new homes and have found them far more useful in church and State than they ever could have been in the regions they left behind, where others held the places of influence; as I have seen them giving a healthy and vigorous tone to society, while the separation causes a pang of sorrow, the good accomplished more than compensates for the pleasure lost."

The good seed thus carried by emigrants is usually sufficient to begin the work of raising society to a higher level of civilization, and their transforming power counteracts those demoralizing influences which tend to social degeneration and disruption. These Christian influences are active in their conflicts with evil and attractive in social power; and they generally act as a nucleus around which gather the refining influences necessary to carry society onward to a state of comparative perfection. We may see by comparing the past and present, how much has been done in this respect. The progress and triumph of Christian truth, the superstructure on which society must rest, if it ever approximates perfection, is made apparent. It is thus easily to be seen that no other power than Christian truth can vitalize, expand, harmonize, direct and control the forces which underlie and build up the great fabric of society.

The Baptists were the pioneers of religion in Crawford County. They were of what is denominated the "Hardshell" Baptists, and had ministers here among the first settlers. They were followed soon after by the Methodists, who built the first house of worship in the county. The first Baptist preachers were Thomas Kennedy and Daniel Parker, both early residents of this portion of the country. Elder Newport was also an early Baptist preacher, but lived in what is now Clark County. His ministrations, however, were

not confined to any particular section, but devoted to the needy in every community. Elder Daniel Parker was a zealous minister and preached almost everywhere and to everybody. He preached from Illinois to Texas and back to Illinois, and then made up a colony which he led to Texas. They made the trip by land, and every night during the journey they assembled around the camp-fire, held religious services, passing the evening in prayer and praise to the Giver of all good. Arriving in Texas the colony continued an organized society under the name of "Pilgrim Church," which name they had borne during their "sojourn in the wilderness." The Lamotte Church was organized by these plain and simple old ministers, the first church organization, perhaps, in the county. Elder Parker was a prominent man in the early history of this section of the country, and has been termed one of the ablest men ever in Crawford County. Aside from his ecclesiastical duties, he found time to mingle in temporal matters. He served as State Senator in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies, and was an active and able legislator. He was plain and unpolished—the diamond in its rough state—honest to a fault, kindly, and of the justest impulses, a noble type of a race fast passing away.

Elder Thomas Kennedy was also prominent in the business affairs of the county. He was its first treasurer; was county commissioner of schools, probate judge, etc., and was thus enabled to deal out justice to either religious or profane delinquents. He was not the equal of Parker in intellect, but, nevertheless, was no ordinary man. Of Newport more will be said in the second part of this volume.

The first Methodist preacher was Rev. John Dolliphan. He lived in that portion of the county afterward stricken off in Lawrence, and settled there prior to 1820. Rev. Mr. Fox was the first Methodist preacher in the Palestine settlement. These were not what the world would call gifted preachers, but they were earnest and instructive, and faithful to the religion they taught. As emigrants came in and the people increased in worldly wealth, steps were taken to provide for their spiritual welfare. At first religious meetings were held in any vacant cabin, or in people's houses, but with the growth of the country religious societies were organized, and churches were built, until the silence of the landscape was broken by

> "———the sweet and solemn hymn
> Of Sabbath worshippers."

The first church in the county was built at Palestine by the Methodists. A few years later the Presbyterians also erected a church there. Hebron church was built very early, and was perhaps the next in the county. Temples of worship may now be seen in every village, hamlet and neighborhood. But the churches and church organizations will receive a more extended notice in the chapters devoted to the several townships and villages.

CHAPTER IX.*

WAR HISTORY—THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE—OUR SECOND "ROUND" WITH JOHN BULL—BLACK HAWK AND HIS BRAVES, AND HOW WE THRASHED THEM —THE MEXICAN WAR—ILLINOIS' PARTICIPATION IN IT—WAR OF THE REBELLION—DIFFERENT REGIMENTS IN WHICH CRAWFORD COUNTY WAS REPRESENTED— FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR, ETC., ETC.

"Fair as the earliest beam of eastern light,
When first, by the bewildered pilgrim spied,
It smiles upon the dreary brow of night,
And silvers o'er the torrent's foaming tide,
And lights the fearful path on mountain side;
Fair as that beam, although the fairest far,
Giving to horror grace, to danger pride,
Shine martial Faith, and Courtesy's bright star,
Through all the wreckful storms that cloud the brow of war."

-Scott.

ALTHOUGH as a nation we are over a hundred years old, yet we have lived, comparatively, a quiet and peaceable life. Aside from our struggles with the Indians (in many of which they had the better cause), we have had but few wars. But those in which we have indulged, have been wars of more than ordinary importance. We started out in business for ourselves by threshing our paternal ancestor, Mr. John Bull, thereby inaugurating what is known in American history as the Revolutionary War, and in time achieving our liberty and independence. Liberty and independence! Often as the wheels of time roll on the anniversary of American Independence, so often does our patriotic zeal blaze out from one end of the Union to the other, in commemoration of those brave war-worn veterans, who bought with their blood our freedom. When the war was over and our independence acknowledged, the patriot soldiery was paid off in valueless paper and in western lands. This brought many of them to the West, mostly to Ohio and Kentucky, as the lands of those States were in market some time before those of Illinois. There were, however, a number of Revolutionary soldiers among the early settlers of Southern Illinois and of Crawford County. But after this long lapse of time, it is impossible to designate all who participated in the war for liberty, and we shall not attempt it. We have heard of but three, viz.: Asahel Haskins, Daniel Kinney and George Miller. Reference is merely made to that war as a prelude to others that have followed it, and which will occupy considerable of our space in the subsequent pages.

After the close of the Revolutionary War our martial experience was confined to the Indians until our second war with Great Britain, which terminated with that brilliant triumph of American arms, the victory of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815. The opening scenes of this war were characterized by defeat, disgrace and disaster; but toward the close of the struggle a series of glorious achievements compensated

* By W. H. Perrin.

for these misfortunes. Croghan's gallant defense of Fort Stephenson; Perry's victory on Lake Erie; the total defeat by Gen. Harrison of the allied British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh on the Thames, together with the closing scene at New Orleans, have few parallels in modern warfare. The people then living in what is now Crawford County, though far removed from the seat of war, felt its effects in some degree. The Indians in this section, as already noticed, became somewhat unruly, and bands of them took the war-path, though they committed few depredations on the people of this county. Their conduct, however, occasioned considerable anxiety, and kept the people continually on the lookout for danger. Many of the early settlers who came to the county following the war of 1812, had participated in it some time during its progress. But there is no record now by which to obtain any reliable data of those old soldiers and their exploits, and we pass on, with this brief allusion to the subject.

The Black Hawk War.—This war brings us to a period in the history of Crawford County, when she had attained an importance second to few counties in the State, as evinced by the part she took in the chastisement of Black Hawk. We shall now notice briefly some of the leading incidents and facts pertaining to this war.

It is unnecessary to go into the details which originated the Black Hawk War. It is the old story of the white man's oppression and the Indian's resentment. Speaking of the causes which eventually led to it, Gov. Edwards, in his history of Illinois, says: "There is no doubt, however, that the whites, who at this period were immigrating in large numbers to the northwest, and earnestly desired their removal further westward, purposely exasperated the Indians, at the same time that they greatly exaggerated the hostilities committed." The Indians thus maddened by the encroachments of the whites upon their hunting grounds, and the insults and injuries heaped upon them by their pale-faced enemies, finally broke out in open war, and gathered around Black Hawk as their leader.

When war commenced, Crawford County aroused herself to action, and many of her able-bodied men shouldered their guns and marched to the scene of conflict. Two full companies were sent from Crawford, while others served in companies and regiments recruited elsewhere. Captain Highsmith's company formed a part of the second regiment of the second brigade, and from the report of the adjutant-general of the State we learn that it enlisted in June, 1832, and was as follows: William Highsmith, captain; Samuel V. Allen, first lieutenant; John H. McMickle, second lieutenant; B. B. Piper, first sergeant; Thos. Fuller, second sergeant; Wm. McCoy, third sergeant; John A. Christy, fourth sergeant; Nathan Highsmith, first corporal; Martin Fuller; second corporal; Jackson James, third corporal; John Lagow, fourth corporal; and John Allison, Samuel H. Allison, David M. Allison, John Brimberry, John Barrick, Benj. Carter, James Condrey, Thomas Easton, John Gregg, Wm. R. Grise, Peter Garrison, Hiram Johnson, John Johnson, George W. Kinney, James Lewis, Wm. Levitt, John L. Myers, A. W. Myers, Andrew Montgomery, Isaac Martin, John Parker, Sr., William Parker, Thomas N. Parker, John Parker, Jr., Amos Phelps, William Reese, Robert Simons, Thomas Stockwell, Jacob Vaunrinch, James Weger, privates. The company was mustered out of service August 2, 1832, at Dixon's Ferry, Illinois, its term of enlistment having expired.

Houston's company also belonged to the second regiment of the second brigade. It

was enrolled June 19, 1832, and was as follows: Alexander M. Houston, captain; George W. Lagow, first lieutenant; James Boatright, second lieutenant; O. F. D. Hampton, first sergeant; Levi Harper, second sergeant; David Porter, third sergeant; James Christy, fourth sergeant; Cornelius Doherty, first corporal; James B. Stark, second corporal; Joseph Jones, third corporal; Rivers Heath, fourth corporal; Francis Waldrop, bugler, and Geo. W. Baugher, Blanton Blathares, John Bogard, Andrew Baker, Alexander Boatright, Samuel Cruse, Silas L. Danforth, Geo. B. Doughton, Edwin Fitch, Henry Fowler, John Goodwin, Silas Goodwin, Robert Grinton, John Hutton, Joseph Hackett, John A. Hackett, Wm. Hawkins, John Houne, Wickliffe Kitchell, James Kuykendall, Alexander Logan, Matthew Lackey, John McCoy, Johnson Neeley, Robert Porter, Wm. Porter, Wm. Pearson, Joseph Pearson, Edwin Pearson, Zalmon Phelps, Samuel Shaw, John Stewart, John F. Vandeventer, Vastin Wilson, Jacob Walters, privates. This company was mounted, and was mustered out of the service at the end of the term of its enlistment, August 15, 1832, by order of Brigadier General Atkinson.

The war ended with the battle of August 2, 1832, at the mouth of Bad Axe, a creek emptying into the Mississippi River, a short distance above Prairie du Chien. In September a treaty was made, which ended the Indian troubles in this State. Black Hawk had been captured, and upon regaining his liberty ever after remained friendly to the whites.

The Mexican War.—All readers of our history are acquainted with the events which led to the war between the United States and Mexico. It resulted from the "annexation of Texas," as it was known, a former province of Mexico, and her admission as a State into the Federal Union. Texas had revolted, and for years her citizens had been carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare with Mexico—a war attended with varied results, sometimes one party, and sometimes the other, being successful. The battle of San Jacinto was fought in 1836, and the Texans achieved a brilliant victory, capturing Santa Anna, then Dictator of Mexico, and killing or making prisoners his entire army. Santa Anna was held as a prisoner of war, and was finally released upon his signing a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. With all the treachery for which that Republic has ever been noted, Mexico, in violation of every principle of honor, refused to recognize this treaty, and continued to treat Texas and the Texans as she had previously done. From this time on petitions were frequently presented to the Congress of the United States, praying admission into the Union. Mexico, however, endeavored to prevent this step, declaring that the admission of Texas into the American Union would be regarded as sufficient provocation for a declaration of war.

In the Presidential contest of 1844, between Henry Clay and James K. Polk, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party (the Democrats) favored the admission of Texas, being elected, this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this, Congress no longer hesitated as to the granting of the petition of Texas, and on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received the "Lone Star" into the sisterhood of States. In her indignation, Mexico at once broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States, and called home her Minister. This, of itself, was a declaration of war, and war soon followed. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of

50,000 volunteers (which were to be raised at once), and appropriated $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war.

Illinois, in the apportionment, was required to furnish three regiments of infantry or riflemen, the entire force called for being drawn principally from the Southern and Western States, on account of their closer proximity to the scene of war. Gov. Ford, in obedience to the act of Congress, called for thirty full companies of volunteers of a maximum of eighty men, to serve for twelve months. The call was responded to with enthusiasm, and in ten days thirty-five companies had organized and reported, and by the time the place of rendezvous (Alton) had been selected, seventy-five companies were recruited, each furious to go to the war. The Governor was compelled to select thirty companies—the full quota of the State—and the remaining forty odd companies were doomed to the disappointment of staying at home. A company made up in Crawford County was of this character. Before they reached the "muster place" the quota was filled, and they, with the other companies not needed, were furnished transportation to their homes at the expense of the Government.

The three original regiments were organized as follows: *First Regiment*—John J. Hardin,* colonel; William B. Warren, lieutenant-colonel, and Wm. A. Richardson, major, with ten full companies rank and file. *Second Regiment*—William H. Bissell, colonel; J. L. D. Morrison, lieutenant-colonel, and Xerxes F. Frail, major; also ten full companies. *Third Regiment*—F. Foreman, colonel; W. W. Willey, lieutenant-colonel; and S. D. Marshall, major; with likewise ten companies. At the expiration of their term of service (one year) the first and second regiments were organized for "during the war," many of the soldiers re-enlisting, and the discrepancies being filled by new recruits.

After the quota of Illinois had been filled by the organization of the three regiments mentioned above, Hon. E. D. Baker, then a member of Congress from the Springfield district, induced the Secretary of War to accept another regiment from this State, and thereupon the Fourth regiment was organized as follows: Edward D. Baker, colonel; John Moore, lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas L. Harris, major. This regiment, like the others, contained ten companies, rank and file. A number of independent companies, in addition to these four regiments, were enlisted in the State during the war.

Under the second call for troops, a call known as the "Ten Regiments Bill," the First and Second Illinois regiments were reorganized. The Whigs, as a party, opposed the war with Mexico, and their opposition to the measure for additional troops and money, was bitter in the extreme. It was in opposition to this bill that the Hon. Thos. Corwin, of Ohio, in the United States Senate, made the ablest speech of his life. In it he used the memorable words which have since become proverbial: "If I were a Mexican I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves.'" But notwithstanding the opposition to the bill it passed, and the war was fought out by which the United States acquired valuable territory.

Crawford County, as we have said, recruited a company, but were too late, or too slow in their movements, to be admitted into the regiments allotted to the State. Of the men comprising this company we have but little data now, as the adjutant-general's report

* Killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, in the famous charge with Clay and McKee, of Kentucky. Wm. Weatherford was afterward elected colonel of the regiment.

gives but the names of those who actually participated in the war. Notwithstanding this company was not accepted, yet quite a number of men from the county went into the army from other sections. The names of these, however, could not be obtained. Some of them have moved away, others are dead, and not one is now known to be living here. But there are several Mexican soldiers living in the county, who, at the time of their enlistment lived in other counties, and other States, and have removed to this county since the close of that war.

The Rebellion.—The late war between the States next claims our attention. We do not design, however, to write its history, as there is, at present, more war literature extant than is read. But a history of Crawford County that did not contain something of its war record, would scarcely prove satisfactory to the general reader. It is a duty we owe to the soldiers who took part in the bloody struggle, to preserve, by record, the leading facts. Especially do we owe this to the long list of the dead, who laid down their lives that their country might live; we owe it to the maimed and mangled cripples who were torn by shot and shell; and, lastly, we owe it to the widows and orphans of those, who, for love of country, forsook home with all its endearments, exposing themselves to the horrors of war, and whose bodies now lie rotting in the land of "cotton and cane."

When the first call was made for volunteers, it set the entire State in a blaze of excitement. Who does not remember the stirring days of '61, when martial music was heard in every town and hamlet, and tender women, no less than brave men, were wild with enthusiasm? Wives encouraged their husbands to enlist, mothers urged their sons to patriotic devotion, and sisters te derly gave their brothers to the cause of their country. It was not unlike the summons—the fiery cross—of Rhoderic Dhu to his clan—

> "Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
> In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
> From winding glen, and upland brown,
> They poured each hardy yeoman down."

But the citizens of Crawford County require no reminder of those thrilling times. The names of their patriots are inscribed in characters that will stand as monuments in the memories of men, who, though dead long ago, yet will live, bright and imperishable as the rays of Austerlitz's sun. Many who went forth to battle, came back to their homes shrined in glory. Many left a limb in the swamps of the Chickahominy; on the banks of the Rapidan; at Fredericksburg, along the Shenandoah, or in the Wilderness. Many still bear the marks of the strife which raged at Stone River, Chickamauga, on the heights of Lookout Mountain, where in the language of Prentice—

> "——— they burst
> Like spirits of destruction, through the clouds,
> And 'mid a thousand hurtling missiles, swept
> Their foes before them, as the whirlwind sweeps
> The strong oaks of the forest."

And there were those who came not back. They fell by the wayside, in prison and in battle. Their memory is held in sacred keeping. Others dragged their wearied bodies home to die, and now sleep beside their ancestors in the quiet graveyard, where the violets speak in tender accents of womanly devotion and affection. Some sleep in unknown graves where they fell, but the same trees which shelter the sepulcher of their foemen shade theirs also; the same birds carol their matins to both; the same flowers sweeten the air with their fragrance, as the breezes toss them into rippling eddies. Both are remembered as they slumber there in peaceful, glorified rest.

While we weave a laurel crown for our own dead, let us twine a cypress wreath about the

memory of those who fell on the other side, and who, though arrayed against us, were—OUR BROTHERS. Mistaken though they were, we remember hundreds of them over whose moldering dust we would gladly plant flowers with our own hands. Let us strike hands over the grave of Slavery, and be henceforth what we should ever have been—"brothers all."

From the adjutant-general's report of the State, together with facts gleaned from local records, we compile a brief history of Crawford County in the late war. The sketch is necessarily limited and doubtless imperfect but is complete as time and space will permit us to make it. A few words will be devoted to each regiment drawing men from the county. The first in the list was Grant's old regiment (the Twenty-first), which was recruited in an early period of the war.

The Twenty-first Illinois Infantry was organized at Mattoon, and was sworn into the State Service by Captain U. S. Grant, May 15, 1861, for three months, and on the 28th of June following it was mustered into the United States service for three years by Capt. Pitcher, of the United States Army, with U. S. Grant as colonel. He was commissioned brigadier-general on the 6th of August, and Col. J. W. S. Alexander succeeded him as colonel of the Twenty first. He fell at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, at the head of the gallant old regiment. George W. Peck was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first, but was discharged September 19, 1862, on account of ill-health.

Company I of this regiment was recruited in Crawford County, and was officered as follows: George W. Peck, captain; Clark B. Lagow, first lieutenant, and Chester K. Knight, second lieutenant. Capt. Peck was promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 2, 1861, and Lieut. Knight became captain, and was mustered out November 16, 1864. Lieut. Lagow resigned in consequence of having been selected by Gen. Grant as a member of his staff. He served in this capacity, participating in all of Gen. Grant's hard campaigns and desperate battles from Belmont until he left the Western Department to take command of the Army of the Potomac, when, owing to a long continued attack of rheumatism, and an injury received from his horse falling under him at Iuka, he was compelled to resign. He was promoted from captain to colonel of volunteers, and then to colonel in the regular army for distinguished services rendered previous to the siege of Vicksburg. During the siege Gen. Grant wanted to use some steamers below the city, and could only get them there by passing down the river directly under the guns of the Confederate batteries. This, he said, was such a desperate undertaking, he would not detail any one to the duty, but called for volunteers to man the fleet. Col. Lagow, being of the number who volunteered, and one of Gen. Grant's tried officers, was given command of the expedition—if such it could be called. He boldly stood upon the deck of the flag steamer while they ran the terrible gauntlet, in face of the enemy's concentrated batteries raining shot and shell upon them. His vessel was so riddled with shot that it had to be abandoned in front of their batteries, but he and the men surviving the terrible fire succeeded in boarding another boat. Col. Lagow came through the ordeal without serious injury, and saved the other boats, somewhat damaged, but not beyond repair, as their subsequent use demonstrated to the army. For this brilliant exploit he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

The Twenty-first served in Missouri until the spring of 1862, when it was ordered to Corinth, Miss., and upon the evacuation of that place was engaged in several expedi-

tions in the State. It participated in the Buell-Bragg race to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived September 27, 1862, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville on the 8th of October, after which it returned to Nashville, Tenn., via Crab Orchard and Bowling Green, Ky. After participating in several trifling skirmishes it took an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro, doing gallant service, and losing more men than any other regiment engaged. It was with Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and bore an honorable part in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863, losing its colonel killed; its lieutenant-colonel also being wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Capt. Knight. After the battle of Chickamauga it was on duty at Bridgeport, Ala., during the fall and winter of 1863, as a part of the First Brigade, First Division of the Fourth Army Corps. Its hard fighting was over, and after the close of the war it was on duty in Texas, until mustered out of the service at San Antonio, December 16, 1865, when it returned to Illinois, and on the 18th of January, 1866, it was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler.

The Thirtieth Illinois Infantry was indebted to Crawford County for Company D, which went into the service with the following officers: Thomas G. Markley, captain; Michael Langton, first lieutenant, and George E. Meily, second lieutenant. This company was unfortunate in officers. Capt. Markley was killed in the battle of Belmont November 7, 1861; Lieut. Langton was promoted captain in his place, and resigned October 22, 1862; Lieut. Meily was promoted captain April 12, 1863, and was killed May 16th following; Patterson Sharp was promoted captain June 13, 1863, and was mustered out of the service July 8, 1865. First Lieut. W. D. Hand was promoted captain July 10, 1865, but mustered out as first lieutenant; Martin L. James was promoted to second lieutenant, but mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

The Thirtieth Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, August 28, 1861, and moved at once to Cairo, where it was assigned to the brigade of Gen. John A. McClernand. It was sent on an expedition to Columbus, Ky., in October, and November 7th it took part in the battle of Belmont, where it performed gallant service, capturing the celebrated Watson's New Orleans battery. In February it moved up the Tennessee River, and was at Forts Henry and Donelson. As a part of Logan's brigade, it participated in the siege of Corinth. It served in Mississippi until late in December, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived January 19, 1863. Here it formed a part of Leggett's brigade, Logan's division, and McPherson's corps. In February it was ordered to Louisiana, but in the latter part of April it returned to Mississippi, taking part in several skirmishes, and on the 16th of May it participated in the battle of Champion Hills, losing heavily. It crossed Black River with the army, and arrived in the rear of Vicksburg May 19, 1863. It was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23d, when it moved to Black River, under Gen. Sherman, to watch the Confederate Gen. Johnson. After the fall of Vicksburg, it remained in camp until August 29th, when it removed to Monroe, La., but soon returned and was on duty in Mississippi the remainder of the year.

It was mustered in January 1, 1864, as a veteran organization, and continued on duty in Mississippi until the 5th of March, when it left Vicksburg on veteran furlough, and arrived at Camp Butler on the 12th; on the 18th of April it left for the front, and proceeded to Tennessee, serving in that State and Alabama until the opening of the Atlanta Campaign, in which it took an active part.

It participated in the several engagements around Atlanta, and on the 4th of October it went in pursuit of Gen. Hood, returning November 5th to camp. It accompanied Sherman's army in its march to the sea, taking part in that famous campaign. It went to Washington April 29, 1865, by way of Richmond, participating in the grand review May 24th, at Washington, and June 11th it left for Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of the service, and returned to Camp Butler for final discharge.

The Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, was the next regiment to which the county contributed. Company D was drawn principally from Crawford, and went into the service with the following commissioned officers: Alexander G. Sutherland, captain; James Moore, first lieutenant, and Robert Plunkett, second lieutenant. Captain Sutherland resigned April 15, 1864, and Robert Duckworth was elected captain, but also resigned September 18, 1865. Lieut. Moore resigned May 29, 1863, and Nicholas Glaze was promoted to first lieutenant and mustered out as sergeant September 14, 1864. Robert Stewart was promoted to first lieutenant and was mustered out with the regiment March 20, 1866. Lieut. Plunkett was mustered out at the end of first three years.

The Thirty-eighth was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861, and soon after was ordered to Missouri, and wintered at Pilot Knob. In March, 1862, at Reeves Station the Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois, the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry; the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, the First Indiana Cavalry and the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, were formed into the Division of Southeast Missouri under command of Brigadier-General Steele. The first brigade of this force was commanded by Col. Carlin of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, and consisted of the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Fifth Cavalry and the Sixteenth Ohio Battery. On the 21st of April the command moved into Arkansas, but in May the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were ordered back to Missouri, and thence proceeded to Mississippi, arriving before Corinth during the last days of the siege. It remained in Mississippi until August when it joined Buell's army and took part in the chase of Bragg to Louisville. Returning, it participated in the battle of Perryville, capturing, with its brigade, an ammunition train, two caissons and about one hundred prisoners, and was honorably mentioned in Gen. Mitchell's report of the battle. It followed in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, Ky., and then returned to Nashville, arriving November 9th. It advanced with its brigade from Nashville December 26th and took an active part in the battle of Stone River, in which it sustained a loss of thirty-four killed, one hundred and nine wounded, and thirty-four missing. It remained at Murfreesboro until in June, 1863, being in the meantime transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps. It was at Liberty Gap, and on the 25th of June, it was ordered to relieve the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, which was hotly pressed by the enemy. The Thirty-eighth charged across a plowed field under a heavy fire, and drove the enemy from their works and captured the flag of the Second Arkansas. In a skirmish the next day the regiment lost three men killed and nineteen wounded. It remained in active service during the summer and bore a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga in which it lost 180 men killed, wounded and missing, out of 301 who went into the battle. It went to Bridgeport, Ala., October 25th, where it went into winter quarters. February 29, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and in March, came home on veteran furlough. At the expiration of its furlough it returned to Nashville, and on the 17th of May it entered

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upon the campaign in Georgia, which terminated with the fall of Atlanta. It was engaged principally in escort duty, with frequent skirmishes, until in June, 1865, when it embarked for New Orleans, and in July it went to Texas, where it served until its muster out December 31, 1865. It was then ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was paid off and discharged.

The Sixty-second Illinois Infantry drew a company from Crawford, as well as a couple of its field officers. Stephen M. Meeker, the major of the Sixty-second, was promoted lieutenant-colonel August 13, 1863, and February 3, 1865, was discharged. Guy S. Alexander, who entered the service as second lieutenant of Company F, was promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain, and under the consolidation of the Sixty-second was promoted to major of the new organization.

Company D of the Sixty-second contained a few men from this county, while Company F was principally made up here. Company F went into the service with the following commissioned officers: Jesse Crooks, captain; James J. McGrew, first lieutenant, and Guy S. Alexander, second lieutenant. Captain Crooks died October 7, 1864, and December 16th, Lieutenant Alexander was promoted to captain. Upon the promotion of Captain Alexander, George B. Everingham, who had risen to second and then to first lieutenant, was, on the 5th of May, 1865, promoted to captain, and transferred to the consolidated regiment as captain of Company F. Lieutenant McGrew resigned September 11, 1862, and Guy S. Alexander promoted in his place. George F. Dollihan was promoted from second lieutenant to first, and transferred, and James Moore, John E. Miller and Washington T. Otey were promoted to second lieutenants.

The Sixty-second was organized at Anna, Illinois, in April, 1862, and was at once ordered to Cairo. May 7th it moved to Paducah, and in June to Columbus, Ky., and from thence to Tennessee. It remained in Tennessee until ordered into Mississippi. On the 20th of December, Van Dorn captured Holly Springs, and among his prisoners were 170 men of the Sixty-second, including the major and three lieutenants. These were paroled, but all the records and papers of the regiment were destroyed. April 15, 1863, the regiment was brigaded with the Fiftieth Indiana, Twenty-seventh Iowa and the First West Tennessee regiments, in the second brigade of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. It was on duty in Mississippi and Tennessee until the 24th of August, when it was ordered to Arkansas, where it served until January, 1864. It then re-enlisted as veterans, and on the 25th of April moved to Pine Bluff, remaining there until August 12th, when it came home on veteran furlough. At expiration of its furlough it returned to Pine Bluff, where it arrived November 25, 1864. Here the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans consolidated into seven companies, and remained on duty at Pine Bluff. July 28, 1865, it was ordered to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, and served in the District of the frontier until March 6, 1866, when it was mustered out of service at Little Rock and sent home for final pay and discharge.

The Sixty-third Illinois Infantry also drew a company from Crawford County. Company G was enrolled with the following commissioned officers: Joseph R. Stanford, captain; W. B. Russell, first lieutenant, and W. P. Richardson, second lieutenant. Captain Stanford was promoted to major, June 14, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment on the 13th of July. Lieutenant Russell resigned February 4, 1863; Second Lieutenant Richardson was promoted to adjutant, December 16, 1862. George W. Ball was made first lieutenant upon the resignation of Lieut.

Russell, and died May 24, 1864, when Charles G. Cochran became first lieutenant, and on the promotion of Capt. Stanford, was made captain in his place. Harvey G. Wycoff was made first lieutenant, but mustered out as sergeant, July 13, 1865, with the regiment. George B. Richardson was promoted to second lieutenant, and resigned December 26, 1863; Benj. B. Fannam was also promoted to second lieutenant, but mustered out as sergeant.

This regiment, like the Sixty-second, was organized at Anna, Ill., known then as Camp Dubois, in December, 1861, and on the 27th of April following it was ordered to Cairo. After a short expedition into Kentucky, it was, on the 4th of August, ordered to Jackson, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, John A. Logan commanding the Division. It operated in Tennessee and Mississippi, and was at the siege of Vicksburg. On the 12th of September, 1863, it was ordered to Helena, Ark., and on the 28th to Memphis; it moved toward Chattanooga October 6th, and on the 23d of November participated in the battle of Mission Ridge. After pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., it returned to Bridgeport, Ala., thence to Huntsville, where it arrived on the 26th and went into winter quarters. January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and on the 3d of April came home on furlough. May 21st, it reported again for duty at Huntsville and was assigned to the duty of guarding the railroads until the 11th of November, when it was ordered to join Gen. Sherman. It accompanied him in his celebrated march to the sea, participating in most of the battles and skirmishes of the campaign. It left Raleigh, N. C., and proceeded to Richmond, Va., thence to Washington city, where it took part in the grand review on the 24th of May. After the review it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 13th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and sent home. The following statistics are furnished of this regiment:

	men.
Original aggregate	888
Present when re-enlisted	322
Veterans of eight companies (two companies being ineligible)	272
Arrival at Camp Butler, July 16, 1865, for discharge	272
	miles.
Distance traveled by rail	2,208
" " " water	1,995
" marched	2,250
Total	6,453

The Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry contained, we believe, a few men from Crawford County; but no organized force was enlisted here for the regiment. We have no data at hand of the recruits from the county to the Seventy-ninth, or of their service.

The Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry drew more men, perhaps, from this county, than any other regiment. Two full companies (D and E) may be termed Crawford County companies. Company D was sworn into the service with the following commissioned officers: William Wood, captain; James H. Watts, first lieutenant; and William G. Young, second lieutenant. Captain Wood resigned, Dec. 5, 1864, and Second Lieutenant Young became captain in his place. Lieutenant Watts resigned February 22, 1863, and David L. Condrey was promoted in his stead, remaining with the regiment to its muster-out. Achilles M. Brown became second lieutenant, and resigned March 22, 1864. Of other promotions, we have no facts.

Company E was organized with the following officers: John T. Cox, captain; Ira A. Flood, first lieutenant; and Charles Willard, second lieutenant. Captain Cox resigned April 13, 1863, and Lieutenant Flood was promoted to the vacancy, and on the 15th of June, 1865, he was promoted to major, but mustered out as captain. George B.

Sweet became second lieutenant, was promoted to first, and then to captain, but mustered out as first lieutenant. John Boes became second lieutenant, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and mustered out with the regiment. Second Lieutenant Willard resigned March 20, 1863; J. W. Jones was promoted to second lieutenant, but mustered out as sergeant.

The Ninety-eighth * was organized at Centralia, Ill., and was mustered into the United States service September 3, 1862, and on the 8th it started for Louisville, Ky., then threatened by Gen. Bragg. It was embarked on two railroad trains, and when near Bridgeport, Ill., the foremost train was thrown from the track by a displaced switch and five men killed, among whom was Captain O. L. Kelly of Company K, while some 75 others were injured, several of whom afterward died. Arriving at Louisville, it was brigaded with the Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, and the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, Col. A. O. Miller of the Seventy-second Indiana, commanding. The regiment, with its brigade, served in Kentucky until in November, when it marched into Tennessee. From Gallatin it moved to Castilian Springs, and on the 14th of December, to Bledsoe Creek. December 26th it began the march northward in pursuit of Gen. Morgan, arriving at Glasgow on the 31st; and on the 2d of January, 1863, it moved to Cave City, and from thence to Nashville on the 5th; then to Murfreesboro where, on the 14th, it was assigned to the First Brigade, Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 8th of March, the regiment was ordered to be mounted, and served in Tennessee where it did active duty in scouting, guarding forage trains, etc., until the Chattanooga campaign, in which it participated. On the 20th of September, at Chattanooga, Col. Funkhouser of the Ninety-eighth, was severely wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell. The regiment lost in the battle five men killed and thirty-six wounded. It continued to operate in Tennessee, engaged in scouting and skirmishing, until the campaign in Georgia, when it was assigned to the Second Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. Crook, and took an active part at Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Dallas, Marietta, Rough-and-Ready, and other places familiar to the Army of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and Tennessee. On the 1st of November, 1864, the Regiment turned over its horses and equipments to Kilpatrick, and moved via Chattanooga and Nashville to Louisville, where it arrived on the 16th, and lay in camp for some time, waiting to be equipped anew. Taking the war-path again, it, on the 31st of December moved to Elizabethtown, Ky., thence to Mumfordville, Bowling Green, and finally to Nashville. January 12, 1865, the command moved into Alabama, remaining at Gravelly Springs until March 8th, when it moved to Waterloo, and on the 31st, to Montevallo, and April 2d took part in the capture of Selma. This was the last severe duty of the Ninety-eighth, as on the 20th of April they were detailed as provost guard of Macon, Ga. May 22d it started for Chattanooga, and from thence to Nashville, where it arrived on the 15th, and June 27, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final discharge.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry, called into service for 100 days, had one company recruited mostly in Crawford County. Company H was commanded by Capt. James B. Wicklin, with Philip Brown as first lieu

* The sketch of the Ninety-eighth given herewith is compiled from a history of the regiment written by Adjutant Aden Knoph, and published in the *Argus* in September, 1882.

tenant and A. D. Otey, second lieutenant. We have no record of its operations during its term of service.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry recruited under the call for "one year service," contained a Crawford County company. Company H went into the field in charge of the following commissioned officers: George W. Beam, captain; William Dyer, first lieutenant; Ferdinand Hughes, second lieutenant.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second was recruited for one year, and was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, February 18, 1865. It went to Nashville, and thence to Tullahoma. It was mustered out of the service September 11, 1865, at Camp Butler.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry drew a company from Crawford County. Company C was principally from this county, and had the following commissioned officers: John W. Lowber, captain; Ross Neeley, first lieutenant, and Marshall C. Wood, second lieutenant.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, February 28, 1865, for one year. March 2d, the regiment, 904 strong, proceeded via Louisville and Nashville to Tullahoma, where it was employed mostly in guard duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. September 4, 1865, it was mustered out of the service at Camp Butler and discharged.

The Fifth Illinois Cavalry contained a Crawford County company of men. Company F was principally from this county, and was officered as follows: Horace P. Mumford, captain; Francis M. Dorothy, first lieutenant, and Wm. Wagenseller, second lieutenant. Capt. Mumford was promoted to major of the regiment May 24, 1863, and died October 26, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. Lieut. Dorothy resigned January 10, 1863; Lieut. Wagenseller was promoted to first lieutenant January 10, 1863, and to captain May 24, 1863, and then resigned. Thos. J. Dean became second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant May 24, 1863, to captain July 5, 1864, and died on the 20th of September following. James H. Wood became second lieutenant May 24, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant July 5, 1864, to captain September 20, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war. Edwin P. Martin was promoted to second lieutenant, then became adjutant and afterward resigned. Jacob Stifal was made first lieutenant, and remained in the service until the muster out of the regiment; James G. Bennett was promoted to second lieutenant October 26, 1865, but mustered out as sergeant.

Of the field and staff, Major Mumford, Adjutant Martin, Quartermaster Robert C. Wilson, and Surgeon Wm. Watts, were Crawford County men. Adjutant Martin resigned, Quartermaster Wilson was mustered out of the service. Dr. Watts entered as assistant surgeon, was promoted to surgeon, and was mustered out October 27, 1865, with the regiment.

Maj. Mumford died in the latter part of 1864. The following tribute to his gallantry as a soldier and officer, was paid him by Gen. Dennis, in a letter to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois: "This will be handed you by Maj. Mumford, Fifth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. The Major has been in my command for the last four months, and the greater portion in command of his regiment. In the expedition from Vicksburg, the Major had command of the entire cavalry forces, composed of parts of four regiments. When I say that he handled his command as well, and did better fighting than any cavalry officer I have met with in Mississippi, it will be indorsed by all the old officers who were with the late raids. Maj.-Gen. Slocum was so well pleased and satisfied with him and the good discipline of his men, that he continued him in command, not

withstanding his superiors were present with the expedition."

The Fifth Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler in November, 1861, with Hall Wilson, colonel. It served in Missouri and Arkansas until the 29th of May, 1863, when it embarked for Vicksburg. After the fall of that rebel stronghold, it accompanied Gen. Sherman's army toward Jackson, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy in which it sustained some loss. It was on active duty in Mississippi until January 1, 1864, when many of its men re-enlisted as veterans, and on the 17th of March, the veterans were furloughed. May 27th, Col. McConnell took command, when eight companies were dismounted, and Companies A, B, C and D, were fully armed and equipped. This battalion of cavalry continued to serve in Mississippi, and was actively engaged most of the time in raiding and scouting. January 24, 1865, the battalion moved to Memphis, and thence on an expedition to Southern Arkansas and Louisiana, returning February 13th. On the 1st of July, it was ordered to Texas. It served in Texas until October 6th, when it was sent home to Springfield, Ill., and on the 27th, was mustered out of the service, paid off and discharged.

This completes the sketch of Illinois regiments in which Crawford County was represented. Many men, however, enlisted in other States, particularly in Missouri and Indiana. Several Missouri regiments contained a large number of Crawford County men, but how many, we have no accurate means of knowing.

During the four years of the war, the county kept up her enlistments, equal to almost any other county in the State. There was but one draft, and that was for a few men only. The deficiency was thus apportioned among the different precincts: Hutsonville, 10; Robinson, 5; Watts, 19; Licking, 16; Martin, none; Franklin, 33; Embarras, 11; Northwest, 8; Montgomery, 21; Oblong, 6; Palestine, 14, and Southwest, 3. Before the date fixed for the draft, some of the precincts had filled their quotas, and others had decreased the deficiency, so that when it actually took place, it was as follows: Franklin, 16; Watts, 8; Licking, 8; Hutsonville, 1; Oblong, 3; Northwest, 4; Montgomery, 10; with a like number of "reserves" from each of the drafted precincts. The *Argus* published the following, as the full quota of the county by precincts, under the different calls, including the last two in 1864, which two alone aggregated 500,000 men: Hutsonville, quota 176—credit, 166; Robinson, quota 198—credit, 193; Watts, quota, 67—credit, 48; Licking, quota 72—credit, 56; Martin, quota 69—credit, 69; Franklin, quota 144—credit, 111; Embarras, quota 55—credit, 44; Northwest, quota 59—credit, 51; Montgomery, quota 86—credit, 65; Oblong, quota 55—credit, 49; Palestine, quota 148—credit, 133; Southwest, quota 20—credit, 17; total quota, 1,149; total credits, 1,103; deficiency, 146. Another draft was ordered later on, to fill up the quota on a last call, but before the appointed day came, more welcome news was flashed over the wires, viz.: the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Gen. Lee, and the armies of the Confederacy. The draft was declared "off;" the war was over, the country was saved, and the troops were coming home. The saddest part of the home-coming, was in the many vacancies in the broken ranks—the absence of "those who came not back." A little poem dedicated to the "Illinois dead," and published in the initiatory number of the *Argus*, is appropriate:

"Oh, sing the funeral roundelay,
Let warmest tears be shed,
And rear the mighty monuments
For the Illinois dead.

"On many a field of victory
They slumber in their gore,

They rest beneath the shining sands
On ocean's sounding shore.

"Where from Virginia's mountain chains,
By Rappahannock's side,
Upon the Heights of Maryland
Her gallant sons have died.

"The broken woods of Tennessee,
Are hallowed by their blood,
It consecrates Missouri's plains,
And Mississippi's flood,

"Kentucky's 'dark and bloody ground,
Is furrowed by their graves;
They sleep in Alabama's soil,
By Pamlico's dark waves.

"And Mississippi's poison swamps,
Arkansas river ways,
And Pennsylvania's pleasant towns
Attest our heroes praise.

"They saw them in the ranks of war,
Oh, memory dark with woe!
They saw them yield to death, who ne'er
Had yielded to the foe.

"Then weave the chaplets fair and well
To grace each noble name,
That grateful Illinois writes
Upon the scroll of fame.

'Her sons have led the battle's van,
Where many fought and fell,
With all the noble Gracchi's zeal,
The hero faith of Tell."

We can not close this chapter more appropriately, than to devote a few words to the noble women of the land, whose zeal and patriotism were as strong as those who bore the brunt of the battle. They could not shoulder their guns and march in the ranks, but they were not idle spectators of the struggle. How often was the soldier's heart encouraged; how often his right arm made stronger to strike for freedom by the cheering words of patriotic, hopeful women! And how often the poor lad whom disease had fastened, was made to thank devoted women for their ceaseless and unwearied exertions in collecting and sending stores for the comfort of the sick and wounded. We may boast of the fame and prowess of a Grant, a Sherman, a Lee, a Sheridan, but the devotion of those noble women surpasses them all, and truly, the world sustains its heaviest loss when such spirits fall. A war correspondent paid them the following merited tribute: "While soldiers of every grade and color are receiving eulogies and encomiums of a grateful people, patient, forbearing WOMAN is forgotten. The scar-worn veteran is welcomed with honor to home. The recruit, the colored soldier, and even the hundred days' men receive the plaudits of the nation. But not one word is said of that patriotic, widowed mother, who sent with a mother's blessing on his head, her only son, the staff and support of her declining years, to battle for his country. The press says not one word of the patriotism, the sacrifices of the wife, sister or daughter, who with streaming eyes, and almost broken heart, said to husbands, brothers, fathers, "much as we love you, we can not bid you stay with us when our country needs you; nay, we bid you go, and wipe out the insult offered the star-spangled banner, and preserve unsullied this union of States."

Brave and noble, self-sacrificing women! your deeds deserve to be written in letters of shining gold. Love and devotion to the unfortunate and heart-felt pity for the woes of suffering humanity are among your brightest characteristics. Your kindly smiles of sympathy break through the clouds of misfortune, and your gentlest tones are breathed amid the sighs of suffering and sorrow. Your gentle ministrations to the war-worn soldiers, in humble imitation of Him who taught the sublime lesson about the cup of cold water to the little one, will live as long as the trials and hardships of the war are remembered, and that will be glory enough.

CHAPTER X.*

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY—LAND ENTRIES—ADVENT OF THE WHITES—TIME AND PLACE OF SETTLEMENT—EARLY SOCIETY—THE BEGINNING OF AGRICULTURE —PIONEER INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

"And nature gladly gave them place,
Adopted them into her race."—*Emerson.*

SOUTHERN Illinois is an offspring of the "South." Freed from British control in 1778 by a son of Virginia, and passing its early existence under the colonial *regime* as the county Illinois of the State of Virginia, its first American settlements were founded by emigrants from County Kentucky, and the parent State. Later, as the territorial possession of the general government, the story of its beautiful plains, its stately woods and its navigable rivers, spread to the contiguous States of North Carolina and Tennessee, and brought from thence a vast influx of population. The early tide of emigration set toward the region marked by the old French settlements, and reaching out from this point followed the course of the rivers which drew their sources from the northern interior. Thus for some thirty years the eastern side of this fair country was almost ignored, but the military activities involved in the war of 1812 brought many of the hardy citizens of the south in actual contact with the beauties of the "Wabash country," and the years of 1814–15 witnessed a concourse of clamorous immigrants held in abeyance upon the border only by the slow pacification of the Indians who had engaged in the war on the side of the British. Here and there, one more bold than the rest, reared his rude tabernacle upon this debatable ground and occasionally paid the forfeiture of his life for his temerity. But the barrier once removed, the swollen tide spread rapidly over the coveted land, and up sprang as though by magic, the log cabins, the teeming harvests, the mill, the church, the school-house, and all the "busy hum" of pioneer activity. Such in brief is the history of Crawford County.

The division of the County to which our attention is now directed, is the outgrowth of a later development. As settlements increased, precincts were formed which were afterward subdivided, and in 1868 the present township organization was effected. Under the original division this township formed the central part of LaMotte Precinct, and on the removal of the county seat from Palestine, this became Robinson Precinct, in honor of J. M. Robinson, a leading attorney and prominent citizen of Carmi. The township thus designated includes thirty sections of town 7 north, range 12 west, of the government survey, eighteen sections of town 6 north, same range, sections 1, 12, and 13 of town 6 north, range 13 west, and sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, of town 7 north, same range, a total of fifty-six sections. The original character of the country included within these limits was part "barrens" and part true prairie. These were irregularly distributed, the latter generally proving to be low levels when the con-

*By J. H. Battle.

centrated moisture prevented the growth of the timber of this region. The whole surface, however, was such as to afford but little obstacle to the progress of the regular fall fires, and only here and there a good sized tree stood out upon the blackened plain as evidence that the whole land had not been vanquished by the fiery onslaught. But the first settlers found further evidence of the character of the land, in the roots or "grubs" which still remained in the ground, and it seemed an aggravation of the usual hardships of pioneer experience that the condition of the prairie land forced the new-comer to select the poorer land. The natural drainage of the township is toward the east, south and west from the central part. Sugar Creek received two small affluents from the western side; Honey Creek takes its rise a short distance to the south of the village, and an arm of Big Creek drains the eastern side. The soil is a strong yellow clay, which has been the chief resource of the community settled here. Since the early years of the settlement but little attention has been paid to stock raising, save perhaps in the case of hogs, and a system of mixed husbandry in which the cultivation of corn and wheat has been prominent, has prevailed.

The settlement of Robinson township was not the result of that orderly succession of immigrants often observed, but checked at the Palestine fort, for a year or two the immigration gathered such members that when once the fear of Indian hostility was removed, the cooped-up settlers spread simultaneously in all parts of the country. A list of the early entries of land will give some notion of the early comers to the country and their choice of lands, though they did not all settle upon the lands they entered. The entries in town 7 north, range 12 west, were on section 9, Jesse Page and Harmon Gregg, in 1817; on section 10, James Newlin and John Hill, in 1818; on section 11, Thomas Newlin, Thomas Young and Nathan Mars, in 1818; on section 12, Joshua Barbee, in 1818, and Enoch Wilhoit in 1820; on section 13, William Dunlap and William Everman, in 1818; on section 15, James J. Nelson, in 1818; on section 17, Armstead Bennett, in 1818; on section 22, W. T. Barry, in 1818, and in the previous year on section 27; on section 23, Wilson Lagow, in 1817, and William Nelson, in 1818; on section 24, William Mitchell, in 1818, and William Barbee in 1817; on section 25, John Mars and William Mitchell, in 1817. In town 6 north, range 13 west, entries were made by Charles Dawson, in 1818, and Jonathan and John Wood, in 1819, on section 1; and by Richard Easton, on section 3, in 1818. In town 7 north, range 13 west, on section 11, Wilson Lagow made entry in 1817, and Ithra Brashears, in 1818; on section 12, Lagow made an entry in 1817, and in the following year, Lewis Little and Barnett Starr, made entries of land. A number of these entries were made for speculative purposes; other entries were subsequently relinquished for a consideration or of necessity, and a number of persons came here who stayed for a few years and moved away without making any attempt to secure a title to land or staying here permanently, entered land much later, so that so far as forming any judgment of the actual settlement of Robinson, these entries afford but little data.

Among the earliest of the settlers in this township was the Newlin family. The flattering reports of the character of the Wabash Valley had reached North Carolina, and leaving his native State, Nathaniel Newlin went to Tennessee, where his brothers, John and Eli, had settled, to urge them toward the new land of promise. He was so successful that in 1817 the three brothers moved to the "Beech Woods" in Indiana. Nathaniel was not then married, but the trip to this

region satisfied him that this was the country to live in, and in the fall he returned to bring out his father, John Newlin, Sr. In the following spring he returned to the valley, but his brother not liking their location, he determined to try the west side of the river, and eventually fixed upon a site on section 10, town 7 north, 12 west. In the same spring, the boys, John and Eli, left their place on the Indiana side and came to Robinson. When the older Newlin came, his son Thomas was prepared to move at the same time, but his wife being sick he was obliged to remain. During the summer Nathaniel returned to North Carolina, married a lady and assisted his brother, Thomas, to get his goods together for removal. The latter's wife had so far recovered as to attempt the journey. The family consisted of the sick wife, his sister, and five children, with Nathaniel and his bride. With these stowed away in such space as the household effects left in a large Virginia land schooner, the journey was begun, the men walking most of the way or riding a spare horse which was the marriage portion of the bride. Quite a number of families started in company for the new country, continuing together across a corner of Virginia to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where the rest took the right hand road which led toward Indiana, thus parting company. While passing through Virginia, Mrs. Newlin grew worse, and finally died, the sorrowing family being compelled to bury her there among strangers. On reaching this country, they found shelter in the cabin of John Newlin, Sr., who very soon afterward took up his home in a new but smaller cabin which was at once constructed.

In 1817, Thomas Young, William Barbee and Nathan Mars, came to this country to prospect for a home. The other two men had married sisters of Barbee, and in the following year they all returned with their families, Barbee settling on section 25, Mars and Young on section 11. On their return in 1818, from their native State of Kentucky, they were accompanied by the family of John Wright, who was also a brother-in-law of Barbee. Jesse Page, a native of Kentucky, came here in 1817, entered land on the fractional quarter on the southeast of section 9, and in the following spring brought his family to a farm, whence he moved to Clark County in 1824. Harrison Gregg came here in the same spring, a young married man with wife and two children, but left this country for Texas some years later. Joshua Barbee, a brother of William, came in the spring of 1818 from Kentucky, but left for the Lost River country a few years later. William Everman came about the same time from the same State, and located on section 13. Armstead and Steven Bennett came from Kentucky in 1818, and located on section 13. This family were in comfortable financial circumstances, and improved a good farm, but subsequently left for Texas, selling out to Guy Smith. William Mitchel was a young unmarried man, a new emigrant from England. He entered land as early as 1817, and perhaps was the first actual settler in Robinson township. After maintaining bachelor's hall for a number of years, he married Sarah Newlin, and lived on his place until the day of his death. Enoch Wilhoit was an immigrant of 1820, coming from Kentucky, and settling on section 12.

The "entry book" indicates an interval of a number of years between the coming of Wilhoit and the next entry, and it is probable that there were few permanent accessions to the community planted here before 1830. Under the peculiar condition of affairs in a new country it was frequently the case, that people in search of a new home would come to this section, build a cabin, raise one crop and then move to some locality which prom-

ised better results. This was true to some extent in this township, and later comers found no difficulty in securing a cabin fitted at least for a temporary abode. Of this later accession John Nichols was an early settler. He came from Virginia about 1830, settling upon property which still remains in possession of the family. John Gwin a son-in-law of Nichols, was another incomer of this time, and located about a mile and a half north of town. John Cable came here about this time and purchased considerable land about the site of the village. His cabin was erected on what is now known as the Dunham place. He was a man of good education for the time and had formerly engaged in teaching. An active, intelligent farmer, the prospect of improving a large farm and securing a fine competency seemed bright before him, when the death of his wife, leaving four little children to his care, dashed his hopes in this direction. He at once sold his property, and moving into Indiana engaged in mercantile pursuits, subsequently acquiring considerable wealth, and rearing his children without the aid of a second wife.

His old cabin still does duty as a stable for Samuel Maginnis. In 1832 F. M. Brown came to the east side of the village and entered 160 acres of land. He was a native of Virginia, from whence he had gone to Garrard County, Kentucky, thence to Indiana, and finally to Illinois. Nicholas Smith, a family connection of Brown's, had settled here, and it was through the representations of the former that Brown came here. The journey was made in a big schooner wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen. In this was bestowed the household effects, the wife, and so many of the eight children as could not make part of the way on foot. Two cows and a mare and colt completed his whole worldly possession, aside from the entry price of his land. On arriving here, the family found shelter in a deserted cabin built by William Patton, on the site of the old brick-yard. Brown's land lay just beyond the limits of the present village, to the northeast, and when the question of erecting a cabin on this property came, there was a division of opinion. The head of the family had chosen as the proposed site, a pleasant grove situated on a little knoll just east of the village, but Mrs. Brown, always accustomed to wooded country, feared such an exposed situation, and desired the cabin built on lower ground in the edge of the timber. It was finally left to a vote of the children, who, sharing the prejudices of their mother, decided in favor of the low land and timber. In 1833 John Blankenship came to the central part of this township. He was an old soldier of the war of 1812, as Brown had been, and the two had campaigned together. It was through the influence of Brown that he came here. He built a cabin where Aldrich Waters now lives, the first residence on what is now the village of Robinson. He made no entry or purchase of land here, and subsequently moved elsewhere.

Succeeding the accessions of this period another interval of some eighteen years occurred in which there were few or no additions to the settlement in this township. The removal of the county seat, and the laying out of Robinson village, however, changed this apathy into a vigorous activity, though the immediate effect was more apparent in the history of the village than in the surrounding country, where the last of the public lands were not taken up until about 1851 or later.

There was much to remind the first settlers that this was a frontier country. Following close upon the cessation of Indian hostilities, they found the natives in undisturbed possession of the hunting grounds they had frequented from time out of mind; to the north for miles there was but here and there an

isolated cabin, while the nearest village was thirty miles to the southeast. A well traveled trail led up from Vincennes, through Palestine to Vandalia, and later a mail route was marked by a bridle path from Palestine through the central part of Robinson. The whole country, however, was open to travel. There was but little to obstruct the way, or even the view. Deer could be seen as far as the eye would reach, and travelers found it necessary only to avoid the low prairie land which throughout the summer was so wet as to allow a horse to mire to the hock-joint. These lands have since proven the best farming property in the country, but were originally so wet as to be entered only as a last resort. The settler once here, the neighborhood which extended for miles about, was summoned and a cabin raised. Here there was no dearth of assistance, but in the lower part of the county, early settlers were occasionally obliged to build a three-sided shelter until enough men came in to build a cabin. The difficult method of transportation prevented the bringing of any great amount of furniture. Beside the family, the wagon load consisted of provisions, bedding, a few hand tools, and perhaps a chair or two. The Newlins brought in three chairs strapped on the feed-box, and the first care of Thomas was to go to Vincennes where he purchased a barrel of salt for eighteen dollars, some blacksmith tools and a cow and calf.

The home once secured, attention was then turned to the preparation of a crop for the next season's support. "Clearing" did not form an onerous part in the first work of the farm. The principal growth was brush, which necessitated a good deal of pains-taking "grubbing," and then the firm sod was turned by the plow. The first of these implements in use here, was the Cary plow with a mold board, part wood and part iron, hewed out of beech or maple, which necessitated a stop once in about twenty rods, to clean with a wooden paddle carried for that purpose. These were succeeded by the Diamond plow, manufactured principally at the country blacksmith's. Their construction involved an oblong piece of steel, 12 by 16 inches, which was cut into a rude diamond shape, bent to serve as a plowshare and point, and welded to an iron beam. This was a considerable improvement upon its predecessor, and the two forms sufficed for years. The first crop of corn was very often planted in gashes made in the sod by an ax. From such rude husbandry an abundant harvest was received, amply sufficient at least for the support of the family and such stock as needed feeding grain. Thomas Newlin was a blacksmith by trade, and set up his forge very soon after his arrival. This shop was a valuable acquisition to this community, and was the only one for miles about. Here almost everything a farmer needed of iron was made: plows made and sharpened, hand tools and kitchen utensils.

An important resource of the early community, and one, in fact, without which the settlement of this country must have been greatly hindered, was the game that found food and shelter here. Deer were found in almost countless numbers, and in some seasons of the year as many as fifty or seventy-five have been counted in a single herd. The settlers who came here were not born hunters, and most of them had to learn to shoot deer, though fair marksmen at other game. One of the noted hunters of this region said he missed at least one hundred of these animals before he ever hit one. Hundreds of them were killed, and so unequal was the supply and demand of venison that it was years before a deer with the hide would bring fifty cents. When the village growth of the county became such that they could be disposed of at this price considerable numbers were brought in, and the money thus

acquired saved for taxes. It is related on one occasion a settler shot a fine deer, dressed it, and took the two hind quarters to Palestine to dispose of. He met a man newly arrived in the village and when asked the price of them, the hunter put a big price upon them, charging fifty cents apiece, but to his utter astonishment the stranger took both quarters and paid down the cash without a question. Much as he needed the money, the settler has never been quite sure to this day that the stranger was *compos mentis*, or that he did not overreach his immature experience. Occasionally a deer would turn upon his antagonist and give the sport a zest which did not lessen the attraction to the frontiersman. One of the Newlins out in quest of deer, got a shot at a fine buck and dropped him to the ground. Supposing he had killed the animal instantly, he approached without observing the precaution of loading his rifle. He had his ax in hand, and just before reaching the animal, the buck, which he had only "creased," sprang to its feet and made a desperate charge upon the hunter. Seizing his ax in his right hand, he warded off the horns with his left and aimed a blow with his weapon, but only succeeded in avoiding the antlers of the infuriated animal to be knocked down by its shoulder. A second charge followed which resulted only in Newlin giving the animal a wound but being again knocked down. A third charge resulted in both falling together, the animal on top, but stimulated by the exigencies of the circumstances, the hunter got to his feet first and by a well directed blow of the ax swung in both hands, crushed in the forehead of the animal as it got to its feet. The favorite way of shooting these animals was, in the early years, by "still hunt." The hunter taking a seat on a log near a deer trail, and shooting such animals as came within his reach. Others watched a "lick" and shot the deer as it came to drink. Later, as the deer grew scarce they were pursued with dogs, most farmers keeping one or two and sometimes a dozen.

Bears were sometimes found, though but few are known to have been killed in this township. One with two cubs passed near a new cabin that had been raised. The settler succeeded in catching one of the cubs, but the mother, contrary to her traditional love for her offspring, lost no time in getting into the timber. On another occasion a party of hunters started out from this settlement with several dogs in pursuit of a bear whose tracks they found in the snow. After following the trail to McCall's prairie they were met by a sudden snow-squall which filled the tracks and blinded the hunters, but the dogs exhibiting a desire to rush on, were set loose and soon had bruin at bay. The men pushed on and found the animal had taken to a tree, but at the approach of the hunters it came down and was soon at war with the dogs. It was impossible to shoot because the dogs surrounded the victim, so one of the hunters rushed up with an ax and struck it a fatal blow while it held a dog in its teeth.

"Painters," wild cats and wolves were numerous and considerably feared though no mishap ever happened to the early settlers here from their attack. There have been a good many narrow escapes from what seemed imminent danger, which served to emphasize the fear generally entertained, but these hardly reached the dignity of an incident. It is related that a hunter following a wounded deer, after he had expended all his bullets was seriously menaced by eight wolves, which the trace of fresh blood from the deer had attracted, and that they came so close that he prudently climbed a tree. He was not besieged long as the trail of the deer promised better game, and the wolves passed on depriving the hunter of his game. But while these wolves were not very trouble-

some to persons, their attacks upon stock proved a source of annoyance to the pioneer farmer. There was but little stock in the country. Most of the new comers brought in a cow and team of horses or oxen, and these were generally free from attacks. The young stock, however, were often victimized. Calves, heifers, and occasionally cows were killed, while young pigs and sheep escaped the voracious jaws of these animals only through the utmost care. A drove of sheep was early brought to Palestine, and many of the farmers bought enough to supply wool for their family needs. For years these small flocks had to be carefully watched during the day and folded at night, the younger members of the family acting as shepherds. The farmers' dogs soon learned to keep the wolves off, though it generally needed the presence of some one of the family to give them the necessary courage to attack.

Bees were found here in great numbers, and honey and bees-wax became an article of commerce. Many made honey an object of search and became expert in hunting this kind of game. The plan was to burn some of the comb to attract the bees to a bait of honey or a decoction of anise seed, and when loaded up to watch their course. In this way hundreds of trees were found stored with the sweet results of the busy labor of these insects that would have probably escaped the sharpest scrutiny. Some were found containing fifteen gallons of honey, and the past year is the first, since his residence here, Matthew Newlin relates, that he has not discovered one of these trees.

In such a land, literally flowing with milk and honey, it was natural to expect the Indian to linger till the last possible moment. The treaty with some of the natives of this region provided for the payment of a certain sum of money in four or five annual installments at Vincennes. This served to keep these loiterers here, who in the meantime visited their old time haunts for game. There was on the whole the utmost good feeling entertained by both parties. There were several cases of hostility with fatal results in other parts of the county, some of which threatened to involve the whole country here in a serious conflict, but the matter was arranged and the peaceable relations existing between the two people were not disturbed. While the Indians generally respected the rights of property holders, and are not generally charged with stealing the settlers' stock, etc., they did not hesitate to take anything they could eat whenever within their reach. Those who were fortunate enough to have a spring near their cabins constructed a rude spring house where the milk was kept. This was free plunder to the natives, and they did not scruple to come in day light and drain the last drop before the indignant eyes of the housewife. Others were in the habit of coming to certain cabins just about breakfast time, when they had learned to expect a large corn-pone fresh from the bake-kettle. The settlers soon learned to prepare for these visits and so save their own meal. One morning fourteen of the Indians came to a cabin early, seeking something to eat. A huge pone was just cooked and removing the lid of the old-fashioned oven the head of the family pointed to the dish. The Indians understood the gesture and one of their number thrusting his knife into the steaming bread took it from the fire, laid it on the table, and dividing into fifteen pieces, took a double share and left, munching the food with grunts of satisfaction. The rest each took a share, leaving the family without an important part of their breakfast. Such incidents were accepted with philosophic composure by the majority of the early white inhabitants, who had a little more to complain of in regrad to the natives. There were

others, however, who were ready to charge upon the Indians the loss of sundry hogs and cattle, though it is generally believed that such charges were made to account for the hatred they cherished against them. One or two characters are mentioned who, for some depredations committed by the savages in Kentucky, took occasion to here avenge themseves upon innocent members of the same race.

The natives were chiefly of the Kickapoo and Delaware tribes, and spent several winters here. They were provided with a canvass wigwam, the top being open to allow the smoke to escape, and, contrary to the general custom of the tribes, tilled no corn field, evidently preferring to depend upon the bounty of the whites and the results of a little petty exchange which grew up between the two races. Furs, dressed buckskin, and game were exchanged for corn, bread, and pork on very good terms for the whites. They gradually became very good company with the athletes of the settlement, and took their defeats with the best of good nature. In shooting at a mark, jumping, wrestling and running they were frequently out-done by the whites, but in feats of long endurance, shooting game and woodcraft, they sustained the reputation which history has generally given them.

The whites, separated from even the crude advantages of a frontier society, were at first wholly dependent upon their own ingenuity for the commonest necessaries of life. Most of the early families came from communities where flour was not considered a luxury, mills were within an easy journey, mechanics were abundant and the best implements of the time within their reach. But in coming to this country all these were left behind. Few had money to expend upon anything save the price of their land, and the absence of stores was not at first felt to be so much of a privation, but when their first stock of provision was expended, and this with their clothing was to be replaced, the only resort was to Vincennes, some thirty miles away. Here another difficulty presented itself. The farmer had a surplus of corn and but little more. This was neither legal tender nor good for exchange very often, and later, when it became marketable, the exchange for a wagon load would not burden a child. Under such circumstances every piece of coin was husbanded with miserly care to meet land payments and taxes, and often did not suffice for that. At one time a large proportion of the taxes, which for the whole county did not amount to more than sixty dollars, was paid in wolf-scalps and coon-skins. There was absolutely no money to be had. There was but little wheat sown, as it was believed it would not grow, and even where the seed was found to thrive the slight demand for it discouraged its culture. Corn was the great staple, and various means were resorted to, to make it answer the various demands of the farm and family. The nearest mill was at first in Shakerville, and subsequently on the Embarras River in what is now Lawrence County. But these mills were twenty miles away and many an emergency arose when there was no meal in the cabin, and lack of time, stress of weather or other obstacle hindered the tedious journey and delay of going to mill. Hominy mortars were found at many of the cabins, which were generally used. These were simply formed out of a convenient stump or large block into which a large excavation was made by fire and tools. Over this a "sweep" was erected to which was attached a heavy wooden pestle faced with a piece of iron. In such a mill the corn was beaten to various grades of fineness, the finest separated by a sieve made of perforated buckskin, was reserved for dodgers, while the coarsest made the traditional dish of hominy. Jesse Page

refined upon this construction and made a rude handmill which was kept in pretty constant use by himself and neighbors. An ordinary stone properly dressed was set in an excavated stump, and another was cut in circular form and fitted on top of it. An iron set in the lower stone protruded through a hole in the center of the upper stone, which, provided with a wooden handle near its outer edge, completed the machine. The corn placed between these stones was converted into very fair meal with not much exertion or expenditure of time. Later, William Barbee constructed a single-geared horse-mill near the central part of what is now Robinson township. This mill consisted of a small run of stone with a hopper attachment run by a gearing propelled by horses. The mill proper was in a log cabin provided for the purpose. Outside, a perpendicular shaft carried at its upper end a large wheel fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, on the circumference of which was provided cogs to fit in the shaft-gearing which turned the mill. In the lower part of the upright shaft, arms were fitted, to which two or four horses were attached and the whole covered with a shed, constituted a horse-mill of the olden time. This proved a great convenience, the farmers using their own teams and paying a good toll for the use of the machinery.

The absence of any considerable streams in the township prevented the construction of many of those aids to pioneer communities that do much to mitigate the discomforts of a frontier experience. The horse-mill, while not the best the country, afforded in this line, was much better than going twenty miles for better grinding, though at a later period, when wheat became common, it was found necessary to go to Hallenbeck's mill in York township, or to the Shaker mill. But at these mills the wheat was not screened nor the flour bolted, and the bread made from the produce of these mills would hardly satisfy the fastidious taste of the modern housekeeper. Barbee afterward sunk vats and did some tanning, which was a great addition to the advantages of this community. But all were not dependent upon this for their supply of leather. Brown & Nichols made a tanner's ooze for themselves, and tanned hides in a trough for years. It was not until about 1849 that the first saw-mill was erected north of the village, by Barbee & Jolley. One of the Barbees had a small distillery here, about the same time, but it was in operation but a short time when it was discontinued.

The clothing of the family depended largely upon the handiwork and ingenuity of the women. The flax was grown and the sheep were sheared, but with this the work of the men generally ceased. To transform these materials into fabrics and thence into clothing, called for accomplishments of no trivial order, but the women of that day were equal to their duties. Work and play were intimately associated, spinning and quilting bees lightened the labor and brought the neighborhood together for a pleasant interchange of gossip and frolic in the evening. Linsey-woolsey, a combination of linen and wool was the general wear of the women, enlivened by the rare luxury of a calico dress for special occasions. The men wore jeans, the pants generally faced in front with buckskin, a style generally called "foxed," and in which the women displayed no little originality in their effort to make the addition take on an ornamental as well as useful character. Social gatherings were marked by the playing of games rather than dancing. The latter was a favorite form of amusement, but there was a large element of "old school Baptists" among the early settlers that did not favor this form of amusement, which led to the employment of other forms of entertainment. Whisky was less in general use here

than in many frontier communities, and drunkenness was at least no more frequent than now, in proportion to the population.

The earliest market for the produce of the farmer was at Lawrenceville, the merchants of which did much more business forty years ago than now. Here the farmers drove their hogs and cattle and hauled their corn, which finally found a market at New Orleans. Later the villages of Palestine and Hutsonville afforded a nearer market. Fruit, honey, bees-wax, tallow, and even corn, were frequently hauled to Chicago, the wagons returning loaded with salt. Stock raising, especially of cattle and hogs, was a prominent feature of the early farm industry, and brought to the farmer a pretty reliable revenue. Cattle were sometimes driven to Chicago, but the most of the stock was sold to itinerant buyers at the farm, though at marvelously low prices compared with those ruling at this day. A cow and calf sold for $5 or $6, and a fine fat steer for $6 or $8. John Hill, Jr., sold, on one occasion, seven fine steers, for $50, a price which he obtained only through the most stubborn persistence. Garwood, an Ohio cattle dealer, offered $48 for the cattle, but as Hill was depending upon the sale for the purchase of forty acres of land, he insisted upon the additional $2, as there was no money to be got otherwise. For two days and nights Garwood haggled over the price, when finding Hill unyielding, gave the price and took the stock.

Since then, how marked the change. The generation is growing up that will scarcely believe the unvarnished tale of pioneer experience in this land, and will only value the advantages of the present when they accurately measure the sacrifices and achievements of the past.

James H. Steel

CHAPTER XI.*

ROBINSON VILLAGE—THE STAR OF EMPIRE—A NEW TOWN LAID OUT—FIRST PLAT AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS—EARLY DEVELOPMENT—GROWTH OF BUSINESS INTERESTS—THE RAILROAD IMPETUS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—CEMETERIES, ETC., ETC.

THE geographical location of Palestine made the eventual removal of the county seat to a more central site a foregone conclusion from the very first. But, while this fact was recognized by all, the influence of Palestine interests was bent to delay the inevitable change to the last possible moment. The rapid development of York and Hutsonville soon made them active rivals for the metropolitan honors of the county and foolishly jealous of the prestige of the favored town. As the settlement of the county advanced and communities grew up in the northern and western parts, the long, tedious journeys required to transact public business created an increasing demand that the change should be made as early as possible. There was no reasonable ground on which either of the other prominent towns could hope to succeed to official honors, but the removal, it was thought, would seriously cripple the commercial importance of their rival. This agitation was not expressed in any combined action until 1843. At this time Hebron had become quite an important inland center, and acting as a cats-paw for Hutsonville, the initiatory steps for the removal were started in these villages, and the matter brought before the people for decision. The first vote was on the question of removal, which was decided affirmatively. An election was then called to choose the site. The act authorizing the removal required a donation of forty acres which should be platted, the sale of which should provide the means for the erection of public buildings. Offers of the requisite land were made on the site of the present village, at Hebron and at a site five miles southwest of the present village of Robinson. In the election which followed, beside these localities, the site on the farm of W. S. Emmons, the geographical center of the county, Hutsonville and Palestine received votes, but without a sufficient preponderance to make a choice. A second election was then called to decide between the Robinson site and P. C. Barlow's site, in which the former proved successful.

The site thus chosen was the judicious selection of the whole people uninfluenced by partisan considerations. It was situated at the central point of the dividing line between sections 33 and 34 in town 7 north, range 12 west. The east "eighty" was owned by William Willson, the southwest "forty" by Finley Paull and Robt. C. Wilson, and the northwest "forty" by John W. Wilson, ten acres from the converging corners of each section forming the donation for the village. The forty acres thus constituted were prairie land partially covered with a heavy undergrowth of brush with here and there a large tree, and skirted with considerable heavy timber. It was an eligible site in every way, and for the purposes of a county seat was probably the best site in the county, though

* By J. H. Battle.

there were but two cabins in the vicinity of the proposed town at that time. William B. Baker, the official surveyor, under the instructions of the commissioners at once set about platting the new village, and on December 25, 1843, presented the result of his labors for record, with the following concise description: "The size of the lots in the town of Robinson is sixty-five feet front, east and west, and 130 feet long. The public square is 260 feet north and south and 240 feet, east and west. The streets each side of the square (east and west sides) are fifty feet broad. The main streets through the center of the town each way, are eighty feet, and all the rest are sixty feet, save the border streets on the outside of the lots which are forty feet." The lines are run by the cardinal points of the compass, the plat fronting the north. The streets running east and west, beginning at the south side are Chestnut, Locust, Main, Walnut and Cherry; at right angles with these, beginning on the east, are Howard, Franklin, Court street, Marshall, Cheapside, Jefferson and Lincoln. Court street and Cheapside are short thoroughfares which define the public square and connect Main and Locust streets. Marshall street ends at the central entrance on the north side of the square, its projection on the south side being called Broadway. The plat was thus divided into fourteen regular and three irregular sized blocks aggregating 120 blocks.

Robinson, thus evoked out of the wilderness, was simply a "fiat" town. It represented no commercial advantages, served no speculative purpose, and awakened no animated interest in its success. It is believed by some that lots were offered at public sale early in 1844, but this is probably a mistake, or the result was deemed unworthy of record. The property was not the kind which would find ready purchasers at fair figures, as few whose profession or official duties did not require their presence would care to leave more important business centers for any inducements this site could offer. The earliest record of the purchase of lots is dated December 3, 1844, when Francis Waldrop bought lots No. 77 and 78, for $45.75. The second purchase was made by Wm. B. Baker and consisted of lots No. 101 to 108, both inclusive, lots 69, 70, 71, 72 and 80, paying $300 for them. There is no further record until December, 1846, when W. H. Starrett bought lot 74 for $22,50; Waldrop bought lot 56, for $30, and Leonard D. Cullom bought lots 79, 81 and 82, for $41. In 1847, in September and December, lots 22, 23 and 24 were purchased by Wm. and Thomas Barbee for $33; lot 98 by D. A. Bailey for $25; lot 75 by Wm. Brown for $25; lot 54 by Mary Johns for $20; lot 99 by Anna Longnecker for $15; lot 67 by Wm. Young for $12.12; and lots 41 and 42 by George C. Fitch for $30. In the following year about a dozen lots were disposed of at prices ranging from $11 to $25. Robert and Henry Weaver, David Lillie and J. M. Grimes appearing among the names of purchasers. These names indicate the early accessions to the community though there were others here who seem to have bought land at second-hand or occupied a building site some time before purchasing.

The first building erected was a small frame structure on the site of Collin's exchange store. This was put up by James Weaver and was subsequently moved to the northeast corner of Marshall and Main streets, where it served as kitchen to a large two-story log hotel built on that corner. This building still serves as a dwelling in the northwest part of the town. The vacant frame building now standing on the northwest corner of Locust street and Cheapside is the second structure erected in the village. This was built by Francis Waldrop in the spring of 1844, and united store and dwelling under one roof.

The kitchen part afforded quarters for one of the earliest sessions of the Commissioners' Court. Some time during this year Mr. Waldrop put in a small stock of goods which was bought privately at Hutsonville. A third building was the residence of W. B. Baker. This was a building constructed of peeled hickory logs and situated in the grove just southeast of the plat, where the residence of Mr. Hill now stands. The grove substantially as it now stands, was secured by purchase of the lots above mentioned and the balance from Wilson, the original owner of that section. Baker soon closed up that part of the streets that passed through his property, a summary proceeding which has since received the doubtful sanction of a legislative act. The brick residence occupies the point where the south and east border streets met. About this time the contractor on the court house put up a log building and moved his family here for a temporary residence. This comprised the village community of Robinson in the fall of 1845, when it received its first professional accession in Judge Robb, who was then practicing medicine. He built a log building about eighteen feet square on the site of Charles Hill's present residence, which placed him just outside the precincts of the rising city. It will hardly be surprising that forty acres should prove sufficient to contain the village, at this rate of increase for some fifteen years. It is questionable whether the crowded condition of things even then demanded an addition, but it is evidence of growth that in 1858 Asa Ayers did plat twelve lots between Marshall and Franklin streets, adjoining the northern line of the original plat. In 1865 an estimate of the population in the village placed it at less than four hundred, but there was evidence of slow but steady growth, and in 1867 William C. Dickson's addition of twenty lots, and Robb's first addition of twenty-four lots, were made. In 1870 Robert Morrison added sixteen lots, and four years later Watts' addition of twenty lots was made. In 1875 a new element was added to the situation. The agitation of the question of railroads materialized and gave such an impetus to the development of the new town that property holders on the eastern side of the village, catching the infection, vied with each other in platting their lands. In this year ninety-three lots were added in seven "additions." In the following year seven more additions, aggregating 193 lots, were made, and in 1877, seventy more were added in three parcels. In 1878, two additions aggregating twenty-seven lots, were made, and a final one, in 1881, of thirty-six lots.

Until 1866, the destiny of the village was guided by the justice of the peace, the constable and road supervisor. Some few attempts at internal improvements had been made but nothing approaching a systematic effort. Early in this year a meeting of the voters of the village was called at the court house, at which it was decided by a nearly unanimous voice to take the legal steps to incorporate the village under the general law. On the 2d day of March, E. Callahan, Thos. Barbee, Thos. Sims, D. D. Fowler and A. P. Woodworth were elected trustees, who met on the following day and organized by electing Thos. Barbee, president, J. C. Olwin, clerk, Joseph Kent, constable, and Thos. Sims, treasurer. At an adjourned meeting the usual list of ordinances were adopted, the first of which defines the limits of the corporation as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of section thirty-four, in town 7 north, of range 12 west, and running thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile to the place of beginning." The limits thus established have proven sufficient, without subsequent extension, to include the

growth of the village to this time. By this original code of municipal laws, litter and obstructions upon the sidewalks were forbidden, and the sale of liquor as a beverage, public business on the Sabbath, gambling, etc., tabooed. The more immediate effect of the new order of things was seen in the building of sidewalks. In 1868 property holders about the public square were required to lay brick or plank walks, and in other parts of town where there was most demand. In 1875, when the railroad infused new life into every department of society, the town board rose to the importance of the occasion and appropriated a thousand dollars for this purpose. In the following year 50,000 feet of lumber was bought and another thousand dollars appropriated, and this spirit of enterprise has been maintained until there are few villages of the size of Robinson that are so well provided with broad, well made walks. The streets have been under the direction of a road master, and upon them have been expended each year the "poll-tax labor" of the village with some tangible result. Road making material is scarce in this vicinity, and but little more has been done than to carefully turnpike the streets. Some gravel has been used on the streets about the square but only with the effect to modify the depthless mud that mars the streets of this village during the spring time. Recently some effort looking toward the lighting of the streets has been made, though so far no definite action has been taken.

Another subject which is the perennial source of agitation in the villages of Illinois, and which devolves especial responsibility upon the authorities that be, is the regulation of the sale of liquor. The attitude of the first board of trustees undoubtedly expressed the prevalent sentiment of the community in restricting the sale of "ardent spirits" to simply the demands for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes. But the minority upon this subject, by constant pressure of specious arguments, soon effected a change in the public policy. In 1870 license was granted for the sale of liquor in unlimited quantities, the vendor, with exception of druggists, to pay three hundred dollars and give an indemnifying bond. In the following year the whole liquor traffic was taken out of the hands of regular dealers and the somewhat novel plan of appointing agents to sell only for "mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes." This plan seems hardly to have been well considered before initiated, and the board soon found itself involved in the most perplexing maze of evasions and technicalities, and in very despair the whole scheme was abolished in 1874, and the regular "no license" plan again adopted. Since then the subject has alternated from one extreme to the other, the license fee reaching as high as $1,200 on the statute book, but without occasion of enforcing it. It stands now at eight hundred dollars and a substantial bond to insure the liquor seller's compliance with the terms of his contract. Even at this figure the traffic is such that three saloons find inducement to carry on the business here.

A late outgrowth of enterprise rather than demand of the village, is the fire department. In the early part of 1881, the propriety of securing a hook and ladder apparatus was brought up and carried forward with commendable spirit to a successful issue. Rubber pails were added to the outfit, a company organized and a suitable building erected at a total cost of some five hundred dollars. Early in the following year a hand engine for which the city of Vincennes had no further use was purchased and added to the department. There has been no occasion yet to demonstrate the efficacy of the fire department, nor is its complete organization strongly vouched for, but it has had a formal institution and

will doubtless develop with the occasion for its service.

There was but little to attract business to the newly laid out town of Robinson, and Waldrop for a time monopolized the trade. In the course of a year or two, however, Maginley set up an opposition store, and Felix Hacket opened a saloon, or grocery where whisky was the principal stock in trade, in a log building on the east side of the square. Barbee and Brown were also among the first log store merchants, doing business near the center of the east side of the square. In 1853 brick business houses began to appear. In this year John Dixon, who began trade in Robinson about 1849, put up the first brick store building in the village on the corner of Main and Marshall streets, which is now used by Griffith as a shoe store. In the following year Thomas Barbee, who had "kept hotel" on Marshall street, a block or two north of Main, built the Robinson House, which is now the principal hostelry of the town. In the same fall Woodworth and Lagow began the erection of the brick building occupying the southeast corner of Main and Court streets, finishing it in the following spring. These buildings were a little later followed by the erection of the Masonic Building, and just before the completion of the railroad, what is known as the Southside Block was erected. This block consists of six two-storied brick buildings seventy feet deep and twenty in width outside of three stairways and halls on the second floor of four feet each. The construction of this block was first conceived by Judge W. C. Jones, who erected two of the buildings, A. H. Jones the third, Jones and Maxwell a fourth, A. O. Maxwell the fifth, and Mrs. Callahan the sixth. The influence of the new railroad was at its height, and although its old-time competitors proclaimed Robinson "finished," A. H. Waldrop, then owner of the Robinson House, commenced the erection of a large two-story brick addition in the rear of the hotel at once. In the same season the Robinson Bank and the storehouse of E. E. Murray & Co., both two-story bricks of 20x70 feet, were erected, followed in the succeeding season by two more buildings of the same size, erected by J. H. Wood, which closed up the vacant ground on the east side of the square from the Masonic building to the Woodworth buildings. The same season John Hill & Son erected a two-story building on the corner east of the square, extending from Douglas to Jefferson street. In the meantime, beside these structures for business purposes, several fine and substantial residences were erected at a cost of from six to ten thousand dollars. In 1878 the block of brick buildings north of the square was erected, and in the following year J. U. Grace erected an addition on the west side of the Robinson House, 18 by 110 feet, the lower story for a place of business and the upper to furnish additional rooms for the hotel.

About the same time with Dixon, the Lagows started a branch of their Palestine store in Robinson, which in 1853 was conducted by the firm of Woodworth and Lagow. Barbee and Jolly began business here about 1855, but continued for only a year or two when they closed up with an assignment, their liabilities being principally to eastern merchants and reaching a very considerable amount. On the death of Dixon about 1855, the Preston Brothers, a heavy business firm of Hutsonville with stores in a half dozen places in Clark and Crawford Counties and elsewhere, established a branch house in Robinson, occupying the Dixon building. This firm with that of Woodworth and Lagow were the largest business houses here at that time and until the coming of the railroad attracted a large and peculiar trade. There was but little money in the country until 1861 or 2 and business was conducted almost entirely

without it. Goods were sold on a year's credit and in the fall the merchants bought all the grain, hogs or cattle for sale. Each firm had warehouses and packing houses on the Wabash, beside a farm fitted for the purpose of feeding stock. In the spring, grain, pork and cattle were shipped by the river to New Orleans. Considerable quantities of grain were taken in and stored at Robinson until the hard road of the winter afforded an opportunity of hauling it to the river. One of these firms made a practice of buying horses in the fall, securing the most of them on accounts due them for goods. These were assorted, the inferior stock traded off, and the better ones got in good condition and sent down the river in the spring to market. Thus to insure success in business here, the merchant found it necessary to combine the qualities of a good stock speculator as well as those of a storekeeper, a failure in either branch proving disastrous to the business. The operations of these business houses took a remarkable range, the Preston Brothers maintaining one partner whose whole time and attention was occupied with these outside affairs.

The coming of railroad facilities wrought a speedy revolution in business circles. The abundance of currency set afloat by the Government during the war had nearly done away with the prevailing system of barter and thus curtailed the profits with the extent of the operations of the old time trade. The old firms gradually passed away with the old customs, giving place to others of a younger generation. But there has been no permanent contraction of business on account of this change. The large operations of the few have been divided among the number who have succeeded and the business of the village has largely expanded. The coming of the Paris and Danville road, gave Robinson a decided advantage over its competitors for the trade of the county, but the subsequent construction of the "narrow gauge railroad," rather restored the equilibrium, and the "county seat," while still far in the lead, finds the competition in the grain trade, at least, one of considerable importance.

A number of mills—saw, grist and planing mills—constitute most of the manufacturing industries of the town. The large brick flouring mill was built by Brown, Sims & Waldrop, and is now used by John Newton and Dyer's estate. The Junction mills, owned by Collins & Kirk, was built by William C. Shafer. The saw-mill near the Junction mills was built by Brigham and Wilson, and is now owned by Reinoehl & Co. Near it is the Robinson machine shop and foundry, put up about a year ago, by Ogden & Martin. It is not running at present. The planing mill of Wiseman & Brubaker is located near the Wabash depot. It was originally built by Wesley Fields. A planing mill stands near the narrow guage depot, owned by Otey & Sons. School furniture is manufactured at this mill. A few other manufacturing enterprises are in contemplation, but have not yet resulted in anything definite.

The educational facilities of Robinson are confined to the public schools. The early history of education in the village is not dissimilar to that of other early settlements. The first school is supposed to have been taught in a log building about 1848, by Wm. Grimes. The court house was used several years for school purposes. The town has now a very good, comfortable school-house—a two-story frame building, but not adequate to accommodate the growing wants of the "young ideas," and a large building must soon take the place of the one now in use.

The regular attendance of the Robinson public school is over three hundred pupils. Prof. S. G. Murray, an excellent teacher, is principal; D. G. Murray, teacher of grammar

department; other teachers, W. G. Hale, Miss Mary Firman and Mrs. Flora B. Lane.

The Methodist Episcopal Church organization is the oldest church in Robinson, and dates back into the "forties." Of its earliest history we obtained no reliable data, and can give but a brief sketch of it. The elegant and tasteful brick church edifice was built in 1866, at a cost of more than $5,000. The membership is large and flourishing, and is under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Massey. A good Sunday school, of which John Maxwell is superintendent, is maintained during the entire year.

The Presbyterian Church, the sketch of which is taken from the *Argus*, was organized originally, October 28, 1848, with sixteen members, chiefly from the Palestine church. Under this organization it had a brief existence, and the members dissolved and returned to the old church. On the 8th of November, 1872, Rev. Thomas Spencer and Elder Finley Paull renewed the organization as the "First Presbyterian Church of Robinson." The first elders were Wm. C. Wilson, John H. Wilkin and Rufus R. Lull; the first minister, Rev. Aaron Thompson. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Spencer and he by Rev. John E. Carson, all of whom have been stated supply. No church building has been erected by the society, but they used the Methodist church. They own a parsonage which cost $1,000, but are at present without a pastor.

The Christian Church was organized in Robinson in the spring of 1876, and among the original members were N. S. Brown and wife, M. C. Shepherd, Mrs. Mary Callahan, Hickman Henderson, and Jas. M. Gardner and wife. The organization of the church resulted from a meeting of several days' duration held in the court house by Elder A. D. Daily, of Terre Haute. Some fifteen or twenty additions were made to the membership during the meeting. Elder Daily visited the church once a month for a year or more. The next minister was Elder I. G. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, who preached here once a month. The church was built about a year after the society was organized, N. S. Brown, Mrs. Callahan, H. Henderson and M. C. Shepherd being the principal movers toward the building of it. It was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1882 by Prof. R. T. Brown, of Indianapolis. There are at present about one hundred members, and they are without a pastor. A Sunday school is maintained.

Robinson Mission Catholic Church was established in 1882 by Father Kuhlmann, of Marshall, with a strength of about fifteen families. The church building was erected the same year, at a cost of $700, and was dedicated by Rev. Father Kuhlmann, who has been the only rector, administering to the congregation once a month.

The secret and benevolent institutions of Robinson come in regular course next to the Christian churches. They do as much good in their way as the churches themselves. And the best men in the country do not deem it beneath their dignity to lend their assistance and countenance to these institutions. The Masonic fraternity has been represented here by a lodge and a chapter.

Robinson Lodge, No. 250, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1856, and the charter signed by J. H. Hibbard, grand master, and H. G. Reynolds, grand secretary. The charter members were John T. Cox, Daniel Perrine, Joseph H. Huls, Irvine Heustis, J. M. Alexander, J. C. Ruddell, John D. Smith and Charles Meilley. John T. Cox was the first master; Daniel Perrine, senior warden; J. H. Huls, junior warden; D. M. Mail, treasurer, and Irvine Heustis, secretary. The present officers are: T. S. Price, master; H. B. Lutes senior warden; W. P. Stiles, junior warden;

J. C. Evans, treasurer, and M. C. Mills, sec'y.

Robinson R. A. Chapter No. 149 was organized December 1, 1871, and among its charter members were J. M. Jarrett, John Newton, A. J. Haskett, C. M. Patton, Wm. C. Wilson, Wm. Dyer, Geo. W. Harper, Wm. C. Jones, E. Callahan, S. Midkiff, S. Taylor, J. L. Cox, I. D. Mail, W. F. Fleck, J. O. Steel, etc. The first officers were J. M. Jarrett, H. P.; John Newton, K.; A. J. Haskett, S.; C. M. Patton, C. of H.; Wm. C. Wilson, P. J.; Wm. Dyer, R. A. C.; Wm. C. Jones, S. Midkiff and W. H. Fleck, G. M. of V.; Samson Taylor, treasurer; E. Callahan, secretary, and G. W. Harper, tiler. To the shame of the fraternity be it said, they have let the chapter die out, and the charter has been surrendered to the grand chapter.

Crawford Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1855, with the following charter members: Wm. C. Wilson, Wm. Barbee, A. W. Gordon, S. H. Decius and James S. Barbee. The first officers were W. C. Wilson, N. G.; Wm. Barbee, V. G., and James S. Barbee, secretary. It died out, but was resuscitated again in a few years. The present officers are T. S. Price, N. G.; A. B. Houston, V. G.; George Kessler, treasurer, and G. W. Henderson, secretary.

Robinson Lodge, No. 1744, Knights of Honor, was organized in August, 1880, and among its charter members are Peter Walker, C. H. Grube, J. P. Murphy, M. C. Mills, T. S. Price, A. H. Waldrop, J. C. Olwin, A. B. Houston, Zalmon Ruddell, I. L. Firebaugh, Geo. N. Parker and others. The present officers are George W. Harper, P. D.; W. N. Willis, D.; P. Walker, reporter; Sol Moers, financial reporter, and J. C. Olwin, treasurer.

CHAPTER XII.*

LAMOTTE TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT —JOSEPH LAMOTTE—THE EATONS—OTHER PIONEERS—THE SEVEN JESSES—EXTRACT FROM FICKLIN'S ADDRESS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—PALESTINE—ITS GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND INCORPORATION—THE LAND OFFICE—REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS—EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, ETC., ETC.

"When in the chronicles of wasted time
I read descriptions, etc."

—*Shakespeare.*

THE marvelous development of our country is without parallel in history. Look back a generation or two and behold these smiling fields a primeval forest or wild prairie. There are scores of people still living who recollect when hazel brush grew upon the site of the county's capital, and when the roads were little else than blind trails, and unbridged streams were swum or waded; when, instead of the locomotive's whistle, was heard the dismal howling of the wolf or the far-off screech of the hungry panther. Rapid as have been the changes and great the improvements in this section, Crawford is only well upon her course; the energies which have brought her to her present state will not falter.

"Lo! our land is like an eagle whose young gaze
Feeds on the noontide beams, whose golden plumes
Float moveless on the storm, and, in the blaze
Of sunrise, gleams when earth is wrapped in gloom."

This civil division of Crawford County forms no inconsiderable part of the history of the great commonwealth of Illinois. No portion of the county, nor indeed of the State, is richer in historical interest. It contained the first seat of justice of the county; the first land office established in the State was located within its limits, and the first settlement made in the county was in what is now Lamotte Township. Here were erected forts and block-houses, when Indians were far more plentiful on this side of the Wabash than pale-faces, and here transpired some of the stirring events that have embellished with interest the history of the State.

Lamotte Township lies on the eastern border of the county and contains much fine productive land. Its surface beyond the river bottoms, which are low and subject to overflow, is generally level or undulating, requiring little artificial drainage. With the exception of the bottoms above alluded to, our idea of its topography does not fully coincide with the poet-laureate of Palestine when he penned the following lines:

"Half a century ago I lived in Egypt's famed land,
Where the soil was composed of dark loam and sand;
There were swamps on this hand and swamps on that,
And the remainder of the land was level and flat."

The township lies south of Hutsonville township, west of the Wabash River, north of Montgomery and east of Robinson township. It is drained principally by Lamotte Creek, which flows in a southeasterly course

*By W. H. Perrin.

and empties into the Wabash near Palestine landing. The original timber growth was oak, hickory, walnut, hackberry, buckeye, sycamore, pecan, cottonwood, etc., etc. Upon the whole, the township is a fine agricultural region, and in 1880 had a population of 2,160 souls—and as many bodies. The S. E. and S. E. narrow gauge railroad traverses it from east to west, thus affording the people railroad communication and benefiting the township to a considerable extent.

Early Settlement.—The first occupation by white people, of what is now Lamotte Township, is veiled somewhat in obscurity. Prior to the war of 1812 a number of families were living in this region, and when the war broke out, they congregated where Palestine now stands, and built a fort or block-house. But how long before, white people lived here, there is no one now to tell, for they are gathered to their fathers. It is believed that as far back as 1808 or 1809, there were people of our own kind in this immediate neighborhood, to say nothing of the French, who, as they were numerous about Vincennes, may have been much earlier, and very probably were. Many believed that Joseph Lamotte once lived in this portion of the county, though there is little but tradition, concerning his occupation of the country. The following is related by Mr. Martin Fuller, of Montgomery Township, who married Rosana Twomley. She was a daughter of Isaac Twomley, who kept a ferry at Vincennes at a very early day. Twomley married the widow of Joseph Lamotte, and of this marriage was born Rosana, the wife of Martin Fuller. Mr. Twomley used to say that Lamotte was an Indian interpreter, and spoke seven dialects of the Indian language, beside English and French, and that the Indians, for his services as interpreter in some of their grand powwows with the pale-faces, had given him all that tract of country, now known as Lamotte Prairie. But when they saw a chance of selling it to the United States Government, had watched for an opportunity, and had slain Lamotte. They threw his body into a deep hole of water in the creek just west of Palestine cemetery. After the death of Lamotte, Twomley was made Indian interpreter. He spoke five Indian dialects as well as English and French, and his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, also speaks French fluently.

This story of Lamotte, of course, is traditional, as there are none now living who seem to know anything very definite concerning him, beyond the fact that there was once such a man. This, as stated in a preceding chapter, we learn from the old court records, from conveyances of land made by Lamotte. It is probably doubtful, however, if Lamotte ever lived here, notwithstanding the fine prairie north of Palestine still bears his name, also Lamotte creek, and this township, together with the old and original fort which stood on the present site of Palestine.

It is a generally accepted tradition, and it is fast becoming a tradition only, that the Eatons were the first of our own kind to occupy this portion of the county, and they are believed to have been here as early as 1808–9. They were a large family of large people, and possessed most extraordinarily large feet. The latter was a distinguishing feature, and when a little unpleasantness occurred in Fort Lamotte, and the Eatons withdrew and built another fort, it was unanimously dubbed Fort Foot, in derision of the Eatons' feet.

Mr. D. W. Stark, an old and well-known citizen of Palestine for many years, furnishes us, through Mr. Finley Paull, the following regarding the early settlement: "There must have been a settlement there and in the vicinity, reaching back toward the beginning of the century, for at the breaking out of the war of 1812 a considerable body of settlers

assembled at Palestine, where they built two forts in which they forted during the war. One of the forts, I think, stood somewhere in the southeast of the present town, for in the fall of 1820 I well recollect seeing some of the ruins and stockade still standing. This fort was called Fort Lamotte, after the name of the prairie, and it was named after an old Frenchman. Where the other fort stood, if I ever knew, I have forgotten. It was named Fort Foot, as I understood, from the fact of two or three families of Eatons forting in it, who were all noted as having very large feet."

The Eatons were pioneers in the true sense of the word, and had gone west—had abandoned home and the signs of civilization, and plunged into the vast solitudes, in order to better their condition, and finally secure homes for themselves and children. These sturdy, lone mariners of the desert were men of action. Not very social in their nature, moody and almost void of the imaginative faculty, they simply whetted their instincts in the struggle for existence against the wild game, the ferocious beasts and the murderous savage. They, and such as they, laid the foundations on which rests the civilization of the great west. They took their lives in their own hands, as it were, penetrated the desert wilderness, and with a patient energy, resolution and self-sacrifice that stands alone and unparalleled, worked out their allotted tasks, and to-day, we, their descendants, are enjoying the fruitage of their labors.

As we have before stated, the Eatons were a large family, and consisted of the patriarch, who is believed to have been named William, and several sons, among whom were John, Job, Benjamin, Joseph, William and several others. It is not known of a certainty where they came from, but it is believed they were either from Kentucky or North Carolina. They were in the fort at Palestine during the stormy period of our last war with England, and when the war clouds passed over and the olive branch was waved throughout the country, wooing the red man to peaceful sports, as well as the belligerent nations who had lately measured their strength with each other, and the people could branch out from the forts, with none to "molest or make them afraid," then the Eatons moved out and scattered in different directions, some of them settling in Hutsonville township, where they receive further mention. One or two of the Eatons were killed by the Indians during the time the people were "forted" at Palestine, which is spoken of elsewhere in this volume.

Other pioneers, many of whom lived for awhile in the fort, were Thomas Kennedy, David McGahey, the McCalls, the Brimberrys, James and Smith Shaw, J. Veach, the Millses, George Bathe, J. Purcell, Jesse Higgins, Mrs. Gaddis, John Garrard, the Woods, David Reavill and others. Thomas Kennedy was a Baptist preacher, and had squatted on a place, the improvement of which he afterward sold to John S. Woodworth. Kennedy then settled in the present township of Montgomery. McGahey was a prominent man, and opened a farm south of Palestine, on which Wyatt Mills now lives—himself of the original pioneer Mills family. McGahey served in the Legislature, was connected with the land office, and held other responsible positions. George Bathe entered land with McGahey. He has a son, George Bathe, Jr., now 77 years old, living in Palestine. Smith Shaw, after times became quiet, settled in the present County of Edgar, where he made his mark, and where he was still living a few years ago, when we wrote the history of that County. John Garrard came from South Carolina, and was here as early as 1811. He has descendants still living in Palestine, one of whom is proprietor of the Garrard House.

John, Joseph and Welton Wood lived a few miles from Palestine. Welton still lives in the west part of the county. David Reavill was born in Delaware, and came to Illinois in 1810, stopping at Kaskaskia, then the State capital. When the war broke out with England, he went to Vincennes and joined the Rangers, serving with them until peace was made, when he came to Palestine. He was killed by lightning, a circumstance known to many of the old citizens. The McCalls (two brothers) were surveyors, and the first in the county. In the southeast corner of Lamotte Township stands one of their old "witness trees," on "Uncle Jimmy" Westner's place, and is the only one in the county known to be yet standing. Witness trees were marked by taking off the bark and scratching with an iron instrument called "three fingers," forming a cross. It was a mark known to all government surveyors, and when made upon a tree, though the bark would grow over it, the mark could be deciphered a hundred years after it was made. Hence, the name of witness tree.

Thomas Gill and family, and John S. Woodworth, came in the fall of 1814, and were from Mt. Sterling, Ky. Mr. Gill settled on a farm some four miles northwest of Palestine, where he lived, and where he died about 1840. He had a numerous family, but none of them are now in the township; James, the only one left, lives in Cumberland County. Mr. Gill had served in the Revolutionary War, and was a highly respected citizen of the county. John S. Woodworth married a daughter of Gill's, and raised a large family of children. But three of them are living, viz.: Martin and Leander of Palestine, and A. P. Woodworth, cashier of the Robinson bank. The first purchase of land made by Mr. Woodworth, was the squatter's claim of Thos. Kennedy to 160 acres. When it came in market he purchased it, and had to pay $6.10 per acre for it, a heavy price for the time. Mr. Woodworth was the second sheriff of Crawford County. He was not an office-seeker, but devoted his time and attention chiefly to agriculture. He accumulated a large estate in landed property.

Edward N. Cullom came in the spring of 1814, and at a time when the forts were still occupied by the whites. He also was from Kentucky, and had a large family. Two of his sons are still living—Leonard, who lives in Lawrenceville, and George, living in Fayette County. Cullom was a very prominent man, and he and Judge Joseph Kitchell were the original proprietors of the town of Palestine. He acquired considerable property and purchased large tracts of land, but eventually lost a good deal of it through betrayed trusts. Much is said of the Culloms in a preceding chapter.

The Kitchells and the Wilsons were among the prominent families of the county. William Wilson, the father of W. C. Wilson of Robinson, came here in 1816, and was from Virginia. He settled at Palestine and died in 1850. James H. Wilson, his father, came the next year, 1817, and was the first probate judge of the county. His sons were James H., Vastine J., Presley O. and Isaac N., Gen. Guy W. Smith married a daughter of Mr. Wilson. They are all dead, except Isaac N., who lives in Kansas. William Wilson's children are all dead, except Robert C., Carl, Eliza M. Patton, and Jane, the latter unmarried. Guy S. Wilson of Palestine, is a son of James H. Wilson Jr. Benjamin Wilson's children are all dead, except one living in California. Presley O. Wilson was quite prominent; was county judge and sheriff one or two terms. His widow, "Aunt Maria," as everybody called her, is living in Palestine.

The Kitchells were natives of New Jersey. Judge Joseph Kitchell emigrated westward and stopped for awhile in Hamilton County

Ohio; from thence he moved to Indiana, and in 1817, came to Crawford County, locating in Palestine. He lived and died upon the place where he first settled. His old house is still standing in the west part of town, on the road leading out to Robinson. He was the first register of the land office when it was established, and was connected with it for more than twenty years. He afterward served in the State Legislature and held other positions of honor and trust. He had the first mill, probably, in the county—a horse mill, but an important institution in its day; really more important than the land office itself. Wickliffe Kitchell came to the county the next year, 1818, and was a brother to Joseph. About 1838, he removed to Hillsboro, Ill., with his whole family, except one daughter, the wife of Mr. D. W. Stark. He was the first lawyer in Crawford County, and was at one time attorney-general of the State. His wife died at Hillsboro, and he died at Pana, Ill., at the age of 82 years. One of his sons, Alfred, was circuit judge of this judicial district at one time, and afterward moved to Galesburg, Ill., where he died. Another son, Edward, entered the army at the beginning of the late war, and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. After the war he returned to Olney, his former home, and died there a few years later.

Col. John Houston, whom the citizens of Palestine well remember, and himself a citizen of the place for nearly sixty years, belonged to the Rangers that operated in this section during the war of 1812. He located here permanently about 1818, and engaged in the mercantile business. He came here just when he was most needed, and his fingermarks may yet be seen, telling the story of his handiwork, and writing his epitaph in the hearts of many who are now reaping, and who will in the future enjoy the fruits of his labor and foresight. He served the county in many responsible positions; was sheriff, county treasurer, served in the State Senate, etc., but it was as a merchant and business man he was best known. We shall speak further of him under the business of Palestine. Alexander M. Houston was his brother, and for years his partner in business, a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and a prominent citizen of the county. Mr. D. W. Stark was also a partner of Col. Houston's, and is now living in Indiana. To him we are indebted for many facts pertaining to the Houstons, and other early settlers. We, however, knew Col. John Houston personally, some years ago, and can say much to his honor and credit from our own knowledge.

The Alexanders were another of the prominent families of this section, and must have come here as early as 1825, as we find John C. Alexander the representative of Crawford County, in the Legislature, at the session of 1826–1828. Harmon Alexander also represented the county in the Legislature some years later. They were from Kentucky, and have descendants still in the county. There are many more pioneer families entitled to mention in this chapter, but we have been unable to learn their names, or anything definite concerning them. This section was the first settled of any portion of the county. For years, the settlement was scattered around Fort Lamotte, and not until after all danger was over, consequent upon the war of 1812, did the settlers begin to extend their skirmish line from the base of operations—old Fort Lamotte. As new-comers made their appearance, they stopped awhile in the vicinity, until homes and places of settlement were selected. Thus it was that nearly all the early settlers of the county were once settlers of this town and township, and hence many of them are mentioned in other chapters of this work. Along from 1825 to 1835, a number of families came, who have been

identified prominently with the town and county. Of these we may mention the Lagows, Judge Harper, Finley Paull and others, who for fifty years or more were, and are still, a part of the country. The Lagows for years were among the most prominent citizens and business men of Palestine. Wilson Lagow was one of the very first merchants in the county. Judge Harper and Finley Paull are among the oldest citizens of the town living. They came here young men—they are old now, and far down the shady side of life, with the evening twilight gathering around them, and life's last embers burning low. For more than half a century Judge Harper has lived here, and has held prominent positions in the county. Mr. Paull was long a merchant, bought goods in Cincinnati and Louisville, and hauled them here in wagons. In closing up his business, he would accept in payment of accounts anything he could turn into money, live stock included. Thus, he became possessed, like Jacob of old, of many cattle. These he used to herd on the prairie where Robinson now stands.

The Seven Jesses were as noted a family in Crawford County, as the family of Seven Oaks in England, but in character, they were the very antipodes of the latter. There were seven brothers of them, and they lived two miles south of Palestine. Their name was Myers, and the Christian name of the eldest was Jesse. A very strong family resemblance existed between them, and hence they finally all received the nick-name of Jesse. Gen. Guy Smith, who had a keen sense of the ludicrous, was the first to give them the unanimous name of Jesse, on account of their strong resemblance. They had many peculiar and eccentric traits, one of which was, they always went in single file, and it was no uncommon thing to see the seven leave home together, riding invariably one right behind another, with all the precision and regularity of a band of Indians. They were coarse, rude, ungainly and wild as the game they hunted. They were illiterate, not ignorant; but shrewd, active, alert, and possessed strong, practical, common sense. Jess went to Terre Haute just after the first railroad was completed into that town. When he returned home he was asked by some of his neighbors if he saw the railroad, and he replied: "Yas, by hokey, and it beats anything I ever seed. A lot of keridges come along faster'n a hoss could gallop, and run right inter a house, and I thought they would knock hell out of it, but two men run out and turned a little iron wheel round this way (imitating a brakeman) and the demed thing stopped stock still. They did by ——. I'm goin' to take mam and Lyd to see 'em shore." The latter were his mother and sister. At another time Jess went to Vincennes, and stopped at Clark's hotel. Next morning when he came down stairs, Mr. Clark said: "Good morning, sir." Jesse replied, "what the h—l do you say good morning for, when I have been here all night?" Clark then asked him if he would have some water to wash, and received in response, "No, by ——! we Myerses never washes." Clark saw he had a character, and drew him out in conversation, enjoying his eccentricities in the highest degree.

A book as full of humor as Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," could be written of the sayings and doings of the Seven Jesses, without exaggerating any of their characteristics. They all lived to be old bachelors before they tried the slippery and uncertain paths of matrimony; Jess was the first to make a break, as the bell-wether always leads the flock, and he was over thirty when he married. How well he liked the venture is indicated by the fact that the others went and did likewise.

Lamotte Township contains some pre-historic relics. In the southeast portion of the town of Palestine there was a mound, now nearly obliterated, but when the town was laid out, was in a fine state of preservation. Judge Harper informs us it was some sixty feet in diameter at the base and at least twelve feet high, and cone-shaped. Upon its summit stood an oak tree about three feet through at the stump, which was cut down by Judge Kitchell, who owned the land, and made it into rails. When Levi Harper built his blacksmith shop, which stood on rather low ground, he hauled forty odd wagon loads of dirt from this mound to fill up and level the ground around his shop. In so doing many human bones were exhumed, but so long had they been under ground, that as soon as they were exposed to the atmosphere, they crumbled into dust. A number of other mounds south and west of the town are still to be seen. There is one near where Judge Harper now lives, which has been nearly leveled with the surface, but no bones have been discovered. Flint arrow heads, however, have been found in quantities in the immediate vicinity. These evidences are conclusive that the lost race once inhabited this region, ages before it was occupied by the Anglo-Saxons. But they have faded away from the face of the earth, and have left no traces behind of their existence save the mounds and earthworks found in many parts of the country.

Milk-sick.—That scourge of the western frontier, "milk-sick," was common in this portion of the county, and the early settlers suffered severely from its effects. Many people died of this worse than plague. A case is related of Thos. Gill's butchering a beef, and after the meat was dressed, he sent a quarter of it to his son-in-law, John Woodworth. But as soon as he looked at it he discovered evidences of its being "milk-sick" beef, and would not take it. A neighbor who happened to be present, said if he would let him have it he would risk it being milk-sick beef. He took it, and every one of his family who ate of it came near dying. Thus milk-sick lay in wait for man and beast along nearly all the streams throughout the county, and often proved as fatal as the horrible malaria which freighted the air, floating out from its noisome lurking places, spreading far and wide its deadly poison. Milk-sick is a disease that has puzzled the wisest medical men for years, and is still an unsolved question.

The early life of the people of Lamotte Township, and indeed, of Crawford County, for the time was when what is now Lamotte Township comprised the settled portion of the county, may be learned by a brief extract from an address delivered by Hon. O. B. Ficklin, before the old settlers of Crawford County, October 6, 1880. Upon that occasion, Mr. Ficklin said: "This country was taken from the English by Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and the people heard of it in the older settled States, though there were no telegraph lines then — but the people heard of it all the same. The Revolutionary soldiers heard of this Northwestern country, and the news was transmitted to Virginia, to the Carolinas — all over the country, everywhere. To be sure it was not done then as it is now, but our people had sufficient word of it. They knew enough about it. They had heard enough about it to want to emigrate to the new country, and we are a wonderful people to emigrate; we go everywhere; we penetrate every new country, and the pioneers started from Virginia, they started from Pennsylvania, and from the Carolinas, and from Georgia, and all that Atlantic belt of country, and came out as pioneers to this newly acquired region. They stopped in Ohio, they stopped in Indiana, they stopped in Illinois—stopped in each

successive State they came to. A few people—pioneers, men and women of nerve, of pluck, of energy and industry have come here and settled in this country, dotted around, some on the Ohio, some on the Wabash and some on the Mississippi River, and from this handful, Illinois has grown into a great State."

What was it stopped the stream of emigration in this particular spot? What was there here to tempt emigrants to brave all danger, and cause them to pause, and fix here the nucleus around which all this present people and their wealth has gathered? They could not see the toil and danger that lurked upon every hand, yet they could see enough, one would think, to appal the stoutest heart. The wily and treacherous savage was here, the horrible malaria was in the air they breathed, the howling, and always hungry wolf and the soft-footed panther crouched in every thicket, and scores of other impediments were encountered at every step. Then what was the attraction? Doubtless, it was the broad expense of rolling prairie, the primeval forests that towered along the Wabash and its tributaries, combining a vision of loveliness convincing to the pioneer fathers, that if the Garden of Eden was not here, then there was a mistake as to its place of location. Imbued with this idea, when a town was laid out, they called it Palestine, after the capital city of the Holy Land. Considering all the difficulties under which these "strangers in a strange land" labored, it is a wonder indeed that they ever came to this earthly paradise, or remained after they came. But the pioneers, with something of that spirit with which the poet invests Rhoderick Dhu

> "If a path be dangerous known,
> The danger's self is lure alone,"

faced the perils of "flood and field," wholly indifferent to, if not actually courting the danger that met them on every side. Such as they were they had to be, in order that they might blaze the way into the heart of the wilderness for the coming hosts of civilization.

Cotton was extensively grown here in early times, not so much as an article of commerce as to satisfy the necessities of the times. It was the custom then for each family to manufacture their own clothing, and to this end cotton was cultivated to a greater or less extent by every settler who made any pretensions to farming, while some planted large crops of this, now great staple. Mr. Wiley Emmons informed us that he has seen as much as seventy acres of cotton in one field. Sand prairie produced it well, yielding as much as 200 pounds per acre. Half that amount was the usual crop on ordinary land. William Norris put up the first cotton gin in that portion of the county now embraced in Lawrence County. But experience developed the fact that the county, upon the whole, was not adapted to cotton growing, and as a crop it was eventually abandoned.

The first school in Lamotte township was taught in Palestine, as the early settlement encircled that place. The township now has a comfortable school building in each neighborhood, and is provided with excellent schools. The early schools will be more particularly mentioned in connection with the history of the town.

A village called "Bolivar," was staked off in an early day on Lamotte Prairie, on the high ground near the north end of the Moore pond. But it was never regularly laid out, nor otherwise improved.

Churches.—The early preacher, as "one crying in the wilderness," came with the tide of immigration, and the pioneers received gladly his spiritual counsels. Mr. Samuel Park, at an old settler's meeting, gives a true picture of the frontier preacher in the follow-

L. S. Woodworth

ing: "But see yonder in the distance, winding along the path that leads to the cabin, is a stranger on horseback. He is clad in homespun, has on a plain, straight-breasted coat and a broad brimmed hat, and is seated on a large and well-filled pair of saddle-bags. Ah! that is the pioneer preacher, hunting up the lost sheep in the wilderness. He brings glad tidings from friends far away, back in the old home of civilization. Not only so, but he brings a message from the celestial regions, assuring the brave pioneer of God's watchful care of him and his household, telling him of God's promise of deliverance and salvation from all sin to all who faithfully combat and overcome the evils with which they are surrounded. Most of those brave spirits have already realized the truths of the message they bore by entering upon their reward. Others are still westward bound over the unexplored plains of time toward the setting sun. Soon, very soon, they will reach that point where the sun will set to those old pioneers to rise no more. Already their tottering limbs show weariness from many hard-fought battles, and their eyes have become dim to the beauties of this world." Such was the pioneer preacher, and in his humble way, he did more to advance civilization than any other class that penetrated the wilderness of the west. He may have been very ignorant, but he was wholly honest and sincerely humble. Generally illiberal and full of severity, and warped and deformed with prejudices, he took up the cross of his Master, seized the sword of Gideon and smote His Satanic Majesty wherever he could find him. But he was a God-fearing good man, and but few, if any ministerial scandals were known.

The Methodists and the Hardshell Baptists were cotemporaneous in their coming, and, as one informed us, "the Methodists shouting, and the Hardshells singing their sermons through their nose, but in their different fields of usefulness, they dwelt together in true Christian love and friendship." Thomas Kennedy, who was among the very early settlers of this section, was a Hardshell preacher, and "old Father" McCord, John Fox and John Stewart were early Methodist preachers. These veteran soldiers of the Cross first preached the Gospel to the people of what now forms Lamotte and Montgomery townships. But after this long lapse of years, it is hard to say when or where the first church society was organized, whether in Palestine or in the adjoining neighborhoods. We shall not attempt to decide the question, but give brief sketches, so far as we have been able to obtain them, of the churches in the town and township.

There are some four or five church buildings in the township, outside of Palestine, but the original organization of the different churches can not, in all cases, be given. The old Lamotte Baptist church, originally organized by Elder Daniel Parker in a very early day, was no doubt the first church in the township, but it has long since become extinct, through death of members, removals, and the formation of other churches. But they once had a church building on Lamotte Prairie and a large congregation.

East Union Christian Church in the south part of the township, was organized in 1848, by Elder John Bailey, with fifty members. It has prospered, and has now about 120 members. Their first meetings were held in a log school-house, and in 1862, their present frame church was erected at a cost of about $1,000. The present pastor is Elder J. T. G. Brandenburg. The pastors since its organization, have been Elders John Bailey, L. Thompson, John Mullins, David Clark, G. W. Ingersoll, John T. Cox, J. H. Sloan, J. Chowning, Jacob Wright, O. T. Azbill, John Ingle, P. E. Cobb, J. J. Lockhart, F. G. Roberts, and J. T. G. Brandenburg, the pres-

ent pastor. A Sunday-school was organized in 1873, and has a regular attendance of about fifty, under the superintendence of John Miller.

Richwoods Baptist Church is situated in the southeast corner of the township, and was founded in the fall of 1871, by Elder D. Y. Allison, with eight original members. The first meetings were held in the Harding schoolhouse. In 1873 the congregation built a good, substantial frame church. The pastors have been Elders D. Y. Allison, J. L. Cox, Jacob Clements, and Isaiah Greenbaugh. In 1881 it had 36 members, and at the present time is without a pastor.

There are two church buildings in the north part of the township: the Union church at the Jack Oak Grove cemetery, and the Dunkard church near by. The circumstances attending the formation and building of these churches were as follows: About the year 1870–71 there was quite a revival of religion held on "Rogue's Island," as it is called, at the old Wright school-house, under the auspices of the New Lights. The religious interest awakened suggested the thought of erecting a church building. As the subject was canvassed sentiment became divided as to the spot where the church should be located. Some wanted it on the island where the revival had been held, while another faction insisted on having it at the Jack Oak cemetery, inasmuch as the latter was an old burying ground. The controversy finally culminated in the building of two churches, one at the cemetery, and the other a little east, on the old State road. Both were erected by a general subscription from all denominations, and were built by the same carpenter in the summer of 1871. About 1875, the one erected on the State road was burned down, and has never been rebuilt. The one built at the cemetery is still standing, is open to all denominations, but is used chiefly by New Lights and the Methodists.

The Jack Oak Grove Cemetery is one of the oldest burying grounds in the county, and contains the mouldering dust of many of the pioneers of this township. Some of their graves are unmarked and unknown, and their fast receding memories are alike unhonored and unsung. They quietly sleep in this lonely graveyard where the grass grows rank with the vapors of decaying mortality, without so much as a rude boulder to mark the spot where they lie. Here rests Thomas Gill, a Revolutionary soldier who fought under Gen. Putnam, and around him sleep some of the red sons of the forest, who, from this quiet spot, took their flight to the happy hunting grounds, so often described in the rude wild eloquence of the medicine men. But not all of the graves here are neglected. Many are marked by stones, moss-grown from age, with dates running back to 1825–30. There also are some very handsome stones and monuments. When the first burial was made, is not known, but many who died in this portion of the township in early days were interred in this cemetery. Several Indians were buried here, which shows its age as a place of sepulture. Side by side the white and red man sleep, and "six feet of earth make them all of one size."

The Dunkards had an interest in the Jack Oak Grove church when first built, but there were too many interested to suit them, as they could not always have the use of it when they wanted it. Hence, in the summer of 1882, they built a church of their own in the vicinity, which is a neat and handsome frame building.

Swearingen Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, has been recently built, and is situated in the southwest part of the township. It was built principally by Samuel Swearingen. Rev. J.

B. Reeder was the first, and is the present pastor.

Harmony Church is located in the extreme northwest corner of the township, and is a union church. It was built by general subscription and is open to all denominations who choose to occupy it. But it is used mostly by the United Brethren, Methodists and New Lights. It is a neat and substantial frame building, and will comfortably seat about two hundred persons.

The old Wabash Valley Railroad which is noticed at some length in a preceding chapter, created a great interest in this portion of the county in its day. As a railroad project it grew out of the old internal improvement system of the State, and was inaugurated as early as 1850. About 1854 work commenced on it in this county, and much of the grading was done, and the most sanguine hopes entertained of its ultimate completion. An amount of money, aggregating $60,000 was subscribed to the enterprise, mostly in this portion of the county. A corps of men, were sent here to take charge of the work. They opened an office in Palestine, and instead of pushing the work with energy, they spent most of their time in town, drinking, carousing, and in "riotous living." The funds disappeared faster than the enterprise progressed. Nearly enough money had been subscribed along the line to have built the road, had it been judiciously and economically used. But it was squandered, and the project of building the Wabash Valley Railroad finally abandoned. The old grade is still to be seen, an eye-sore to the people of this section, and a daily reminder of "what might have been." Later, when the project was revived under the Paris & Danville Railroad, in building the same, it diverged from the old Wabash grade a little south of Hutsonville, and run to Robinson, leaving this township out in the cold. It was not until the building of the Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern narrow-guage railroad that Lamotte Township and Palestine received railroad communication with the outside world.

Trimble station is on the Wabash Railroad just on the line between Lamotte and Robinson Townships, but most of the town, if town it can be called, is on the Robinson side of the line. It consists of merely a store, post-office, a shop or two, a saw mill, Harmony church, and some half a dozen dwellings.

"I can not throw my staff aside,
Or wholly quell the hope divine,
That one delight awaits me yet,—
A pilgrimage to Palestine."

Palestine.—The town of Palestine, the original capital of the county, and fifty or sixty years ago one of the most important towns in the State, was laid out on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1818, by Edward N. Cullom and Joseph Kitchell, the owners of the land, and David Porter, agent for the county. The original plat embraced 160 lots of ground, each fronting 75 feet, and 142 feet deep, with the public square containing two acres. This was Palestine as it was laid out sixty-five years ago. Several additions have since that time been made, but they are not pertinent to this sketch. Of the first buildings and the first business we have been unable to gather much satisfactory information. A communication written by D. W. Stark, Esq., to Mr. Finley Paull, who has taken an active interest in aiding us in our researches, gives some interesting facts of the early business. We make the following extract from his communication to Mr. Paull:

"About 1818–19 John Houston, in connection with Francis Dickson, of Vincennes, purchased lot No. 111, in Palestine, built a house intended for dwelling and store-room combined; finished off the south room on the corner for a store—the room was about 16 or 18 feet square. In the year 1819, or in the

beginning of 1820 they brought on a stock of goods to Palestine. This, I believe was the first stock of goods ever in Palestine, or, as far as I know, ever on the west side of the river, north of Vincennes. John Houston married my oldest sister, Jane M. Stark, in the spring of 1821. They were ever after residents of Palestine until their deaths a few years ago.

"John and Alexander Houston were the sons of Robert Houston, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who broke off from the church in Kentucky, in the year 1803, at the time Stone, Dunlevy, McNemar and others did. Houston embraced the Shaker faith, moved to the Wabash country about 1806. He located at the old Shaker town, to which point a considerable body of Shakers soon collected and built the old Shaker village. A few years later, Houston for some reason or other left the Wabash, and went to reside at the Shaker village, in Logan County, Kentucky, where he lived until his death at the advanced age of 95 years. John and Alexander Houston both left the Shakers when quite young—before they were scarcely grown. Alexander left a short time first, going to Nashville, Tenn., to an uncle who resided there. John, when he left, remained on the Wabash, and when the war of 1812 broke out joined the Rangers and continued in the service until peace in the beginning of 1815. Then for three or four years was engaged in running barges and keel-boats on the Ohio and Wabash rivers, in connection with an uncle of the same name, who lived in Mason County, Ky., but who afterward moved to Palestine and died there—the father-in-law of David Logan.

"Alexander M. Houston in a short time after going to Nashville, entered the regular army where he remained for seven or eight years, rose to the rank of lieutenant and quartermaster, and then resigned. He came to Palestine, and went into partnership with his brother John (who had bought out Dickson's interest), probably about 1822. The two brothers remained in business together in Palestine until 1835, when Alexander moved to Rockville, Ind., where he lived for some years, but his wife's health failing, he returned to Palestine, where she afterward died. He finally married again, moved to the State of New York, and died there. Neither of the Houstons had any children; John was upward of 86 when he died, and Alexander was 76; both they and their wives are dead, and both families are extinct.

"My father, David W. Stark, moved from Mason County, Ky., to Palestine in the fall of 1820, and built a residence east and directly across the street from the old Wilson tavern. My mother died in 1822, and a year or two later my father married a widow Neeley, who resided at the head of Lamotte prairie, where he died in the year 1846. I went to reside with John Houston in 1821, when I was about fifteen years old. I remained with him until I was married in 1831, and continued business with him and Alexander Houston until 1839, when I removed to Rockville, Ind., where I have since lived. I am now 77 years old, and the last of my father's family that is alive.

"As it may be of some interest to you to know, I think I can give you the names of at least nine-tenths of the heads of families, residing in Palestine in 1820. They are as follows: Joseph Kitchell, Wickliffe Kitchell, Mrs. Nancy Kitchell and family, she a widow, Edward N. Cullom, James Otey, James Wilson, Wm. Wilson, David Stewart, Dr. Ford, Edward N. Piper, Daniel Boatright, David W. Stark, Guy W. Smith, George Calhoun, John Houston, Robert Smith—the two latter unmarried."

These lengthy extracts give much of the early history of Palestine, when it was a straggling village, and the backwoods county

seat of a realm of almost undefined boundaries. From a series of articles published in the Robinson *Argus* some years ago, entitled, "Palestine Forty Years Ago," we gather some items of interest. From them we learn that in 1832, Palestine was a place of some five or six hundred inhabitants, and contained five dry goods stores, two groceries, two saddle shops, three blacksmith shops, one carpenter shop, one cabinet maker shop, one wagon shop, one cooper shop, one tailor shop, one hatter shop, two shoe shops, two tan yards, two mills with distilleries attached, one cotton gin, one carding machine, two taverns and one church.

Palestine was an important place then—a more important place than Hutsonville ever was, for it was the county seat, and this gave it an air of great dignity. The business men could number among their customers men who lived twenty-five and thirty miles distant. The merchants were John Houston & Co., Danforth & McGahey, Wilson Lagow, James & Mauzy, A. B. Winslow & Co., Otey & Waldrop, Ireland & Kitchell. The partner of Ireland was J. H. Kitchell. They bought up and loaded a flat boat with produce, and Asa Kitchell started with it to New Orleans. It is a fact remembered still by many of the old citizens, that he nor the boat were ever after heard of. The supposition was that the boat was swamped and all on board lost, or that it was captured by river pirates and the crew murdered.

Of the two mills, one was an ox-mill, the power made by oxen upon a tread-wheel, and was owned by John Houston & Co., but was being run by James and Peter Higgins. It had a distillery in connection with it, also in operation. The other was a horse-mill, and belonged to Joseph Kitchell, but was rented to one Morris. A distillery was in operation in connection with it also. Morris died, and both mill and distillery ceased operation. Corn was then cheap and plenty, and making whisky was profitable. It was shipped to New Orleans mostly—what was not used at home as antidote for snake bites (!) only. An incident is related of the proprietor of a distillery being reproved by his pastor for following a business, even then considered disreputable and inconsistent with religious teachings. He listened attentively to the holy man, and then informed him that he was shipping it down south to kill Catholics. There is no record of what further took place, but as Protestant ministers then were more prejudiced against Catholics, if possible, than now, it is supposed the preacher considered that the end justified the means, and the man might continue the business. The ox-mill stood for many years, and furnished much of the flour and meal for the surrounding country. It was afterward converted into a steam-mill, and is still standing, but is old and rickety, and belongs to Mrs. Noll. Reuben Condit built a mill in 1850–52. It is now owned by Miesenhelder & Son, and stands in the southeast part of town. It is a frame building, and still doing a good business. A saw-mill is connected with it.

The taverns were owned by the Wilsons and Elisha Fitch. That one owned by Wilson changed hands frequently, and became the Garrard House. I. N. Wilson run it for years, and made money at the business. It was a great place of resort for a hundred miles around. People who came to buy land and to attend court stopped at it, and it was often the scene of balls and parties, grand and gorgeous for a backwoods community. It was the stage stand, and this brought it all the transient custom. The old-fashioned sign swung in front of both these old-fashioned taverns. The device on Wilson's was the rising sun, and that on Fitch's the moon a few days old. As he had but little custom compared to Wilson, the boys called it the

"Dry-moon tavern." The Garrard House is still in operation, but the gay times it once knew it now knows no more.

Palestine was incorporated by an act of the general assembly, February 16, 1857, and organized under special charter in April following. It continued under this organization until the third Tuesday in April, 1877, when it was re-organized under the general law, or incorporating act, and officers were elected accordingly. The present board of trustees are Andrew Saulesbury, Wm. R. Emmons, R. H. Kitchell, John W. Patton, and Amos Miesenhelder, of which Andrew Saulesbury is president, Amos Miesenhelder, treasurer, and Wm. Alexander, clerk.

But little is known of the early schools of Palestine. George Calhoun taught in the town as early as 1820; but little else can be ascertained of him and his school. As early as 1830 the Masons and school board owned a building, which was used jointly as a Masonic lodge and a school house, the Masons occupying the upper part, and the school the lower. The lodge had a large membership then, but many moving away, and others dying, the lodge finally ceased to exist. The building was used for school purposes until it became too small, and after the county seat was moved to Robinson, the old court house was used some time as a school building. The present school-house was built about 1870–72, and is a substantial two-story frame. The school has an attendance of some two or three hundred children. Prof. James A. Maxwell is principal, and Prof. Bussard, Miss Mary Goram and Miss Lizzie Alexander, assistant teachers. The school building occupies the old public square, which makes a beautiful school yard.

Palestine in early days was the Paris of Illinois; it was the center of fashion, of wealth, pleasure and social enjoyment. Many of its citizens were cultured, educated people, belonging to the very best class of society, and ranking among the aristocracy of the country. While this was true, however, of a large class, there was another class, and quite as large, that were just the opposite in everything. They were the fighting, roystering, drinking, devil-may-care fellows always to be found in frontier towns. To hunt a little, frolic much, go to town often and never miss a muster or general election day, and get "glorious" early, and fight all day for fun, was the pleasure and delight of their lives. At musters and elections they had a glorious picnic from "early morn to dewy eve," and they made the most of it. But such characters do not last long, and generally follow the game westward.

The time was when Palestine was a place of considerable business. For years it was the only place in a large area of country where pork was bought, packed and shipped. It was the first place in the county to purchase and ship wheat. It carried on a large trade in pork and wheat. O. H. Bristol & Co., who bought wheat extensively from 1842 to 1845, built a grain warehouse. Many people made sport of it and said it would hold more wheat than the county would raise in ten years, but the business done proved them false prophets; Bristol & Co. often had it full of wheat two or three times a year. They had been merchants, but went into the grain business, which they continued several years. Other firms embarked in the grain and pork business, but when a railroad was built through the county it crippled Palestine as a grain market. The building of the narrow-gauge railroad, however, has revived somewhat this line of business. Morris, who has been already referred to, commenced a big distillery about 1831. He broke up at it, and died before completing it. Harmon Alexander bought the property and turned it into an oil factory, and for several years manufactured

castor and linseed oil very extensively. A woolen mill was built here some years ago, but it never proved a success, and is now standing idle.

The Land Office.—This public institution was established at Palestine May 11, 1820. The first land sale took place several years previously, we have been told, to the date of opening the office here. The following were the registers and receivers during its continuance at Palestine, as furnished by the State auditor: Joseph Kitchell, from the establishment of the office to 1841; Jesse K. Dubois, from 1841 to 1842; James McLean, from 1842 to 1845; Harmon Alexander, from 1845 to 1849; James McLean, from 1849 to 1853; Harmon Alexander, from 1853 to 1855. The receivers were, Guy W. Smith, from the establishment of the office to 1839; Augustus C. French (afterward governor), from 1839 to 1842; David McGahey, from 1842 to 1845; William Wilson, from 1845 to 1849; Jesse K. Dubois, from 1849 to 1853; Robert C. Wilson, from 1853 to 1855, when the office was discontinued and the books and records moved to Springfield.

The land-office was quite a feather in the cap of Palestine as it rendered it the most important town in the State, perhaps the State capital excepted. It was established in a couple of years after the town was laid out, and continued its existence here for a quarter of a century. All who entered land in the southern part of the State had to come to Palestine to do it, and this brought trade and importance to the town. The office was discontinued after all the land was taken up south of the Danville district.

Mr. Guy Wilson now owns the old desk used in the land-office for many years, which he values highly as a relic. It is a massive piece of furniture, and was made in Philadelphia specially for the office. It is of walnut lumber, and is still in an excellent state of preservation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, is the oldest religious organization in Palestine. Most of its original members were from Wesley Chapel, and among them were the Culloms. Revs. John Fox and old Father McCord were the early preachers, and the church was organized about 1828–29. The first church house was a frame and was never finished. The present church was built for a town hall, and somewhere about 1872–73, was bought by the congregation and converted into a church. It is a frame building, has been re-modeled and improved, and is a very comfortable and even elegant church. Before its purchase, the congregation worshiped some time in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Thos. J. Massey is the present pastor of the church. A Sunday-school is maintained, of which Arthur Vance is superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church of Palestine was organized in 1831.* Rev. John Montgomery of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Isaac Reed of New York, held a meeting here embracing the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, of the above year, and during its progress organized the church, with the following members: John, Nancy, Jane and Eliza Houston, Mary Ann Logan, Wilson, Henry and Alfred Lagow, James and Margaret Eagleton, James Caldwell, Phœbe Morris, Anna Piper, John and Ann Malcom and Hannah Wilson. John Houston and Wilson Lagow were chosen elders. The following have since filled the office: James Eagleton, Dr. E. L. Patton, Finley Paull, Andrew McCormick, James C. Allen, J. M. Winsor, J. H. Richey, Dr. J. S. Brengle, J. C. Ramey, and H. T. Beam. The following preachers have ministered to

* From Dr. Norton's History of the Presbyterian church in Southern Illinois.

the congregation: Revs. John Montgomery, Reuben White, James Crawford, Isaac Bennett, E. W. Thayer, R. H. Lilly, Joseph Platt, John Crosier, J. M. Alexander, Joseph Platt (again), A. McFarland, A. Thompson, Thomas Spencer, J. E. Carson and S. W. Lagrange. There is no pastor at present. Of the original members all are dead, and of those present at its formation, but two were present at its semi-centennial, May 14th, 15th and 16th, 1881,; these two were Isaac N. Wilson and Abigail Wilson, members of the Presbyterian church of Olney.

Dr. Norton, in his work on the Presbyterian Church of Illinois, pays an eloquent and justly merited tribute to Mr. Finley Paull. After speaking of his long and faithful service, he closes as follows: "Elder Finley Paull has been an elder nearly ever since his union with the church in 1835, and in all that time has missed but two meetings of the session, while but three members have been admitted when he was not present." There are few instances of a more faithful stewardship.

Of former pastors, there were present at the semi-centennial, Rev. E. W. Thayer of Springfield; Rev. J. Crosier of Olney, and Rev. A. McFarland of Flora. There had been 440 persons connected with the church since its organization fifty years before, and two churches, Robinson and Beckwith Prairie churches have been formed from its membership. The first house of worship was a carpenter shop they bought and fitted up for the purpose. In 1849 they built a church 38x50 feet at a cost of $1,300. The house has been remodeled and enlarged and a bell attached. A Sunday-school in connection with the church is carried on, with Mrs. Lottie Ramey as superintendent.

The Christian church of Palestine is an old organization, but we were unable, through the negligence or indifference of its members, to learn anything concerning its early history. Their first church edifice was a frame and was burned some years ago. In 1874 they erected their elegant brick church, which in outward appearance is the handsomest church in the town. They have no regular pastor at present.

Palestine Lodge No. 2352, K. of H., was instituted January 21, 1881. The present officers are as follows: J. A. Martin, Dictator; H. H. Haskett, Vice Dictator; Perry Brimberry, Assistant Dictator; J. W. Laverton, Past Dictator; A. C. Goodwin, Reporter; W. R. Emmons, F. Reporter, and J. A. Maxwell, Treasurer.

The site of Palestine is a beautiful one for a town, and its selection shows good taste in the commissioners who selected it for the county seat. It seems a pity that the seat of justice could not have remained here, but the center of population demanded its removal. The question of public buildings and removal of the county seat is noticed in the chapter on the organization of the county. The little town in its palmy days produced some able men, a governor (A. G. French); an attorney general (Wickliffe Kitchell); and a circuit judge and member of Congress, in the person of James C. Allen. With the removal of the county seat the town lost much of its former prestige, and to-day it is a rather dilapidated, rambling, tumble-down old town, almost wholly devoid of life and energy. Some beautiful residences, standing in spacious and well-kept grounds are an ornament to the place, and show a refinement of taste in their owners.

The cemetery of Palestine, like that at Jack Oak Grove, on the prairie, is an old burying ground, and is the resting place of many of Crawford County's early citizens. It is a very pretty grave-yard, with some fine monuments, and elegant marble slabs, silently testifying to the affection of surviving friends for their loved lost ones.

CHAPTER XIII.*

HUTSONVILLE TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—HUTSON FAMILY—THE BARLOWS, NEWLINS AND HILLS—OTHER PIONEERS—EARLY TRIALS AND TROUBLES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGE OF HUTSONVILLE —ITS SITUATION AS A TRADING POINT—SOME OF THE MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN—FIRE, WATER, ETC., ETC.

"Against the cold, clear sky a smoke
Curls like some column to its dome,
An ax, with far, but heavy stroke
Rings from a new woodland home."
—*Joaquin Miller.*

THERE is no perfect history. We dimly outline from our own stand-point the history which meets our eye, and steer our course between extremes of dates and happenings, while incompleteness marks the narrative. Transcribing recollections of the aged, wavering in memory, we do not seek to reconcile discrepancies, but to embody in these pages the names and deeds of those whose like can never more be seen. Most of the pioneers of this division of the county have passed to their reward, and the few still left are tottering on down toward the dark valley and must soon enter its gloomy shadows. A few more brief years and the last land-mark will have been swept away as the morning mist before the rising sun.

Hutsonville Township is one of the most important civil divisions of Crawford County. It is situated on the eastern border, and is bounded north by Clark County, east by the Wabash river, south by Robinson and Lamotte townships and west by Licking Township. The land is drained by the Wabash and the streams which flow into it through the township, the principal ones of which are Hutson and Raccoon creeks. The surface is rather low and level along the river back to the second terrace, and much of it subject to periodical overflows. Beyond the second bottom it rises into slight hills, and from their summit stretches away in level prairie and timbered flats. The original timber was black and white walnut, hickory, pecan, elm, sugar maple, oak, cottonwood, sycamore, hackberry, buckeye, etc., etc. By the census of 1880, the township, including the village, had 1,982 inhabitants. No better farming region may be found in Crawford County than is comprised in the greater portion of Hutsonville Township. Aside from the inundation of the low lands, the worst draw-back to its agricultural prosperity is the great number of large unwieldy farms. Ohio farmers have grown wise in this respect, and the large farm in that State is now the exception. There are plenty of farmers in the State of Ohio, who, one year with another, make more money on a hundred acres than any farmer makes, upon an average, in Hutsonville Township, or in Crawford County for that matter. Small farms well cultivated, pay better than large ones poorly worked. A little poem, going the rounds of the press some years ago, entitled the "Forty-Acre Farm," is not in appropriate, but may be read with profit. It is as follows:

* By W. H. Perrin.

"I'm thinkin', wife, of neighbor Jones, that man of stalwart arm,—
He lives in peace and plenty, on a forty-acre farm;
While men are all around us, with hands and hearts asore,
Who own two hundred acres and still are wanting more.

"His is a pretty little farm, a pretty little house:
He has a loving wife within, as quiet as a mouse;
His children play around the door, their father's life to charm
Looking as neat and tidy as the tidy little farm.

"No weeds are in the corn fields; no thistles in the oats;
The horses show good keeping by their fine and glossy coats;
The cows within the meadow, resting beneath the beechen shade,
Learn all their gentle manners of the gentle milking maid.

"Within the fields, on Saturday, he leaves no cradled grain
To be gathered on the morrow, for fear of coming rain;
He keeps the Sabbath holy, his children learn his ways,
And plenty fill his barn and bin after the harvest days.

"He never has a lawsuit to take him to the town,
For the very simple reason there are no line fences down,
The bar-room in the village does not have for him a charm
I can always find my neighbor on his forty-acre farm.

"His acres are so very few he plows them very deep;
'Tis his own hands that turn the sod, 'tis his own hands that reap.
He has a place for everything, and things are in their place;
The sunshine smiles upon his fields, contentment on his face.

"May we not learn a lesson, wife, from prudent neighbor Jones,
And not—for what we haven't got—give vent to sighs and moans?
The rich aren't always happy, nor free from life's alarms;
But blest are they who live content, though small may be their farms."

Of all those immortals who have helped to make this world wholesome with their sweat and blood, the early pioneers were the humblest, but not the meanest nor most insignificant. They laid the foundation on which rests the civilization of the great West. The importance that attaches to their lives, character and work in the cause of humanity will some day be better understood and appreciated than it is now. To say that in this chapter, it is proposed to write the history of every family in the order in which they came into the township would be promising more than lies in the power of any man to accomplish. But to give a sketch of some of the leading pioneer and representative men of the times is our aim, and to gather such facts, incidents, statistics and circumstances as we may, and transmit them in a durable form to future generations is the utmost limit of our desire and our work.

The Hutson family, there is no doubt, were the first white people in what is now Hutsonville Township. The sad story of their tragic death—the massacre by the Indians, of the whole family, except the unhappy father and husband, is told in a preceding chapter. Hutson was from Ohio, and settled due south of the village of Hutsonville, where the widow Albert McCoy now lives, and which is the old Barlow homestead. The war of 1812 was not yet over, and the Indians were still on the war path more or less, but committing few depredations in this part of the country. Hutson believed there really was no danger, and so declined to take refuge in the fort where most of the people of the country then resided for safety. One day when Hutson was absent from home, a band of prowling savages came to his cabin and murdered the family—wife and four children, and a man named Dixon, for what cause, except on general principles, was never known, as no one was left to tell the tale. When Hutson returned, he found his family all dead and his cabin in flames. These are the facts in brief. Hutson joined the army at Fort Harrison and was soon after killed in a skirmish with the savages.

The Eatons, who figured conspicuously here in early days, settled in the southwest part of this township; or rather some of them did. "Uncle Johnny" Eaton, was of those who became a settler in this township after leaving old Fort Lamotte, where the people "hibernated" during the war of 1812. He died but a few years ago, and had a mind well stored with incidents of the early history of the county. All, however, that could be learned of the Eatons, has already been given.

The Barlows, next to the Hutson family and the Eatons, if the latter settled here immediately after leaving the fort, were the first settlers in what now forms Hutsonville township. John W. Barlow came from central Kentucky, and sprung from a family of Virginia origin. He was brought up in a region where the first rudiment learned was that of Indian warfare—where the people learned to fight Indians with their mothers and sisters in their cabins, in ambuscades and open fields, and before the savage war-cry had died away upon the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois, he had left the dark and bloody ground as though following the red man's retreating footsteps. Mr. Barlow stopped two years in Indiana, near the Shaker village, and in the spring of 1816 came here. He settled on the place where the Hutson family were massacred, and when the land came in market he purchased it. Hutson's cabin had been burned by the Indians, but there was an old stable standing. In this Mr. Barow sheltered his family, while preparing his cabin, and while they still occupied it a child was born to them. Literally, it was "born in a manger," and was doubtless the first birth in the township. Mr. Barlow lived upon this place until 1839, when he removed to Marshall. He raised a large family, the names of which were as follows: Sarah Jane; married Wm. McCoy; Frances, an invalid daughter; Henry M. (he that was born in the stable), now a resident of Texas; Nancy O. (Mrs. John R. Hurst); Rebecca, married Wm. T. Adams, she is dead and he lives in Marshall; Alfred died on the farm; Polyxena, a daughter who died single; Dr. James M., living in Jasper County; Dr. John W., died in Westfield, Ill.; Dr. J. Milton, died two years ago in Clark County; Joel died while yet an infant, and Wm. Hugh died before reaching maturity. Mr. Barlow died in 1863 and his wife in 1879, and side by side they sleep in the cemetery at Hutsonville. For more than half a century they toiled together, and even in death they were not long separated.

Joel, Jesse and James were brothers of Mr. Barlow. The first two came here with him and settled, Joel south of Hutsonville, and Jesse on what is now known as the Steel farm. James came several years later. They are all dead; Joel died and was buried in Hutsonville cemetery. About the same time that the Barlows arrived in the township John Neeley and Joseph Bogard came—probably came with them. Charley Newlin lives on the place where Bogard settled, while Neeley settled on what is known as the Callahan place. They are all dead and gone. When their strong and busy hands fell nerveless at their sides in death, their life work was taken up by those who came after them.

The Newlins, Hills, and John Sackrider came to the county in 1818, and settled in the present township of Hutsonville. The Newlin family is one of the most extensive and numerous probably in the whole county. It used to be a standing joke, that you might start out and go west from the village of Hutsonville, and if you met a stranger, call him Newlin, and you would hit the nail on the head. Another remark often made of the Newlins and Hills, and one to the truth of which all who know them will bear testimony, is, that the word of a Newlin or a Hill is as good as his bond, and when once pledged is never broken but held sacred as though bound by the strongest oaths.

John Newlin, the patriarch of the tribe, came here with his family in 1818. He was from North Carolina (this township was settled almost entirely from the "Tar-heel" State), and stopped for one year in Indiana, but not being favorably impressed with Hoosierdom, crossed the Wabash, and settled in this division of Crawford County. His sons were Nathaniel, Thomas, James, "Caper" John, Jon-

athan, and William. The old pioneer and all his sons, except Nathaniel—"Uncle Natty," as the present generation call him—who lives now with his son-in-law, George McDowell, on the prairie south of Hutsonville, are dead. For some years before the old man's death he made his home with Thomas, who lived in what is now Robinson Township. Some of his sons settled originally in that township, but most of the family have always lived in this township, and are among its best citizens. James Newlin entered a section of land in a half mile of where Cyrus Newlin lives, upon which he lived until his death in 1852. He raised eight children, all sons, viz.: Andrew, John, Hiram, Alfred, Abraham, Oliver, Nathan and Cyrus. Nathan lived and died on the homestead, and met his death by cutting down a tree and being caught under it as it fell. The other sons, with one or two exceptions, are living in this township. John Hill also came from North Carolina, and settled on the place now owned by "Bub" Newlin, and upon which he died some thirty years ago. He had four sons: Charles, Doctor, William and Richard, all of whom are dead except Mr. Doctor Hill, who lives in the immediate neighborhood of his father's settlement. John Hill of Robinson is a nephew, and one of the most respected business men of that enterprising young city. Sackrider was an active and energetic man. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and was with Perry on Lake Erie. He died thirty-five or forty years ago. Solomon and Allen were his sons, and are both dead. Wm. Boyd lives on a part of the old Sackrider farm. Allen Sackrider died in Terre Haute, and Solomon died in this township.

Of such men as we have been writing about, how true are the words of Lord Bacon: "That whereunto man's nature doth more aspire, which is immortality or continuance; for to this tendeth generation, and raising of houses and families; to this buildings, foundations and monuments; to this tendeth the desire of memory, fame and celebration, and in effect the strength of all other human desires. We see then how far the monuments of learning are more durable than the monuments of power or of the hands." These men have left monuments as lasting as the "monuments of power or of the hands"—monuments that will live in the hearts of generations yet to come.

From 1818 to 1821, came Aaron Ball, Malin Voorhies, Eli Hand, and perhaps others. Ball was from New Jersey, and settled here in the latter part of 1818, or in the early part of 1819. Edward, Montgomery, John and Aaron were his sons, and two of them he educated for doctors and two for farmers. Edward was a physician and lived and died in Terre Haute; Aaron was also a physician and moved west, where he still lives and is practicing his profession. John is still living where he originally settled, and Montgomery died here some years ago. Mr. Voorhies was also from New Jersey, and was an uncle to the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash—Senator Voorhies. He settled on the farm where his son, Henry C. Voorhies, now lives, and with the exception of a few years, it has never been out of possession of the family. It is owned now by Henry, one of the honorable men of the township. Mr. Hand was a native of Virginia, and came here in 1821, settling where his grandson, Woodford D. Hand now lives. He emigrated to Ohio, when the Buckeye State was on the very verge of civilization, and afterward came to Illinois as above, bringing his family and his earthly all in a three-horse wagon. He died in 1857. Jas. F. Hand was his son, and the father of Woodford. He was an active man in the neighborhood, and among other positions he held, was that of associate judge of the county, and justice of the peace. He died

in 1876, and the mantle of the active old man has fallen upon the shoulders of his worthy son, who is treading in his footsteps.

Nathan Musgrave, a good old Quaker from North Carolina, came to the settlement in the spring of 1826. He left his old home in 1823, as the leader of a large company bound for the great West. There was Mrs. Zylpha Cox, a widow, his mother-in-law; William Cox, her son; A. B. Raines, John R. Hurst, Philip Musgrave, James Boswell, Joseph Green, Axum Morris, Philip Corbett and family, and Benj. Dunn and wife. Dunn died on the road, and like Moses, never reached the Promised Land. They first stopped in Minor County, where they remained about three years and then came here—all of them, except Morris, Corbett and Philip Musgrave. Mrs. Cox's sons were William, Thomas and Wiley, and William was the first merchant in Hutsonville. Nathan Musgrave, has but one son, William P., and a daughter living—Mrs. Belle Kennedy. William Musgrave, who came to the township in 1833, also married a daughter of Mrs. Cox. When Nathan Musgrave came here he found two or three families living in the neighborhood where he settled, among them the Lindleys. Thomas Lindley was living where his son John H. died some years ago. He was from Virginia, it is believed, and died upon the place where he settled. His sons were Abraham, William, John H., and Morton. He had two brothers Samuel and William, also early settlers in this part of the township. Young Sam Lindley, as he is called, is a son of William, and a daughter married Lafayette Raines. Samuel lives where his father settled, and Lafayette and Simpson Raines live where the elder Samuel Lindley settled. The Lindleys and Musgraves were another honest set of men, and of the strictest integrity. Nathan Musgrave lived to a ripe old age and amassed a fortune. One of the boys who came here with Old Nathan Musgrave, took his first lessons in honesty, uprightness and square-dealing, which have marked his course through a long life, from him. We mean "Uncle Jack" Hurst. He came here but a boy, and lived with Nathan Musgrave, in fact, was mostly raised by the good old Quaker, and imbibed many of his sterling qualities. The lessons thus learned have been his guide through life, so that now, when he stands upon a spot from which he can see the evening twilight creeping on, the name of John R. Hurst is without blot or blemish. And when the race is nearly run, to see this venerable, white-haired old man, and his white-haired companion hand in hand passing along, nearing the journey's end, receiving the love and reverence of all, is a picture that many loving hearts would wish might never fade.

Chalkley Draper came to the county in a very early day, and was a man much above the ordinary. He lived first in the vicinity of Palestine, the general stopping place of all the early emigrants. He finally settled on the place where Franklin Draper now lives. He was a Quaker and of the strict honesty that characterized all the old time members of that peculiar sect. He had several sons of whom were Axum, Asa, Jesse and Franklin. The latter is the only one living, and resides on the old homestead. Mr. Wm. L. Draper of Hutsonville is a son of Axum Draper. Alexander McCoy was also a very early settler. He had three sons, William, John and Squire. William married Sarah Jane Barlow, and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Albert McCoy, lives on the old Hutson place, as previously stated. Squire McCoy followed the river, and never lived in the township. The old man died here many years ago.

The Lowes were early settlers in the county. William Lowe was the first of the name to come, and he settled in the lower part of the county below Palestine. He was there as

early as 1817–18, but afterward came to this township and located in the Lindley neighborhood. He finally died in Terre Haute. A son of his, Isaac N. Lowe, long a resident of Hutsonville, was known to nearly every man in both town and township, and universally esteemed by all. Old "Jackey" Lowe came here in 1834, and Benjamin, an old bachelor brother, came about the same time. They are both dead, and few now, except the oldest citizens, remember them.

Another good old Quaker family from North Carolina were the Gyers. They came first to Indiana, and about the year 1825–26 came here and settled northwest of the present village of Hutsonville. Aaron Gyer died about 1840; of other branches of the family we have no data, though there are still a number of them living in the township. Joseph Green was a member of the company that came out from North Carolina with Nathan Musgrave. He died here about 1855. Another family are the Coxes, though they came at a later date. Bryant Cox, still living, came from North Carolina, and arrived here the first of June, 1831. He settled where his son, Simpson Cox, now lives, while he lives a few hundred yards distant. His sons are Wm. R., Andrew J., John T., the good-natured circuit clerk of the county, and Simpson, one of the most wholesouled men in Hutsonville Township. Matthew Cox was of a different family. He came from Tennessee in 1830, and settled in the northwest corner of the township, where he died several years ago, but has several sons still living.

This is but a brief and meager sketch of some of the pioneer families who settled this division of the county. The list no doubt is very incomplete, as the means of obtaining information of this "long ago period" are few, and year by year are becoming lessened. With all the disadvantages under which the historian must necessarily labor, it is not strange if many names, together with important facts and incidents are overlooked or omitted altogether.

The hard life of the early settlers is a theme often discussed. There is no question but they did live a hard life. But there were exceptions just as there are now. There was then, as now, great difference in the forethought and thrift of the people. Many, even in the earliest years of the county's existence lived in generous plenty of such as the land afforded. True, the pioneers had to have powder, tobacco and whisky, but for everything else they could kill game. Meat of a superior quality and in varieties that we now can not get were within the easy reach of all, but for meal they at first had to go to the Shaker mills in Indiana until mills were built here. Game of all kinds was plenty, as well as wild beasts, which a man would not care to "meet by moonlight alone," such as bears, panthers and wolves. Mr. Hiram Newlin tells the following panther story: He, with his father and brother were out one day hunting wild hogs, when the dogs "treed" some kind of a "varmint." The boys threw rocks at it until tired, when Hiram, the most venturesome of the lot, climbed the tree. The varmint jumped out, and the dogs chased it to another tree. The great fuss the dogs and the boys made, brought some other men upon the scene, who like themselves, had been hunting hogs, and who happened to have a gun with them. They shot the animal, when lo, and behold! it was a full grown panther of a large size.

There is but little of interest in Hutsonville township to write about, aside from the mere facts of its settlement, as the principal history of the township is connected with the village. There is a group of mounds near Hutsonville, but they are fully described in a preceding chapter, and nothing can be said of them here without repetition. Of the early schools their

history in this township is but a repetition of the same in other parts of the county, viz.: the log cabin-school house, the illiterate pedagogue and the dirty faced urchins. The township is well supplied at this day with good school-houses, and its educational facilities are equal to its requirements in that line.

Churches.—The Quaker church is one of the oldest church organizations in the township—so old that we could not learn the time of its formation as a church. They first held their meetings in a double log-house which stood near the grave-yard on the John H. Lindley place. A few years later a log church was built on the road leading to York and a short distance from the old place. The next was a frame church at the Cross Roads near Ezekiel Bishop's place. When that gave out, the present frame church building on the "Quaker lane," as it is called, was built, and a strong congregation occupy it. It has been a church organization for sixty years.

Hutsonville Baptist Church was organized February 21, 1856. The facts which led to its formations were these: A few Baptists living at and in the vicinity of Hutsonville, in the summer of 1855, requested the missionary board of Palestine association to send some one to Hutsonville, and in compliance the board sent Elder J. W. Riley. In company with Elder E. Frey, he commenced a meeting at Hutsonville on the 10th of February, 1856, and at its close organized a church consisting of the following members: Jane Barlow, Daniel S. Downey, Joseph Medley, Mary Medley, Hezekiah Winters, Maria Vance, Phœbe Downey and Anna Paine. Elder E. Frey was the first pastor, and Elder Asa Frakes the next, followed by Elder A. J. Fuson, and he by Elder J. L. Cox, the present pastor. Although the church was organized in Hutsonville, yet when a church edifice was built, it was located about three and a half miles northwest of the village. It was built in 1865—is a frame building 24x36 feet, and cost $1,600, with 140 members at present.

Elder Frakes, the second pastor, was a Kentuckian by birth, and spent the last years of his life in Vigo County, Ind. He wielded a great influence for good throughout his long life. When he came to Hutsonville he found the church at a very low ebb. Under his labors it thrived and grew constantly during his administration. He was a man of great firmness, full of life and perseverance. When he first commenced in the ministry, he could not read; he studied night and day and would go to the woods and procure bark to make a light to read by, sitting up late at night, preparing himself for his ministerial labors. He was afflicted with dropsy, and near the close of his life, had to sit while speaking.

Elder Fuson was born in Ohio and came to this country in early life, settling in Clark County, between Marshall and Terre Haute. He lived there several years, extending his labors up and down the Wabash River, and then moved to the southern part of Crawford County, where he remained until the fall of 1872 and then moved west. He was of a delicate constitution, but of great perseverance. The country was new; without railroads, and his mode of traveling was on horseback, facing wind and storm. He traveled several years for the home missionary board of New York. His education was fair for that day. The Hutsonville church greatly increased during his pastorate.

The Universalist Church was organized in the Methodist church at Hutsonville, April 5, 1870, by Rev. Robert G. Harris. Most of the members lived in the country, and when a church-house was built, it, like the Baptist church, was built some two miles from town. It was built some ten years ago, at a cost of about $400, and is a neat little frame building. The last minister was the Rev. Mr.

Gibb, but he closed his pastorate in 1882, and the flock is at present without a shepherd.

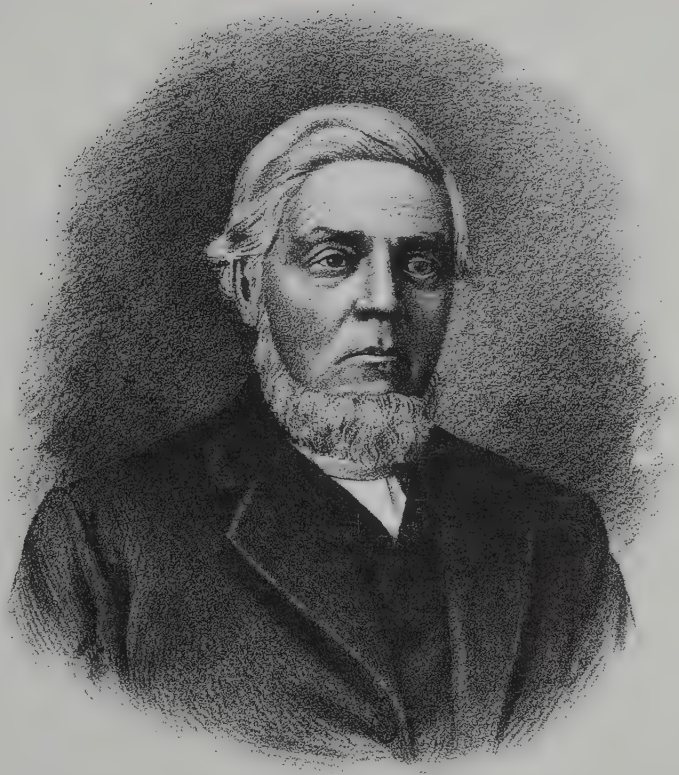
The Village.—Hutsonville was laid out as a village in April, 1832. A body of land including that upon which the town stands, was entered by Andrew Harris, who sold a portion of it to his father, Israel Harris. The latter built a tavern on the river bank, near where the calaboose stands, and the site of which is marked by a sink in the ground (the old tavern cellar) and a few bushes growing out of it. This was on the old State road from Vincennes to Chicago, and which passed through Palestine, York, Darwin, Paris, Danville, and on to Chicago. Harris lost money in tavern keeping, and finally traded the property, together with the land around it, to Robert Harrison, for property in Terre Haute, and moved to that place.

Robert Harrison laid out the town in 1832, as above stated, and the original plat embraced 48 lots, most of which were sold at the first sale. Harrison afterward surveyed and laid off 80 lots more which was known as "Harrison's addition to the town of Hutsonville." There have been other additions made of a later date, but to go into the details of each, is not pertinent to the subject, nor of special importance. The town was called Hutsonville, in memory of Isaac Hutson, whose family was murdered by the Indians.

The first residence built in Hutsonville after the town was laid out was erected by Wm. Cox, in the fall of 1832. The house was built on lot 32, fronting the river, and was of hewed logs, and was afterward "weatherboarded." By a strange coincidence it has fallen down from age, since we commenced writing this chapter. Wm. M. Hurst, a brother of "Uncle" Jack's; put up the next residence. He built a kitchen in the fall of 1832, and occupied it and the counting room of his store, until he could complete the remainder of his residence, which was the following spring. His was a small one-story building, also on the river bank, and is still standing and known as the "Gascon Adams House." Residences now went up rapidly; so rapidly we are unable to keep trace of them.

The mercantile business took an early start in Hutsonville. William Cox and William M. Hurst, above mentioned were the pioneer merchants. Under the firm name of Cox & Hurst, they opened a store in August, 1832, a few months after the town was laid out. They continued business until 1837–38, when they closed out for the purpose of collecting up the debts they had made. Everybody there who sold goods at all, sold on a credit—"the cheap cash store" had not yet been invented—and hence, every few years, the merchant had to close out his business, and collect his outstanding accounts in order to raise money to buy another stock of goods. Thus Cox & Hurst, after running a store some five or six years, were forced to pursue this method to replenish their stock, and the mercantile field was left to others. After closing out their business, they rented their storehouse to C. C. McDonald, who opened a large store, but he soon run his course and dropped out of the race. But in the meantime, the second store had been started in 1835, by Scott & Ross, who came here from Terre Haute, for the purpose of making their fortunes. Scott soon sold out to Ross, and afterward Ross sold to Royal A. Knott, who took William McCoy in as a partner. In two or three years they were forced to close out and gather up their scattered capital.

About the year 1840, William Cox, the pioneer merchant, together with Hurst and others, under the firm of Wm. Cox & Co., again embarked in the mercantile business, but in three or four years, and for the same reason as heretofore, again retired.



John R. Hurst

Caswell Jones opened a store on a small scale about 1839–40, and continued in business for some ten years. Henry A. Steele also opened a store about the same time as Jones. He built a store-house where the large brick block now stands, but retired from business in a year or two. (Again about 1854, in company with A. P. Harness, he opened a large store, which was continued until his death in 1860.) Harness then wound up the business and afterward he and McDowell commenced a store which they operated for a few years. In 1843–44 the mercantile business had subsided into almost nothing, and the people had to go to York to supply themselves with "store goods," or in a measure do without them. Early in the year 1845, Dr. Lucius McAllister rented the Steele store-house and opened out a good stock. He flourished but a year or two when he signally failed, and left town. He located somewhere about Tuscola, where he recuperated and made money. In 1847–48 the Preston Brothers started a store in the Steele house, which they operated several years. But while in full blast John Sweeny bought the Steele store-house and compelled them to vacate it. Prestons then built a store on the corner opposite the present post-office, and after a few years more, closed out, and devoted their attention mostly to pork packing. A man from York named Coleman rented the Preston store-house and opened a stock of goods, but did not remain but a year or two, when he closed out and returned whence he came.

February, 1864, the Prestons again opened a store, and on a much larger scale than before. Under the firm of Preston, Lake & Co. they continued business until a few years ago, and made a great deal of money—just how much none but themselves perhaps know. But in pork-packing, merchandizing, and in grain they did the most extensive business ever done in the town. This was the general headquarters of nine stores which they had in successful operation. They let the stock run down, and a few years ago, sold it to George McDowell, who continued business, until one of the fires, which Hutsonville is subject to, swept away the entire block, and the Preston, Lake & Co.'s building, where money had been accumulated for years, was but a "heap of smouldering ruins."

We will go back now and gather up another thread of the mercantile history of Hutsonville. John A. Merrick opened a large store about 1852–53. He built the brick store-house occupied by Hurst & Olwin, when they were burned out in 1873. He commenced in the old Steele house, several times referred to, where he remained until his new brick store was finished. Mr. Merrick carried on an extensive business for ten or twelve years, when he sold to Gen. Pearce & Sons. They closed out in a short time, and rented the store-house to Musgrave & Coffin. After a few months Musgrave bought out Coffin, and continuing business a short time longer, he (Nathan Musgrave) died, when Wm. P. Musgrave, closed out the store. About the year 1854, Luther A. Stone opened a store as successor of Wm. Cox & Co. He took in Levi Moore as a partner, and Wm. L. Draper, then a young man. was employed as a clerk. Stone, Moore & Co continued a few years, when Stone died, and Moore closed out. A man from Terre Haute opened a store in the house lately occupied by Stone, Moore & Co., and in a short time sold out to Draper & Wood. A man named McIntire succeeded Wood, and the firm became Draper & McIntire. Moore again became a partner, and so continued until he died. Draper, after Moore's death, closed up the business, and about 1863 sold out to John T. Cox, a son of the pioneer merchant of Hutsonville. A. J. Cox became a partner, and the business continued thus several years.

Wm. P. Musgrave & Co. (John R. Hurst

the Co.) opened a store March 17, 1864; the Prestons had re-opened business here in February preceding. Wm. P. Musgrave & Co. continued about eighteen months when Musgrave sold out to I. N. Lowe, and the firm became J. R. Hurst & Co. In November, 1867, John Olwin was admitted into the firm, and shortly after Hurst bought out Lowe, and changed the firm name to Hurst & Olwin, which still continues in business. W. B. Hurst became a partner in 1871. "Uncle Jack," as everybody calls Mr. Hurst, has retired from active business but the old sign, like that of Dombey & Son, still swings in the breeze.

W. L. Draper, who sold out in 1863, and went to Terre Haute, afterward returned to Hutsonville and went into business again. In 1875, S. L. Bennett was admitted a partner, and the firm of Draper & Bennett continued until about the close of the year 1882, when they sold out to Golden & Canaday, now in business.

This comprises a brief sketch of the early mercantile business of Hutsonville, together with some of the old firms, so well known to the people of this section of the county. We leave the records of more modern firms and business men to some future historian. Many men have embarked in business in Hutsonville, and some have enjoyed prosperity and success, while others failed; some of them swept over the scene like untamed meteors, flashed, darted and fizzled, and then went out. *Quorum pars magna fui.* Yes, the writer invested his surplus capital in Hutsonville, but it was swept away in the great overflow of "'75"—otherwise in the "August freshet," and in overflows of a different character, but nevertheless it went. There have been others who met with like misfortunes here. But there is consolation in the fact that what is the loss of one is the gain of others. But Hutsonville has proven an Eldorado to many. More than one snug little fortune has been carved out here and carried away to enrich other sections of the country.

Taverns.—Israel Harris, as stated, was keeping a hotel, or tavern, as they were then called, when Hutsonville was laid out, and sold it to Robert Harrison. He kept the tavern for years, and finally killed himself by excessive drinking. Some time before he died he sold the tavern and all the land he owned (outside of the town lots) to John Elliott, who, after running the tavern for a while, sold it to Enoch Wilhite, the father of Squire James Wilhite, whom many of our readers still remember. Mr. Wilhite kept the tavern as long as he lived. It was once a very important place; it was the stage-stand, when a four-horse stage ran daily between Vincennes and Danville. The next tavern was opened by Levi Moore. During the mercantile career of Stone, Moore & Co. they built the brick residence now owned and occupied by Mr. W. L. Draper, and in this, after the death of Stone, Moore kept tavern. Moore sold it to Simons, who also kept it as a tavern for a while, and then rented it to William Boatright, who used it for the same purpose. The next tavern was kept by Joel Barlow, on the corner where Newton & Rackerby's drug store stands. Then a tavern was opened on the site of the present Adams House. The house was put up as a private residence by John Musgrave, but was rented to C. C. McDonald, who kept it as a tavern. It has changed hands and landlords often since then; alterations have taken place, additions been built to it, old portions torn down and repairs made, until to-day there is, perhaps, not a single square inch of the original building left in the present house. For thirty years or more it has been a tavern-stand, and twice during that period it has been the "Adams House." Who does not remember "Uncle Joe" Adams, and "Aunt Jane," and their home-like tavern?

The present proprietor, Mr. Lewis Adams, is a genial host, judging from his evening company, and an accommodating landlord.

A post-office was established here in 1832, and William Cox was the postmaster. It was small and insignificant compared to what it is now. The mail was received over the old State road then, and when Murphy & Goodrich started their big four-horse mail coaches, their arrival created a greater sensation than Charley Willard does now when he comes in from the depot with the mail-bag on his shoulder. Murphy & Goodrich started their coaches about the year 1838, but broke up in a few months, and again the mail dropped back to first principles—the hack, or the "post-rider"—until the iron horse dashed in with it at lightning speed.

Pork-packing has been an extensive and profitable business in Hutsonville. Cox and Hurst commenced the business in 1835 on a small scale, but followed it only two or three years. About 1838–9 Carson, Hurst & Musgrave, as Carson & Co., did a large business in pork-packing. H. A. Steele followed the business for a few years, and so also did John A. Merrick. He built a pork house and packed extensively for two or three years.

But the Prestons did the largest business in packing pork. They commenced about the time they first opened their store, having rented Cox & Co.'s pork house. In a few years they bought land near the ferry and built a pork house of their own. To this they made additions as their business increased, until it became an extensive establishment. They did a large business in pork, as well as in merchandise, and grew immensely rich. To the large fortune they are supposed to have accumulated, Hutsonville and Crawford County contributed far the larger portion. In the beginning of the pork business here it was shipped almost entirely to New Orleans by flat-boats. When the Prestons got under way they shipped by steamboats, and shipped east mostly instead of south.

John A. Merrick was one of the finest and most accomplished business men ever in Hutsonville. He made money rapidly, accumulating a handsome little fortune. But in an evil hour he invested his capital in the old distillery below town, which proved the rock upon which his ship went down, and has been equally disastrous to many since his time. Indeed, nearly every one who invested in it failed utterly. Merrick and Joseph Volke of Palestine built this distillery, and broke up at it. After breaking everybody that took hold of it, the distillery itself broke up—the best break of all.

Mills.—Solomon Sackrider built a steam grist-mill on Hutson Creek about three hundred yards from the mouth of the creek, the first mill in the town. It was quite an extensive establishment and did a profitable business. The Prestons traded for it, and it finally blew up from some cause, and in the explosion one man was killed. The mill was never rebuilt.

The Hutson mills were built by the Markleys, and was the next enterprise in the town, in the way of a steam grist-mill. They comprise a large three-story, frame building, with five run of buhrs, and a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day, most of which, aside from home consumption, is shipped south. The mills have all the latest improved machinery, and use the patent process in the making of flour. They have changed hands many times since they were originally built, and are now owned by Harness, Newton and Rackerby. These mills, already mentioned, together with the mill at the old distillery, and a number of saw-mills built about town at different times, embrace the manufacturing interests of Hutsonville in the way of mills.

The stave-factory, saw and planing-mills, on the river above town is an enterprise of

considerable magnitude. It was built by Hussong & Co. in 1881-82. It works a number of hands, and does quite an extensive business.

The first school in Hutsonville was taught by a man named Broom, in a little house built for school purposes, and now occupied as a residence by Jack Woolverton. The next school-house built, was the present one. The present attendance at school is about 100 pupils—a little more than half of the enrollment. Another short-sightedness in the people, is not compelling their children to go to school. When parents allow their children to run wild in the streets, instead of sending them to school, they can blame no one but themselves if they bring up in the penitentiary. Such things are by no means uncommon. The present teachers of the Hutsonville schools, are Mr. Arthur Horning, and Miss Dora Braden.

Rev. James McCord, a local Methodist preacher, delivered the first sermon in Hutsonville, on Sunday before Christmas, 1832. He then lived near the town, and often preached for the people at their residences. He preached the sermon above referred to in a little unfinished house built by T. C. Moore on Water street. About the year 1840 a Methodist church was organized; a class, however, had been organized sometime previously. In February of the year noted, a quarterly meeting was held in the village by Rev. Beadle, the circuit rider, and Rev. William Crews, presiding Elder, and a church organized. Harvey Wilhite had been killed by the kick of a horse, and his funeral sermon was preached at this quarterly meeting by Rev. Crews. A great revival of religion followed the organization of the church, and Christianity prospered accordingly. The church has existed ever since its original organization, though it has dwindled down at times, and become lukewarm. The present brick church was built, between 1850 and 1854, by contributions from all denominations, but some years ago it was regularly dedicated as a Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Massey is the present pastor, and Mr. C. V. Newton, superintendent of the Sunday school, which is carried on during the entire year.

The Christian Church was organized soon after the Methodist church, but a church edifice was not built until in 1860, when the present frame church was erected. Elder Alfred P. Law organized the society in a little log-house which stood on lot 18, and is now used as a stable. The next preacher after Law was Elder William Tichnor. There is no regular pastor at present. The church is numerically strong, and has had some able ministers, the ablest of whom perhaps were James Morgan and Elder Black. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Cox. There are no other church organizations in the village than those mentioned.

Hutsonville Lodge No. 136 A. F. and A. M., was organized October 5, 1853, under E. B. Ames, Grand Master, and H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. The first officers were B. F. Robinson, Master; Joshua Davis, Senior Warden, and J. J. Petri, Junior Warden. The present officers are John M. McNutt, Master; John Olwin, Senior Warden; L. W. Smith, Junior Warden; R. W. Canaday, Treasurer; C. V. Newton, Secretary, and C. Rogers, Tiler.

Hutsonville Lodge No. 106 I. O. O. F., was instituted October 15, 1852, by W. L. Rucker, Grand Master, and S. A. Coneau, Grand Secretary. The charter members were Wm. T. B. McIntire, J. N. Cox, Liberty Murphy, J. M. Wilhite, and Andrew P. Harness. The present officers of the lodge are Price Johnson, N. G.; John Carpenter, V. G.; E. Kinney, Treasurer, and H. H. Flesher, Secretary.

Osmer Lodge No. 2330 Knights of Honor,

was organized and a charter issued under date of June 9, 1881, to John Olwin, Wm. Eaton, Danl. Holderman, J. L. Musgrave, M. P. Rackerby, C. W. Keys, C. V. Newton, C. Rodgers and others, as charter members. The present officers are Wm. Eaton, P. D.; James Handy, D.; Lucius Hurst, A. D.; Jesse C. Musgrave, V. D.; John Olwin, Treasurer; C. V. Newton, Reporter, and M. P. Rackerby, Financial Reporter, and several others too tedious to mention.

Hutsonville has been incorporated time after time. Its first experience of this kind was some time between 1840 and 1850. This style of government was allowed to go by default finally, and about 1852 it was incorporated under a special charter, which "Uncle Jack" Hurst says was as voluminous as the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and as binding in its provisions as the laws of the Medes and Persians. This charter was repealed in a few years, and the village incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, and the following Board of Trustees elected: Benj. Henry, President; W. Holden, Treasurer; W. L. Draper, Clerk; and Catlin Preston, John R. Hurst and J. O. Harness. In 1875, it was re-incorporated under the general law, and the following trustees elected: John Harness, President; I. N. Lowe, Clerk; C. W. Keys, Treasurer; J. M. Wilhite, Police Magistrate; and R. W. Truitt, Frank Brivogal, W. P. Claypool and Geo. W. Wood. The present board are, C. V. Newton, President; H. H. Flesher, Clerk; M. P. Rackerby, Treasurer; M. T. Wolf, Police Magistrate; and Lewis Adams, Henry Draper, C. W. Keys, Green Becknal and Jack Plough.

Destructive conflagrations and disastrous overflows are common to Hutsonville. The town has been inundated by the roaring Wabash scores of times and much property destroyed. It has been burnt out so often that a fire is no longer a novelty to its citizens. The two great elements—fire and water—seem to have conspired against the growth and prosperity of the place. What the floods leave fire sweeps away, and as Shakespeare says: "So thickly do they follow as to tread on each other's heels." The great overflow of 1875—the "August fresh"—of which so much has been said, was an epoch—a kind of chronological starting point from which all matters of village gossip dated. But the "February fresh" of 1883, put the "August fresh" of 1875 in its little bed, and closed the mouth of the "oldest inhabitant" with ten or twelve inches more of water than the Wabash marked in the great flood of 1828, or in that of 1875. The "February fresh" takes the place of the "August fresh," thus constituting a new starting point in the town's chronology.

To conclude its history, Hutsonville is noted for many things. Not the least of these are the courtesy of its inhabitants, the beauty of its women, the integrity of its business men, its calamities from fire and water, and its many burglaries.

West York, a small village situated on the railroad in the extreme north part of the township, was laid out by Ezekiel Bishop, Esq., an early settler in this section of the county. It grew out of the building of the railroad, and has a population of about a dozen families at the present time. The first store was kept by H. J. Musgrave, who sold out to G. W. Bishop. The store is now kept by Buckner Brothers. It is a good grain point, and two grain warehouses are in operation, one by G. W. Bishop, and the other by S. C. Brevoe.

The first car-load of grain shipped from Crawford County, was by Jesse C. Musgrave and G. W. Bishop, the pioneer grain dealers of West York. The car was loaded at Quaker Lane, and run out on Sunday, March 26, 1875, by the construction train, as no regular trains had, at the time, been put on the road.

CHAPTER XIV.*

LICKING TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION, BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES—EARLY SCHOOLS, ETC—CHURCHES AND CHURCH BUILDINGS.

THE events of every-day life are like the stones in a Mosaic, each going to make up the whole picture, and it is often that these trifling occurrences are of far more interest to us than the great events of the time. Doubtless the builders of the Parthenon were more pleased with the goodness of the midday meal which their wives brought them than they were with the magnificence of the grand temple they were erecting. In all probability Shakspeare thought more of the acting qualities of the ideal characters he created than of the echoes they would send down through the long corridors of time. So in the annals of a county or town, the historian's aim is to chronicle, not great events that affect the destiny of a nation, but rather the homely events of every-day life, and such as have occurred within the last sixty years. The pioneers who bore the brunt of toil and danger; whose lives were spent, not in the lap of luxury, surrounded by affluence, but amid perils and manifold hardships; and the youth whose infant cradles were rocked to the music of the wild wolf's howl—these and kindred incidents are such as embellish the early history of this part of Illinois, and are of more interest to us than the great questions which shake empires and kingdoms. These scenes and incidents, together with those who figured in them, deserve perpetuation in history. The majority of the original pioneers have passed away; but few of the old guard remain, and many of their children, too, have followed them to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." It is highly fitting then that a record of the "old times" should be made to stand as a monument to their industry and hardships. Licking township occupies the northwest corner of Crawford County, and is eight miles in extent from east to west and seven miles from the northern to the southern boundary. It contains fifty-six square miles of territory and possesses a pleasant diversity of surface, with prairie and woodland alternating in about equal proportions. An arm of the Dolson prairie extends through the eastern part of the township from north to southwest, embracing an area of about twelve hundred and sixty acres. Willow prairie lies near the central part and includes a scope of land about three and a half miles long from north to south and three miles in extent from east to west, while White's prairie occupies a strip about one and a half miles in width, along the western border of the township. These prairies possess a gently undulating surface, and a rich gray loam soil which is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The subsoil is clay, which renders farming, during wet seasons, rather difficult, owing to its impervious nature. The wooded portions of the township are more uneven, and along the various water-courses by which the country is drained the land is somewhat irregular and broken. The original forest growth consisted of various species of oak, black and white walnut, sugar maple, elm, sycamore,

* By G. N. Berry.

ash, hickory, sassafras, persimmon, locust, and a number of other varieties. The undergrowth consists of hazel, sumac, dog-wood, spice-bush, paw-paw, grape, wild plum, etc. The immediate valleys of the streams in the southern and central portions of the township are well timbered and occasionally there are to be seen isolated copses or groves in the open prairie. But in these the trees do not exhibit that thrifty growth characteristic of the forests. The timbered land possesses a soil superior in many respects to the prairies for general farming purposes. It is of a clayey nature, wears well, and seems especially adapted to wheat and the other small grains. The township is traversed by several streams, among which are Muddy Creek, Maple Creek, Willow Creek, and Big Creek. The last named flows through the southeast corner of the township, and is a stream of considerable size and importance. Muddy Creek crosses the northern boundary, in section 1, flows diagonally through the township in a southwesterly direction and leaves from section 6. In its course it receives a number of affluents, the principal of which is Maple's branch, which flows a southerly course, through sections 3, 9 and 16. Willow Creek is formed by the junction of two small streams in section 7, from which point it flows a southerly course and leaves the township from section 1, about two miles from the western boundary. The township is noted as an agricultural region and some of the largest and best improved farms in the county are to be seen within its limits. There are many fine grazing districts in various parts of the country, and stock-raising is rapidly coming to the front as an industry.

The advent of pioneers into that portion of the county embraced within the limits of this township dates back to a period more than sixty years gone by, but by whom the first settlement was made can not be correctly determined. It is known, however, that a number of transient settlers had "squatted" on Congress land in the southern part of the township as early as the year 1820, but beyond erecting a few insignificant cabins, and clearing small patches of ground, they made no improvements. The names of these squatters, and facts concerning them, have been lost in the lapse of time, and any attempt to designate their location would be mere conjecture. A man by name of Phelps, of whom but little is known, settled one mile north of Henry Kerby's farm, about the year 1820, where he built a rude cabin and improved about an acre of ground. He came to this part of the country from one of the southern States, and like many of the precursors of civilization, was induced to come west in quest of game, which at that time, was plentiful, and easily procured. His wants were few and easily satisfied and he led a charmed life in quest of his favorite pursuit, until the year 1820, when on the appearance of more permanent settlers he left the country and went further west.

Among the earliest inhabitants of Licking is remembered one John Miller, a native of Philadelphia, who settled temporarily near the southern boundary of the township in section 3, about the year 1821. He was a true type of the backwoodsman, and led a wild, free life in his isolated cabin, untrammeled by the usages and exactions of society for which he had the utmost contempt. He was an expert with the rifle, and spent the greater part of his time hunting and trapping, and realized enough from the sale of furs and wild game to keep his family in such articles of clothing and groceries as they needed, which fortunately were few. He sold his improvements to John Howard in the fall of 1824, and moved west, and finally made his way to California. A number of years later he returned to the township and entered land

near the central part, where he lived until the time of his death, about twenty years ago. His reputation for honesty was not of the highest order, and he was detected in many petty acts of thievery. His chief means of support after game had disappeared from the country, was derived from his hogs of which he kept large numbers. William Johnson came to the township about the year 1823, and made a few improvements on the farm at present occupied by Henry Kerby. Johnson immigrated to this State from Indiana in an ox cart, and settled first near Hutsonville, where he remained but a short time. He was in many respects like his neighbor Miller, and depended for a livelihood upon his rifle which was his most valuable piece of property. He lived where he first located about six years, when he sold his cabin and moved further northwest near the Bellaire road, where he afterward became possessor of a small farm on which he resided until the year 1866.

An early settler in the southern part of the township was John Howard, whose arrival dates from the year 1826. He was a native of Kentucky, and was induced to immigrate to this State in the hope of securing land, which could be obtained at that early day at a very nominal price. The family came in a wagon, and were many weeks on the journey, owing to the wet condition of the season and the absence of roads, much of the way lay through an almost unbroken wilderness, through which roads had to be cut, thus rendering the trip very slow. Howard made his first settlement in the eastern part of the county, near Palestine, where he lived for a number of years before moving to this township. He purchased the improvements which Miller had made and moved his family here in the fall of the year mentioned, and until the time of his death in 1849 was prominently identified with the development of the township. One daughter, Mrs. Kirby, is living in the township at the present time.

In the spring of 1836 Emsley Curtis, a native of North Carolina, immigrated to Licking, and was joined, the fall of the same year, by James Cox, both of whom selected homes near the central part of the township. Curtis did not make any improvements for a number of years, beyond erecting a rude cabin, and was, like many of the early settlers, a hunter and trapper. He afterward entered land near where he located, and for about twenty-three years was a resident of the township. Cox came from Indiana, and was no credit to the community in which he settled. He raised a large family of boys all of whom inherited in a marked degree their father's evil disposition and bad habits, and grew up to be the terror of the country. Becoming implicated in some difficulty of a serious nature, and fearing prosecution, the boys and the old man left the country about the year 1843, and when last heard from were in the State of Missouri. Other settlers in 1836 were William Maples, who located in section 11, in northern part of the township; William Cooley, a native of North Carolina, who settled near the present site of Portersville, where he made extensive improvements, and William Goodwin who came from Indiana and entered land in section 33, near Hart's Grove. John Hart came a little later, and entered land near the grove which bears his name. He was born in Virginia, and left his native State for Kentucky immediately after his marriage. He cleared a good farm in the latter State, and lived on it for twenty years, accumulating in the meantime considerable property. He lost this farm through a defect in the title, and spent all of his hard-earned wealth lawing for its recovery. After his possessions were all gone he determined to emigrate, which he did in the

summer of 1833, and came with his family to Palestine, arriving there with but few shillings in his pocket. He rented land near the river, where he remained for two years, at the expiration of which time he found himself in possession of a sufficient amount of money to enter eighty acres of land. He made his first entry in section 34, and moved his family to his new home a few weeks later. He improved a good farm, which was his home until the year 1852. A son, Jacob Hart, came with his father to the country, and has been a prominent resident of the township for forty-nine years. He settled near Big Creek a few years after his arrival, where he lived for about ten years, when he sold and moved near the western part of the township on Willow Creek, his present place of residence.

During the year 1837 the following persons became residents of Licking. Sargent Hill, John Tate, William Dicks, James Hollowell, "Rick" Arnold, and a man by name of Landern. Hill came from North Carolina and settled in the eastern part of the county in an early day. He entered land in section 25 in this township, which is still in possession of his descendants. Hill was a prominent citizen, and his descendants are among the leading and substantial business men of the county. Tate located in the southern part of the township in section 34, where he entered land. He came from North Carolina in company with a number of other families, the most of whom settled on the river. He lived in the township about twenty years, when he sold out and moved to Vandalia. Dicks was a native of North Carolina also, but had lived in Indiana a number of years prior to moving to this State. He entered land in section 11 a short distance north of the village of Annapolis, and for twenty-five years was prominently identified with the township. His death occurred in 1857, and the place on which he lived is at the present time owned by the Cunningham heirs. James Hollowell was born in Virginia, but was taken to Indiana by his parents when but six years of age. He lived in Indiana until 1836, at which time he made a tour of observation through the west for the purpose of selecting a home. He went as far as Arkansas but was not satisfied with the country, and on his return passed through the northern part of Crawford County. The appearance of the land here pleased him and he entered a tract in section 11, to which he moved a short time afterward. He brought his family in the fall of 1837, and domiciled them in a rude cabin which had been used by a squatter. Being a man of considerable energy he soon had a more commodious structure erected and a goodly number of acres under cultivation. He was a man of unblemished reputation and a prominent citizen of the township for a period of nine years. The old place is in possession of his son Silas Hollowell, one of the oldest living settlers of the township and one of its leading citizens. "Rick" Arnold settled near the central part of the township, where he made a few temporary improvements. Later he entered land near the southeast part. He was a man of considerable intelligence, and served the county two terms as sheriff, having been elected about the year 1838. He moved to Missouri in the year 1848 and died in that State a few years later. Landern located in the northern part of the township, near the village of Annapolis. He was an old bachelor and a very eccentric genius, and seemed to shun all communications with his neighbors. He kept large droves of hogs, which he fattened on the mast in the woods; from the sale of his porkers he acquired considerable money which he hoarded away very carefully, being a perfect miser in his love of the "filthy lucre." He sold all of his hogs about the fall of 1840, and embarked in a small flat-boat for New

Orleans, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The supposition is that he was robbed and killed on the journey.

About the same time the foregoing settlements were being made in the northern and southern parts of Licking. A few pioneers made their way to the western part of the township. Among these was John White, or as he was more familiarly known, "Fluker" White. He settled in the eastern part of the county when Palestine consisted of but few houses, and participated in the battle which was fought at that place between the settlers and Indians. In this engagement he was shot through the body with an arrow and given up for dead by his comrades. He rallied, however, and lived a number of years to relate his narrow escape from death at the hands of the red-skins. His first improvement in this township was made a little southeast of the village of Bellaire, where he lived until about the year 1845, at which time his death occurred. Jackson James settled in the same locality about the same time, and became possessor of a considerable tract of real estate. Mortimer Parsons, Elijah Clark, Tobias Livingston and James Metheny were early residents in the western part of the township near Bellaire. In addition to the settlers already enumerated the following persons found homes within the present limits of Licking prior to 1840: Thomas Boring settled in section 3; Daniel Coate, northern part in section 2; James Dixon and Ezekiel Rubottom in the same section; Jacob Mullen, section 25; Igel Beeson in southwest part; James Boyd, section 1; R. G. Morris, same section; Jeremiah Willison, section 6: Uriah Hadley, section 20; James Netherby, section 24; John Bonham in same locality; William B. Newlin and B. Clark, section 25, and Henry Kerby in southern part on section 3. Kerby's marriage to a daughter of John Howard's was among the first events of the kind ever solemnized in this township. From the year 1840 to 1850 a tide of immigration came into the township from Ohio, the majority of the settlers hailing from Licking County of that State, which fact suggested the name by which the township is at present known.

The hardships of the early settlers in their efforts to secure homes for themselves and their posterity are but a repetition of those experienced in other portions of the county, with the exception, perhaps, that they were not quite so severe, owing to settlements being made elsewhere a little earlier. But life in this locality in the early days was hard enough. The ground, owing to its wet nature and the lack of necessary agricultural implements, made small crops a necessity. Corn was the principal product, no wheat being raised until a number of years had elapsed from the date of the first settlement. The first wheat was raised in small patches, two acres being considered a large crop. Harvesting was done by the old-fashioned reap hook and sickle, neighbors helping for help in return. Considerable attention was given to the raising of buckwheat by the early settlers, and on almost every farm could be seen a patch of this grain, which, at that time, could always be sold for a good price in the markets of Palestine, York and Terre Haute. Wild honey was found in large quantities in the woods and formed one of the chief sources of revenue to the pioneer, as it could readily be exchanged for dry goods and groceries at the various market places. Bees-wax, venison hams and deer-skins were articles of commerce, by means of which the pioneer farmer was enabled to pay off many of his debts.

The early settlers of Licking obtained their flour and meal from the older settlements in the eastern part of the county, and it was not until about the year 1848 that a mill was erected within the present limits of the township. The first mill of which we have any

knowledge was erected by Henry Varner on Willow Creek near the southern boundary of the township some time during the year mentioned. It was a rude affair, contained but one buhr which had been manufactured from a "nigger head," and was operated by water power. The building was a small frame structure eighteen by twenty feet and one story high. The mill was in operation about ten years and did a very good business considering its capacity. A man by name of Tregul erected an ox-mill on his farm near the central part of the township a few years later, which he operated very successfully for six or eight years. It was kept running night and day for some time after its erection in order to supply the demand made for flour. The old building disappeared long since, and at the present time not a vestige remains to mark the spot it occupied.

In the year 1853 a steam flouring mill was built about one mile west of the village of Annapolis by Holmes & Doty. It was a frame building two stories high, and had but one run of buhrs. A saw was afterward attached and for several years the mill did a very flourishing business, both in sawing and grinding. Holmes & Doty operated it about five years, when it was purchased by George Dixon who run it until the year 1858, at which time it was burned. The boiler and most of the machinery were saved from the fire and sold a short time afterward to M. Vance and a man by the name of Bates, who erected another mill of the same size in the same locality. They operated the mill for three years and then sold it to a man by name of Brown, who moved the machinery to Mississippi. A saw-mill was erected by J. Ward near the central part of the township about the year 1858. It was a water mill and did a very good business while there was sufficient water in the creek to run the machinery. Allen Tregul purchased the mill one year later and operated it until about the year 1868. The Annapolis steam flouring mill was erected about the year 1867 by Jerry Reese and cost the sum of $9,000. It is a large two story and a half frame building thirty by seventy feet with three run of buhrs and a grinding capacity of about forty barrels of flour per day. Reese sold to Johnson and Calvin after running the mill a few years, and in 1880 the entire interest was purchased by Johnson, who is the present owner. F. S. Boyle is running the mill at the present time and doing an extensive business.

The roads of a country are an indication of its internal improvement. The first roads were but Indian trails through the thick forest and over the prairies. As the whites came in and settled the lands regular roadways were established, but with no reference to section lines. The first legally established highway in Licking appears to have been the Stewart Mill and York Road which was laid out by John B. Richardson as early as the year 1842. It passed through the eastern part of the township in a southerly direction but it has undergone so many changes during the last forty years that it is difficult to define the original route. The Palestine and Bellaire Road which passes through the central part of the township from east to west was laid out and established about the year 1845 and is still one of the leading thoroughfares in the northern part of the county. The Hutsonville and Bellaire Road, which connects those two places, passes through the northern part of the township about two and a half miles south of the county line. It was laid out in the year 1846 by county surveyor Fitch, having been viewed a short time previous by Doctor Hill, John Vance and a man by name of Freelin. It is still a good road and extensively traveled. Another early highway is the Robinson and Martinsville Road which was laid out about the year

1845 or 1846. The original route, which has been greatly changed, passed through the township in an irregular course from north to south. It intersects the Hutsonville and Bellaire Road at the village of Annapolis, about one mile west of the eastern boundary, and is one of the best roads in the township. A number of other roads have been established from time to time which intersect each other at proper intervals, and in the matter of good highways Licking is as well supplied as any other township in the county.

In educational matters the citizens of this township have always taken an active interest, and schools were established at a very early day. It is difficult to determine, at this distant day, when, where, and by whom the first school in the township was taught, as opinions concerning the matter are considerably at variance. From the most reliable information, however, we are safe in saying that "Rick" Arnold taught one of the first terms as early as 1837, in a little cabin which stood in the southern part of the township near the Kerby farm. This cabin had been fitted up by the few neighbors living in the vicinity, for school purposes, and was in use but one year. Among the first teachers was Sarah Ann Curran, who taught in a small log building which had been used as a residence by the family of James Dixon. This house stood in the northern part of the township near the present village of Annapolis, and was used for school purposes but one year. Miss Curran's school numbered about twelve pupils, and lasted three months. A man by name of Hampton taught a term in the southern part of the township about the year 1841, and used for the purpose a vacated cabin which stood on the farm, at present owned by Mr. Rausard. Hampton is remembered as a good teacher, and his school, like all others at that day, was supported by subscription, and lasted about three months. In the year 1843 there were two schools in the township, taught respectively, by Sarah Handy and Huldah Woods. The first named taught in a part of Jonathan Dixon's residence in the northern part of the township, and Miss Woods wielded the birch in an old abandoned dwelling about three miles southwest of Annapolis. These ladies were both good instructors, and for a number of years were identified with the schools of Licking. Another early teacher of the township was John Metheny, who had charge of a school where Miss Woods taught in the year 1844. He was a professional instructor, but had to abandon the work on account of a serious malady which unfitted him for teaching. Ann Lamb taught near the village of Bellaire the same year, and Louisa and Alice Vance taught near the central part of the township a couple of years later. The first building erected especially for school purpose was the Mount Pleasant school-house which stood three miles south of the village of Annapolis. It was erected in 1846 and was in use about thirty years. The first teacher who used it was Elias Wilkins. The second school-house was erected about one year later and stood in the northeast corner of the township. It was a hewed-log structure and served the two-fold purpose of school and meeting-house, having been used as a place of worship by the Quakers for a period of ten years. It was sold in the year 1859 and moved to Annapolis, where it is still standing and in use as a dwelling. The township was supplied with free school about the year 1855, at which time the present districts were laid off and good frame buildings erected. Perhaps no township in the county is better supplied with school-houses than Licking, and it is certain that nowhere else is there more interest taken in educational matters. There are fifteen good frame buildings, all of which are neatly finished and well furnished, and

schools are maintained about seven months of the year. The present township board of education consists of the following gentlemen: Isaac Lamb, Robert Lincoln and Peter Welbert. Melvin Colter is clerk of the board, and treasurer.

The Quakers are said to have been the pioneers of religion in Licking, and a society of them was formed in the northern part of the township in a very early day. The first services were held at the residence of James Dixon whose house was used as a meeting place for seven or eight years. Among the first members of this society were William Dixon and wife, I. Beeson and family, Mrs. James Dixon, William Lindley and family, Nathan Musgrove and family and Thomas Cox a wife. A regular organization was maintained for about twenty years, and meetings were held in the school-house which stood on the Dixon farm. Owing to deaths and removals the church was finally abandoned. The last preacher was Andrew Tomlinson. The scattered members of the old society were re-organized a few years ago in Hutsonville township, where they have a strong church and a handsome house of worship. The Methodists organized a class at the Mount Pleasant school-house about the year 1848 and have maintained a society in that vicinity ever since. They used the school-house as a place of worship until it was torn down, and since that time have been holding services at the Union school-house. At one time the organization was very strong and numbered among its communicants the majority of the citizens in the vicinity. It has decreased in numbers very materially during the last fifteen years and at the present time the class is but a remnant of its former self. The pastor in charge is Rev. Mr. Seeds, who is assisted in the work by Rev. Mr. Cullom.

The Portersville Methodist church was organized about the year 1863 with twenty members. The first meetings were held in the old log school-house in eastern part of the village, which served the society as a place of worship until the Union church building was erected in 1875. The class was organized by the Protestant Methodists and continued as a church of that denomination until the year 1878, at which time it was re-organized as a Methodist Episcopal society through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Stauffer. Among the stated supplies of the church were Revs. Jackson Anderson, Daniel McCormick, R. Traverse, R. Wright, J. D. Dees, Newton Stauffer, J. M. Jackson. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. S. A. Seeds. The present membership of the church is fifty-one. A good Sunday school is maintained during the greater part of the year. A. J. Holmes is the efficient superintendent.

The United Brethern Mission at Annapolis dates its history from the year 1866, at which time Rev. Richard Belknap came into the country, and at the suggestion of D. B. Shires, and by their joint efforts a class of about fifty members was organized. Belknap preached two years and was succeeded by Rev. James Page, who remained with the church one year. Then came in regular succession Revs. Shepherd, Samuel Starks, John Helton, Samuel Slusser, Ephraim Shuey, Daniel Buzzard, William Hillis and — Zoeler. The present pastor is Rev. John Cardwell. A society of the M. E. church was organized at Annapolis a number of years ago by members of the Union church who lived considerable distances from their place of meeting. The class was kept until the year 1873, when it was disbanded and the few remaining members transferred back to the original society. In 1875 the members living in Annapolis and surrounding country united with a part of the class which met at Willow church and organized a second class in the village with a membership of twenty-three. The organization was

brought about principally by the efforts of Dr. J. C. Mason and Rev. R. Wetherford, and the society became a regular appointment on the Oblong circuit. Wetherford was pastor for one year and was followed by Rev. Ira King, who remained on the circuit for the same length of time. The next pastor was Rev. Allen Bartley; then came in regular succession, Newton Stauffer, James G. Dees and John M. Jackson. The present pastor is Rev. S. A. Seeds, who is assisted by Rev. J. W. Cullom. There are on the records the names of thirty-seven members in good standing, at the present time. Services are held alternately with the United Brethren in the Union church building. The Union church house was erected by the citizens of Annapolis and vicinity, in the year 1875, and cost the sum of $2,000. The project originated with Rev. John Anderson of Portersville, who had preached in the village at intervals, using the school house for church purposes. Being a man of considerable enterprise, he soon convinced the citizens that a more suitable place for worship was needed, and money enough was soon collected to complete the work. The building is a neat frame structure, 32x48 feet, with a seating capacity of about three hundred. It was finished and dedicated in August of the year referred to.

The Christian Church of Portersville was organized in the year 1875, by Elder Wood, with twelve members. The following pastors have preached for the society at different times since its organization: William Beadle, Elders McCash, Lockhart, Couner, Boor and Grimm. The church at the present time is in a flourishing condition, and numbers about seventy communicants; services are held every Lord's day. The Portersville church edifice was erected in the year 1875 by the public at large for general religious purposes. It is a frame building 35x50 feet, and cost the sum of $1,500. The house is open to all denominations and at the present time is used by the Methodists and Christians alternately.

The West Harmony Christian Church was organized a number of years ago near White's Prairie in the western part of the township. The society is in good condition and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of the community. The neat temple of worship used by the congregation was erected about seven years ago.

The village of Bellaire is situated in the western part of the township on section 14, and dates its history from the year 1844. The necessity of the village was created by the distance of that locality from any trading points, and partly through a spirit of speculation by which the proprietor was actuated. The first store in the place was kept by John Ryan, who erected a small hewed log house for the purpose a short time after the town was platted. He did a good business for about six years when the building burned to the ground and completely destroyed his stock of goods. With the assistance of the neighbors in the locality, another house was soon afterward erected and Ryan embarked for the second time in the mercantile business. He continued but a short time, when he moved his goods away. Much against the wishes of the neighbors, who assisted in building his house with the expectation that he would remain with them. John Brown started a store soon afterward, which he kept for a number of years in the Ryan building and did a very good business. He sold his goods at auction and left the village after becoming dissatisfied with the place. A few months later, Catron Preston enlarged the old store-house and stocked it with a large miscellaneous assortment of merchandise. He kept a very good store for about fifteen years when he moved his goods to Granville, Jasper County. Marion Dougherty was the next merchant in the village, and continued in business until a few

years ago, when he was succeeded by a man named Mills. The village at the present time is a mere hamlet containing a couple of dozen houses and three stores, kept respectively by John Pearson, Benjamin Purdell and Nicholas Fessler.

In the year 1852 Richard Porter settled on the southeast quarter of section 36 in the eastern part of the township where he engaged in the blacksmithing business. About one year later Doctor McAlister of Hutsonville bought a lot of Porter on which he erected a dwelling, and an office for the purpose of being nearer the central part of his extensive practice. The blacksmith shop and the physician's office, together with several houses that had been built near by, gave the place a local prominence, and a small village soon sprang into existence. In 1854 Porter sold his land to Catron Preston and Catlin Cullers, who laid out the town of Berlin the same year. Henry Leggett was one of the first to purchase real estate in the new village, which he did soon after the town was laid out, and at once commenced the erection of a store-room and dwelling. This building was a small log structure and was used by Leggett, who kept a little grocery in it for two years. In the year 1856 Hamilton Silvers built a frame store-house in the village which he stocked with a general assortment of goods. He was in the mercantile business about one year and six months, when he sold out to a man by name of Perry, who in turn disposed of the stock to Horace Graves, after running the store for a short time. Graves did a fair business for about two years, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law William Lineburger, who sold goods until the year 1862. The village is pleasantly located on the Palestine and Bellaire road and has a population of about one hundred souls. Its business interest is represented by one good dry goods and grocery store kept by Morris and Markwell—a flour exchange, one drug store and a blacksmith and wagon shop. The name of Portersville by which the village is commonly known was given the place in compliment of Richard Porter the original owner of the land.

The Portersville Grange was organized in the year 1873 with a membership of sixteen; meetings were held in the school-house until the 1875, since which time the Union church building has been used as a meeting place. The present officers of the lodge are G. W. Pleasant, master; A. J. Holmes, overseer; D. W. Faught, sect.; Isaac Lamb, treas.; W. W. Hall, chaplain; Jasper Faught, steward; John Lineburger, gate-keeper; Mrs. Jane Watson, Pomona; Mrs. Tabitha Lineburger, Ceres; Mrs. Abott, Flora; and Mrs. Belle Woods, lady ass't steward.

A. G. Murkey came to the township in the year 1856 and located in the eastern part at the crossing of the Hutsonville and Martinsville roads on section 12, where he started a small store.

The Corners, as the place was called, became quite a trading point for the farmers of the surrounding country by affording an easy market for their produce which Murkey would haul to Terre Haute and exchange for merchandise. About one year and a half later Thomas Spencer moved into the locality from Ohio and purchased a tract of land lying in sections 12 and 13, on which he laid out the village of Spencerville in December, 1858. The scheme was purely a speculative venture on the part of Spencer who saw, as he thought, a fortune in the prospective city. Among the first to purchase real estate in the village were Andrew Myers, Lorenzo Price, — Cauhorn, Richard Porter and Doctor Lowler. The platting of the town, and the influx of population caused thereby, gave new impetus to the mercantile business and several stores were soon in successful operation. Murkey

continued in business with good success until the year 1882. The second store in the village was started by ——— Oglesby a short time after the lots were laid out, and was kept in a small building which had been used for a shoe-shop. This store was continued about two years when the proprietor moved the goods to Brazil, Indiana. J. F. Johnson erected a large frame store house in the year 1869, which he stocked with merchandise to the amount of several thousand dollars, and has continued the business very successfully ever since. A third store was brought to the village about the year 1873 by William Wheeler, who sold goods about six years, when he disposed of the stock to Jacob Myers. In October, 1879, a second village called Annapolis was laid out just west of Spencerville, which it joins. The proprietors of the new town were Silas and Sarah Hollowell. At the present time both places are known as Annapolis and comprise a population of about two hundred inhabitants. The village is surrounded by an excellent agricultural district, and its future is very promising. The business of the place is represented by three stores of general merchandise kept respectively by J. F. Johnson, Mrs. Murphy and Jacob L. Myers; one grocery store by George Newlin; two small notion stores, and one good drug store; G. L. Baker keeps a wagon shop and an undertaking establishment; James Hill, blacksmith; C. M. Stauffer, harness maker, and O. E. Page, general repair shop. There is one hotel in the village kept by G. L. Baker.

Crawford Lodge No. 666 A. F. and A. M. was organized October, 1871, with the following charter members: Edward A. Ball, William H. Joseph, S. H. Newlin, Joel L. Cox, Thomas G. Athey, James Bennett, T. P. Barlow, Richard Laney, R. L. Holmes, M. P. Rackerby, Henry Stephens, William Laughery, John L. Mount, John W. Bline, E. S. Rathbone and D. D. Bishop. The first officers were Joel L. Cox, W. M.; Thomas G. Athey, S. W., and James Bennett, J. W. The officers in charge at the present time are T. G. Athey, W. M.; J. L. Myers, S. W.; M. T. Vance, J. W.; J. C. Griffith, S. D.; J. N. Thornburg, J. D.; William H. Joseph, Sect.; J. W. Bline, Treas.; C. H. Price, Tyler. The Lodge is not in as good condition as formerly, and at the present time numbers only eighteen members. The hall in which the lodge meets was erected in the year 1871 and cost $250.

John Talbot

CHAPTER XV.*

OBLONG TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY—EARLY INDUSTRIES—ROADS AND MILLS—VILLAGE OF OBLONG—CHURCH HISTORY—EARLY SCHOOLS—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

"But long years have flown o'er these scenes of the past,
And many have turned gray in the winter's cold blast;
While others only think of the time that is gone;
They are bent by the years that are fast rolling on."

HE who attempts to present with unvarying accuracy, the annals of a county, or even of a district, no larger than a township, the history of which reaches back through a period of more than a half century, imposes upon himself a task beset with many difficulties. These difficulties are often augmented by statements widely at variance furnished by descendants of early settlers, as data from which to compile a true and faithful record of past events. To claim for a work of this character perfect freedom from error would be to arrogate to one's self that degree of wisdom not possessed by mortal man. To give facts, and facts only, should be the aim and ambition of him who professes to deal with the past; and in the pages which follow we incline to those statements supported by the greater weight of testimony. In the western part of Crawford County lies a prairie which on account of its peculiar shape was named by the early settlers who located near it, Oblong, a name afterward applied to the township which forms the subject of the following pages. This township lies in the west central part of the county and embraces a geographical area of fifty-six square miles of territory being eight miles in extent from north to south and seven miles from the eastern to the western limits. Surrounding it on the northeast and south are the townships of Licking, Robinson and Martin, respectively, while Jasper County on the west make up the complete boundary. A number of streams traverse the township, among which may be noticed Big Creek, North Fork, Dog Wood, Willow and Muddy Creeks. Big Creek, which affords the principal drainage of the eastern part, enters the township near the northeast corner, flows a southwesterly direction and crosses the southern boundary in section 17. It is a stream of considerable size and importance and flows through a well-wooded and somewhat broken section of country. The North Fork flows a southerly course through the extreme western part of the township and receives a number of affluents, the principal of which is Willow Creek. The last-named stream waters the northwest corner of the township, flows a southerly course and empties into North Fork near the county line, in section 26. Dog Wood branch rises in Licking Township, flows a southwesterly course through Oblong and empties into Big Creek, in section 17, about a half mile from the southern boundary. The face of the country presents no scenes of rugged grandeur, but rather the quiet beauty of rounded outlines of surface, clothed with grassy plains, and forests, often arranged in

*By G. N. Berry.

park-like order. About one half of the township was originally woodland, the timbered portion being confined principally to the eastern and western parts and to the water courses enumerated. The timber found growing here is similar to that of other parts of the county, and consists of walnut in limited quantities; sugar maple along the creeks, elm, ash, hickory, sassafras and the different varieties of oak common to this part of the State. Much of the best timber in the township has long since disappeared, and many of the finest farms were originally covered with a heavy forest growth. Oblong Prairie, to which reference has already been made, occupies a scope of territory in the western part of the township, embracing an area of about ten sections, while Willow Prairie includes a similar amount of land in the northern and central portions. Small prairies are found at intervals in the southern and southeastern parts of the township, all of which are designated by names peculiar to their localities. The soil of the wooded portion is a rich gray loam underlaid with a clay subsoil, which renders it susceptible of enduring a continued drouth. The prairie soil is darker, very fertile and well adapted for general farming and grazing. Agriculture is the chief resource of the people, the great majority of whom own land, and perhaps in no division of the county are there as few renters as in this township. One happy fact upon which the citizens of Oblong are to be congratulated, is that there are no large tracts of land owned by single individuals, to retard the country's development.

The settlement of this part of the county dates back to the year 1830, when Lott Watts made the first permanent improvement in the hitherto undisturbed forest. Previous to his arrival, however, a number of persons had traversed the country on tours of inspection for the purpose of selecting homes, but at the date mentioned no family appears to have been living within the present limits of the township. Watts was a native of Tennessee and immigrated to this State a few years prior to 1830, settling first a short distance northeast of Robinson, where he became the possessor of eighty acres of land, which he afterward sold to Judge Kitchell. He located in the southern part of the township and made the first entry of land in section 6, one year after his arrival. He was a man of considerable note and, in recognition of his worth the precinct of which Oblong originally formed a part, was named in compliment to him, "Watts Precinct." At the first election he was unanimously called to the office of justice of the peace and later was elected associate county judge, a position he filled very creditably. He was a resident of the township until the time of his death in 1854. Robert Watts, a brother of the preceding, came to the county the same year and located in the same locality. He settled in this township about the year 1831, on land at present in possession of William Wood, on which he lived until 1871, at which time his death occurred. In company with Robert Watts came Jesse and Jeremiah York, who were followed in the latter part of the same year by Jesse Eaton. Jesse York came from Tennessee and had lived several years in the vicinity of Robinson before moving to this part of the county. He improved eighty acres in the southwest part of the township which he afterward entered. "Uncle" Jesse, as he was familiarly called by the early settlers, was a man of character and influence in the little pioneer community, and did much both by precept and example to improve the morals of his neighbors, many of whom stood in special need of culture in that direction. He was a pious member of the Methodist church and opened his house for the first religious services ever held in the township. In the

year 1853 he sold his farm to a man by name of Pearce and moved to the northern part of the State, and later to Missouri where he died several years ago. Jeremiah York was a cousin of Jesse and a native of the same State. He settled near the southern limit of the township on land which he entered four years later, and was identified with this part of the county until the year 1865. The farm on which he located is at the present time owned and occupied by H. Larabee.

Jesse Eaton settled on North Fork near the western boundary of the township, where he made a few temporary improvements on government land. He lived in that locality a couple of years when he left his improvements and moved to the northeastern part of the township, where he afterward entered land and resided until the year 1863. Eaton was a minister of the Old School Baptist church and preached at different places throughout the township during the early years of its history. In the year 1834 "Arch" York and Ezekiel York, relations of Jesse and Jeremiah York, found homes in the township, the first named settling in the southern part near the Watts farm, where he lived until the year 1855 when he sold out and moved to Missouri. Ezekiel became possessor of a good farm in the same locality, which he retained until 1868, at which time he disposed of his possessions and followed his brother west. In striking contrast to the settlers enumerated, who were all men of principle and high moral worth, was George Miller, a squatter who settled in the northeastern part of the township about the year 1834. Miller hailed from Kentucky and belonged to that class of characters generally found on the outskirts of civilization, where departure from a community is always looked upon as a happy omen. In him were combined the qualities of the successful hunter and trapper in a marked degree, to which were added the animal strength and low cunning so essential to the bully and frontier rough. He maintained his family principally by hunting, but did not scruple to supply his larder from his neighbors' smoke-houses when favorable occasions presented themselves. He lived for some time in Licking Township and afterward moved to the western part of the county on North Fork, where he died about the year 1863. Another character deserving of special mention and similar in many respects to the one referred to, was James Watts, a son of Robert Watts. He came to the country in company with his father and soon acquired a wide-spread reputation as a hunter and backwoods fighter. He was daring almost to foolhardiness, and many are the adventurous exploits related of him. He afterward married a daughter of William Wilson, built a small cabin on his father's farm and spent the latter years of his life trapping, at which pursuit he acquired considerable means.

In the year 1836 the following persons with their families were added to the township's population: Greenberry Eaton, John Salisbury, Elijah and John Smith. Eaton settled in section 36, a short distance north of the village of Oblong, where he entered land the same year of his arrival. He was a cooper and found plenty of work at his trade in supplying the neighbors with barrels, tubs and buckets, articles which they had hitherto accustomed themselves to do without. He sold his place to Reuben Leach in the year 1851, and moved from the township. Salisbury was a native of Germany, but came to Illinois from Indiana. He settled in section 19 about two and a half miles north of Oblong village, where by industry and almost niggardly economy he acquired a valuable tract of real estate. His only object seems to have been money, and he possessed a nature totally devoid of any refining quality. His close dealings, together with the cruel treat-

ment of his wife and children, gave him a very unenviable reputation in the community, and his friends were few and far between. The Smith brothers were Kentuckians and men of roving tendencies. Elijah made his first settlement in southern part of the township on Dogwood Creek, where he remained but a short time, afterward moving about from place to place with no definite place of residence. John was of an adventurous nature, and spent the greater part of his time in hunting, which afforded his chief amusement and the maintenance of his family as well. Another brother, James Smith, came in a short time afterward, and settled east of Oblong, where he became the possessor of forty acres of land. He was a good man, and served as constable in an early day, being one of the first in the precinct to fill that office. Prominently identified with the early history and development of Oblong was Joseph Wood, whose settlement in the township dates back to the year 1839. Wood was born in Virginia, but moved to Vincennes, Indiana, as early as the year 1809, traveling all the way horseback, and packing the few household goods the same way. He remained at Vincennes about one year and a half, when, thinking there were better lands and more favorable chances further west, he moved to this State and settled near Palestine. During the Indian troubles he served as a "ranger" along the Wabash, and engaged in several bloody bouts with the redskins. It is related that upon one occasion he and a companion were so hard pressed by the Indians that they were compelled to go three days without tasting a morsel of food. The Indians relaxed the pursuit on the fourth day, which gave the rangers an opportunity to rest and seek some nourishment. The latter was afforded by a coon, which was cooked and greedily eaten without the use of salt or other condiments. Wood said it was the most delicious repast he ever ate in his life. At the close of the Indian troubles Wood settled near Palestine, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He afterward located in the vicinity of Robinson, where he lived until 1839, when, becoming dissatisfied with the country on account of the milk-sick, which proved a serious hindrance to his stock, he moved to Oblong Township. He settled southeast of the village of Oblong near Big Creek, in section 3, where he made his first entry of land. He afterward entered land at different places in the township, until he became the owner of more than two thousand acres. He was a man of considerable prominence, and died in the year 1866. The old homestead is at the present time owned by his sons, J. H. and Robert Wood, both of whom are prominent citizens and men of character. Another son, William Wood, came to the township in company with his father, and has been one of its leading citizens ever since. His place of residence is situated about one mile east of Oblong on the Vandalia State road. Other settlements were made in 1839 by Richard Lecky, a son-in-law of Wood, who located near the eastern boundary in section 2. D. F. Hale, a native of New York, who entered land in northeastern part. Abraham Walters who located in same vicinity. John Holingsworth in section 32, and Reily York, who made improvements in southern part of the township on section 18. Later came George Jeffers, who entered land in section 27, which he afterward sold to William Hill. James Boatright, a native of Tennessee, who located a farm in section 23, in the eastern part of the township. Ira King, a native of New York, who settled where the widow Henry now lives in section 27. William Wilson, who settled in section 31, where he purchased land of John Holingsworth and John McCrillis, an Ohioan, who located in section 32, east of the village of Oblong, where he

improved a fine farm, and operated a tan yard. Other settlers came in from time to time, and by the year 1850, all the vacant lands were taken up and the township well populated, the majority of the immigrants being from the States of Ohio and Indiana. The carving of a home in a new and undeveloped country a half century ago, was a task from which the most of us at the present day would be willing to shrink. Savages were still to be seen, and wild animals both fierce and dangerous were plenty, and roamed the forests and prairies everywhere. Provisions, except game, were scarce. None of the luxuries and but few of the comforts of life were to be had. For years the pioneer's home was a rude log cabin of the most primitive type, and his food and raiment were equally poor; and yet the early settler was happy and enjoyed his wilderness life. There are those still living in Oblong who remember the rude log cabin with its stick chimney and puncheon floor, the spinning wheel and the loom. These rough times, together with the relics of a pioneer age, have passed away, and the country, where a few years ago they reigned supreme, is now the cradle of plenty and the home of education, progress and wealth.

The pioneer's attention is first of all directed to the importance of a mill, and one of the first cares is the erection of some kind of rude contrivance to provide his family with the staff of life. The first mill within the present limits of Oblong was erected by George Miller near the northern boundary of the township as early as the year 1832. It was a horse mill and when kept running constantly could grind about fifteen bushels of corn per day. Miller operated it but a few years when it fell into disuse on account of other mills being erected in different parts of the country. Richard Eaton built a water mill on the North Fork in the western part of the township about the year 1833. The building was frame, its dimensions about twenty by thirty feet, and two stories high. It was a combination mill and for a number of years did a very good business both in grinding and sawing. Joseph Wood erected a mill in section 34 in the eastern part of the township about the year 1840. It was a combination mill, had one buhr and could grind when kept running steady about one hundred bushels of grain per day. It was a frame building 20 by 32 feet, and two stories high. It was operated by the water of Big Creek and was kept running about sixteen years when the machinery was removed and the building torn down. The Oblong steam flouring mill was built in 1869 by John Miller, who was unable to complete it on account of a financial embarrassment. It was purchased by Wood and Condrey the same year, who finished the enterprise, which proved a very successful venture, by supplying a long-felt want in the community. The building occupies a space of ground 30x40 feet, is two stories and a half high, and was erected at a cost of $3,000. Wood and Condrey operated the mill as partners about two years and a half, when the entire interest was purchased by the former, who sold to Joel Zeigler one year later. Zeigler ran it two years when he disposed of it to W. and P. Condrey. It afterward passed into the hands of Levi Stump, who in turn sold out to the Kirtland brothers, the present proprietors, about the year 1879. It was thoroughly remodeled and furnished with new and improved machinery in the year 1881, and at the present time is considered one of the best mills in the county. It has three run of buhrs, with a grinding capacity of fifty barrels per day, and does both custom and merchant work.

Among the early industries of Oblong was a distillery which stood in the northeast corner of the township. It was built by a man

by name of Barlow about the year 1849, but did not prove very remunerative, and was abandoned a few years later. A wagon and general repair shop was erected in an early day about two miles east of Oblong Village by Robert Tindolph, who worked at his trade in that locality for two years. A number of wagons made at this shop are still to be seen in various parts of the country. The first blacksmith shop in the township was built about the year 1852 and stood in the northern part near the Barlow distillery. It was built by Jesse Barlow, who operated it very successfully for four or five years. John McCrillis opened a tan yard on his farm east of the village of Oblong in the year 1857, which he operated until 1862. A very good article of leather was made at this yard, and during the time the business was carried on it returned a fair profit to the proprietor. A second tan yard was afterward started in the village by David McCrillis, who conducted the business on a more extensive scale. He continued it, however, but two years when he abandoned the business to engage in other pursuits.

The first legally established highway in Oblong is the Vandalia State road which passes through the central part of the township from east to west. It was laid out about the year 1831, and has been since that time one of the principal thoroughfares of the county. The range line road which crosses the township from north to south was surveyed about the year 1852. It intersects the Vandalia road at the village of Oblong, and is the second road of importance in the township. The Stewart's Mill and York road was laid out in a very early day through the eastern part of the township. It passes through the county in a northeasterly direction, but has undergone so many changes in the past twenty years that it would be difficult to describe its original course. Another early road known as the Henry road crosses the northern part of the township and was laid out for the purpose of connecting Hanner's mill in Jasper county with Robinson. Other roads have been established from time to time, all of which are well improved and kept in good condition. The condition of the country during certain seasons renders traveling over these highways exceedingly difficult on account of the mud, but such is the nature of the soil that it dries out very rapidly after the frost leaves the ground. The S., E. and S. E. narrow gauge railroad passes from east to west through the central part of the township. It was completed in the year 1880, but up to the present time has proved of little benefit to the country. Its history will be found more fully given in another chapter.

In 1853 D. W. Odell built a store-house at the crossing of the range line and Vandalia roads, near the central part of the township, and engaged in the mercantile business. The distance of the locality from any town—the nearest market-place being about ten miles away—gave the "cross-roads" quite a reputation, and Odell's store soon had a large run of customers. Other families settled in the vicinity from time to time, and within a few years quite a thriving little village sprang into existence. Among the first who purchased real estate and located at the "crossing" were John B. Smith and Joel Zeigler, two blacksmiths, who erected a shop shortly after their arrival. David McCrillis was an early settler in the village also, and worked very diligently for the success of the place. A second store was started about the year 1855 by Lucas and Pearson who erected a building for the purpose a short distance west of Odell's building on the west side of the range line road. The firm did a good business for about two years when they sold the house and moved their stock to Greenfield, Indiana. In 1858 William Wood erected a

two-story brick business house in the central part of the village which he stocked with a large assortment of general merchandise. The presence of this store gave additional importance to the place and it soon gained the reputation of being one of the best trading points in the southern part of the county. Wood sold goods about four years when he disposed of his stock to John Smith, who did a flourishing business until the year 1867, at which time the store was purchased by William Parker of Robinson. Parker increased the stock and continued the business about two years when he was succeeded by Wood, Arnold & Muchmore. The firm was afterward changed to Muchmore & McKnight who are doing business at the present time. Odell sold goods uninterruptedly for twenty years when, becoming tired of the business, he closed out to the Gooch brothers, who have had charge of the store since 1875. In the meantime the population of the place had constantly increased and at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of the village and surrounding country the town was regularly laid out and platted in the year 1872. It is situated in the southwest corner of section 31 of town 7, range 13 west, and was surveyed by A. W. Gordon for D. W. Odell, proprietor, and named Oblong.

Shortly after the village was platted a number of lots were sold and several buildings erected among which was the business house of McQuillis & Buff situated on lot 12, north of Main street. Wirt and Wood built a fine brick store house north of Main Street near the central part of the town in the year 1882. It cost about $2,500, and at the present time is occupied by the large general store of Zachariah Wirt. The village at the present time has a population of about three hundred and twenty, and supports the following business: three large general stores, three grocery stores, one furniture store, one millinery store, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, two carpenter shops, three grain houses, one undertaking establishment, two butcher shops, one shoe shop, two harness shops and one barber shop. There are two hotels in the town, the Oblong and Cottage Houses, kept respectively by William J. Odell and William Runkle. The locality is said to be a very healthy one, yet despite this fact the following medical gentlemen reside in the village and practice their profession in the town and surrounding country: T. J. Edwards, H. C. Kibby, M. E. Rafferty and W. R. Dale. The Oblong postoffice was established in the year 1854 and D. W. Odell appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is D. C. Condrey.

The Oblong City Lodge No. 644 A., F. & A. M. was organized October, 1870. The charter was granted by Grand Master H. G. Reynolds and contains the following names: D. Z. Condrey, J. D. Smith, William Wood, Manuel Beaver, Benjamin F. Buff, John J. Burton, Henry M. Barlow, M. Cawood, Thomas J. N. Dees, Joseph C. Hughes, William Larabee, Hiram Larabee, James McKnight, James G. McKnight, George McCrillis, Hiram McCrillis and George Routt. The first officers were D. Z. Condrey, W. M.; John D. Smith, S. W., and William Wood, J. W. The officers in charge at present are T. J. Edwards, W. M.; Clinton Cawood, S. W.; M. E. Rafferty, J. W.; R. H. McKnight, Treas.; Zachariah Wirt, Sect.; L. R. Bowman, S. D.; C. D. Condrey, J. D.; J. R. McKnight, Tiler; M. L. James, Chaplain.; Marion Blake, S. S.; and B. F. Byerly, J. S. Meetings were held in hall over Muchmore & McKnight's store until the year 1875, when the place of meeting was changed to Wirt & Wood's hall which had been fitted up for the purpose. In 1878 the lodge was moved back to the hall first used which has been the meeting place ever

since. At the present time the lodge is in a flourishing condition and numbers thirty-five members.

The Gospel was introduced into this township by the pioneers themselves, and long before churches were built religious services were held in their cabins, and when the weather permitted, in groves. When no minister was present at these meetings, some one accustomed to "praying in public" would read a chapter in the holy book, offer a prayer to the Most High, after which the exercises were of a more general nature, consisting of singing, praying and "telling experiences," in which all who felt religiously inclined were at liberty to participate. As their numbers and wealth increased societies were organized, church buildings erected in different sections of the country, and ministers employed. Just when or where the first church edifice was erected in Oblong is not known, unless it was the old Mount Comfort church, which stood near the southern boundary of the township. A society of the Methodist church was organized in that vicinity a number of years ago, with a large membership. Meetings were held at private residences and school-houses until about the year 1860, when steps were taken to erect a house of worship. Ralph Johnson donated ground for the purpose, and citizens of the neighborhood took an active part by contributing both work and money toward the enterprise. The building was a hewed log structure, very comfortably finished, and was used as a meeting place about twenty years. The society, at one time in such flourishing condition, gradually diminished in numbers, until it was found impossible to maintain an organization. The class was finally disbanded and the building allowed to fall into decay. Among the early pastors of this church were William St. Clair, C. C. English, ——— Noll, John Leeper, J. P. Rutherford, and ——— Wallace. The Oblong class was organized in the year 1856 at the house of Owen Jarrett, with the following members: Isaac Dulaney and wife, Owen Jarrett and wife, and Lydia Leech. The first accessions after the organization were David Caudman and wife, who joined the society at the second meeting. The organization was effected by the labors of Rev. William St. Clair, at that time on the Robinson circuit, who preached for the congregation two years. He was succeeded by John Leeper who had charge of the circuit one year. Then came in regular succession John Taylor, Noll, Williamson, Woolard, Butler, Bonner, Hennessee and English. The present pastor is Rev. S. A. Seeds, who is assisted by John Cullom. The residences of Owen Jarrett and David Caudman were used as places of worship until the Oblong school-house was built, when the organization was transferred to the village. Services were held in the school-house about ten years, when the Baptists erected their house of worship which has served as a meeting place for both denominations ever since. The society was attached to the Oblong circuit about ten years ago, and at the present time has upon its records the names of forty members.

The Prairie Methodist Church is located in the northern part of the township, and dates its history from the year 1857, at which time their first house of worship was erected. It was a neat frame building, about forty by fifty feet, and cost the sum $1,500. The society was organized by Rev. John Leeper, a master of the Gospel, well known in Crawford County, and a man of considerable ability and untiring industry. Under his labors, about sixty members were gathered into the church shortly after the organization, but as the original records could not be obtained none of their names were learned. Their building was used as a place of worship until the year 1879, when it was abandoned. At that time

the membership was scattered over such an extent of country that it was found expedient to divide the society into two distinct organizations, which was done the same year by mutual consent of all parties interested. The members living in the vicinity of the old church met for worship at the prairie school-house, while those living west formed themselves into what is known as the Dogwood class, and held religious services in a school-house of the same name. In the year 1881 the two societies divided the old church property, and erected houses of worship, which are known as the Dogwood and Prairie churches. They are both fine frame buildings 38x42 feet, and cost about $1,100 each. The Prairie church numbers fifty-six communicants at the present time, while the records of the Dogwood chapel contain the names of sixty-seven members in good standing. Both churches maintain good Sunday schools, which are well attended. The following pastors have preached for the churches since the reorganization in 1879: Revs. Leeper, Taylor, Hardaker, Sapington, St. Clair, Woolard, English, Glatz, Lopas, Grant, Carson, Waller, Reeder, Rutherford, Harrington, King, Bartley, Stanfer, Dee, Jackson, Seeds and Cullom. The last two being pastors in charge at the present time.

The Wirt Chapel Christian Church was organized by Elder G. W. Ingersoll, at the Wirt school-house in the year 1862. The school-house served the congregation for a meeting place until 1875, when their present temple of worship was erected. Their building is frame, 26x36 feet, cost $900, and stands in the western part of the township, two and three-quarter miles southwest of Oblong, on land donated by Mrs. Deborah Ogden. Elder Ingersoll had pastoral charge of the church until the year 1873, at which time he resigned. The second pastor was Elder Daniel Conner, the exact length of whose pastorate was not ascertained. Elder Daniel Gray succeeded Conner, and preached very acceptably for a couple of years. The present membership is about thirty-six, it having started with ten. A good Sunday school is maintained in connection with the church, which at the present time is under the efficient management of Jacob Wirt, superintendent. Among the early preachers of the township were Daniel Doly, Richard Newport, Daniel Parker and Thomas Canady, Baptist ministers, who held services at Oblong Village at intervals for a number of years. A few members of that denomination resided in the village and vicinity, and organized themselves into a society November 2, 1872 The organization was brought about principally by the efforts of William H. Smith and D. W. Odell, and the following names recorded as constitutional members: John B. Smith, Nancy Smith, Eliza Ellis, Blanche Gill, Samuel R. Mock, Amelia Mock, Christina Eoff, Margaret Eaton, D. W. Odell and Margaret Odell. William H. Smith has been pastor of the church since its organization. There are eighteen members belonging at the present time. The house of worship where the society meets, was erected a short time prior to the organization, on ground donated by D. W. Odell. It is a neat frame structure, stands in the eastern part of the village, and represents a value of about $600. The present trustees are John B. Smith, D. W. Odell and Samuel R. Mock. The Universalist Church of Oblong was organized in the spring of 1873, by Rev. Harris, with a membership of about twenty persons. Efforts were immediately put on foot to erect a house of worship, and a building committee, consisting of D. Z. Condrey, E. Ubank, T. J. Price, J. H. Watts and John King appointed. This committee purchased ground of William Wurtzburger in the western part of the village, and work at once began on the building.

The house, which is a frame edifice 26x36 feet, was completed in the summer of 1873, at a cost of $700. Rev. Harris, the first pastor, preached two years and was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Neff, who remained with the church three years. Then came Rev. M. L. Pope, who ministered to the congregation about two years, and was in turn followed by Rev. S. S. Gibb, the present pastor. The present membership is about forty.

In educational matters the citizens of this township have always taken a lively interest, and schools were established shortly after the first settlers made their appearance. The first school-house, as near as could be ascertained, stood on the west side of Oblong Prairie near the North Fork, and was built some time prior to 1836. Among the first teachers who wielded the birch in this rude domicile was one James Smith; the names of other early teachers who dignified this frontier college with their presence have unfortunately been forgotten. The second school-house was a hewed log building and a decided improvement on the one described. It was erected about the year 1837 and stood near the Oblong grave-yard. It was first used by a man by name of Fithian who taught a three months' term in the winter of 1837 and 1838 with an attendance of about fifteen pupils. Among the early teachers who taught in the same place are remembered Samuel Crumpton, John M. Johnston, Levi James, J. H. Price, and Peter Long. The house was in use until the year 1863 when it was abandoned as being no longer fit for school purposes. The first frame school-house stood on Jesse Barlow's farm in the northeast corner of the township and was erected about the year 1850. It was in use for twenty-six years. The school lands were sold in the year 1851 and realized to the township the sum of $1,100. Seven per cent of this amount together with $70 which the township drew the same year formed the basis of the present splendid school fund. There are at the present time ten good buildings in which schools are taught about seven months in the year, thus bringing the advantages of a good education within the easy reach of all. Nine of these buildings are frame, and one, the Oblong school-house, is brick. The latter was erected in 1881 at a cost of $3,000. It is two stories high, contains three large, well furnished rooms, and covers a space of ground forty-three feet long by twenty feet wide. The Mount Comfort Grange No. 1006 P. of H. was organized in 1873 with a membership of thirteen. First officers were Harrison Seers, Master; D. M. Bales, Overseer; and A. Walters, Sect. The present officers are William Cortourly, M.; Edward Johnson, O.; Joseph Kirk, S.; Albert Skaggs, Sect.; Wm. Johnson, Treas.; Chas. Johnson, Chap.; Thomas Keifer, Lecturer; J. E. Skaggs, Gate Keeper; Anna Cortourly, P.; Lucinda Johnson, A. S.; Rachel Kirk, F.; Catherine Keifer, C.

Dog Wood Grange No. 1007 was organized January 29, 1874, at the Dog Wood school-house with thirty charter members. First officers were the following: Preston Condrey, M.; Matthew Wilkin, O.; Scott Thornburg, L.; William E. McKnight, S.; Absalom Wilkin, A. S.; J. H. Wilkin, Chaplain; Hiram Larabee, Treas.; R. S. Comley, Sect.; Wilson Brooks, G. K.; Emily Wilkin, Ceres; Elizabeth Condrey, Pomona; Carrie Snider, Flora; Rosilla Larabee, L. A. S. The present officers are A. Reed, M.; C. Stifle, O.; R. S. Comley, L.; S. Wilkin, S.; J. A. Wilson, A. S.; G. W. Crogan, Chap.; A. Weir, Treas.; M. Wilkin, Sect.; J. J. Waterworth, G. K.; Mrs. E. E. Wilkin, Pomona; Miss E. Reed, Flora; Mrs. Mary Wilkin, Ceres; Mrs. C. Wilson, L. A. S. The lodge is in flourishing condition at the present time and numbers forty-two members.

CHAPTER XVI.*

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES, BOUNDARIES, ETC.—EARLY SETTLERS AND WHERE THEY CAME FROM—THE HURRICANE—FRONTIER INDUSTRIES—A RACE FOR THE BOTTLE AND ITS RESULTS—THE POISONING OF REED—VILLAGES—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

"What is the tale that I would tell? Not one
Of strange adventure, but a common tale."

PIONEER hardships and privations on the frontier are a "common tale" to the writer of western annals. Those who have heard the old settlers tell of their hunting frolics, log-rollings, house-raisings, wolf-chases, etc., etc., were sometimes led to believe that pioneer life was made up of fun and frolic, amusement and enjoyment, but it is a woeful mistake. While there was more or less of pleasure and happiness among the frontiersmen, with their rude, wild life, "wild as the wild bird and untaught, with spur and bridle undefiled," there was much more danger, toil, privation, self-denial, a lack of all the comforts of life, and many of its necessaries. Indeed, these were the main constituents that compose the grandeur of frontier life and cast a glamour over its dangers and hardships. To the early settlers of this division of the county we will now devote our attention, and transcribe some of their deeds and adventures.

Montgomery Township is the southeastern division of Crawford County, and borders on the Wabash River. It is an excellent agricultural region and contains some very fine farms. Like all the Wabash bottoms, the lowlands along the river are frequently inundated, sometimes subjecting the people to serious loss of property. The center line of the township forms the divide, from which the water flows both ways—to the east into the Wabash River by Doe Run and Buck's Creek, and to the west into the Embarras by Brushy Fork which runs in a south-southwest direction. The east part of the township, a distance of two miles from the river, was known as the "Rich Woods," and was very rich, heavy-timbered land, and is yet as rich land as there is in the county. But the largest portion of Montgomery was called "Barrens," on account of its barren appearance, being almost entirely destitute of timber, except a few scattering, scrubby oaks and shelbark hickories. The barrens were caused by the great fires which annually swept over the prairie districts. After the prairie grass burned, the fire died out, the barrens disappeared and the heavy timber began. It was usually black, red, water, white and burr oaks, hickory, sassafras, persimmon, with soft wood trees along the streams. The Rich Woods produced several kinds of oak, walnut, beech, sugar tree, elm, poplar, linn, hackberry, sycamore, honey locust, coffeenut, pawpaw, etc. Only the northwest corner of the township was prairie, and was called Beckwith Prairie, and was but a few hundred acres in extent. Montgomery Township lies south of Lamotte Township, west of the Wabash River, north of Lawrence County, east of Honey Creek Township, and by the

* By W. H. Perrin.

census of 1880 had a total population of 1,959 inhabitants.

The first settlement of Montgomery Township was made seventy years or more ago. There is a prevailing tradition that James Beard settled here as early as 1810, but it is hardly probable that it was much before the close of the war of 1812. Beard was from Kentucky, and had been brought up among the stirring scenes of the dark and bloody ground in the days of Indian warfare. He had a nephew named Eli Adams, who came to this county with him and lived with him here. Their cabin stood in the southeast corner of the township. Beard was killed by the Indians, as detailed in a preceding chapter. But it is not known what ever became of Adams.

Thomas Kennedy, who figures prominently in this work, both as an early county officer and as a pioneer Baptist preacher was an early settler in this township. He was from southern Kentucky, and first squatted on the place where John S. Woodworth originally settled, the improvement of which he sold to Woodworth. He then settled in this township, on what is known as the Gov. French farm, and at present owned by Mr. Fife. Kennedy lost several members of his family by the milk-sick, and sold out and moved to Beckwith Prairie, where he died at a green old age. He was a good, honest man, somewhat illiterate, but endowed with sound common sense. As stated, he was a Hardshell Baptist preacher, but much more liberal in his religious convictions than many of that stern and zealous creed. He used to often cross swords with Daniel Parker upon church government and relations, and the church once tried to turn him out for what it termed his heresies, but failed in the attempt. Old "Daddy" Kennedy was a man who possessed the confidence of the people among whom he lived, and enjoyed a reputation for honor and integrity, that remained unstained during a long and active life.

Another early settler was John Cobb. He came to Montgomery Township in 1820 and opened a farm. He had six children, some of whom grew up and made prominent men. One of these, Amasa Cobb, studied law in St. Louis, and at the breaking out of the Mexican war, entered the army, taking part in that unpleasantness. He afterward located in Wisconsin; was sent to the Legislature and to Congress from the Badger State, and was in Congress when the war clouds rose on the southern horizon in 1861. He at once offered his services to the government, was commissioned colonel of a regiment, and distinguished himself in the field. At this time, he is serving his second term as judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska. Another son is living in this township, and is a prominent farmer.

The following incident is intimately connected with the early settlement of this section. About the year 1811–12, a hurricane swept over the country, passing from the southwest to the northeast, through the northwestern part of Montgomery and the southeastern part of Lamotte Township. Marks of its destructive course may yet be seen in many places. It was about half a mile in width, and the timber was felled before it, as grain before the reaper. A family named Higgins had just moved in, and had not yet had time to build a cabin and had constructed a rude hut to shelter their heads until better accommodations could be provided. The hut stood directly in the path of the hurricane, and after the storm was over the people gathered together, and knowing the location of Higgins' hut, supposed the family all killed, and that nothing remained to them, but to make their way into the fallen timber, get out the unfortunates and bury them. Upon working their way to them, they were found to be wholly uninjured, not a single tree having

fallen upon the hut, or touched it, but the huge monarchs of the forest were piled promiscuously all around them, rendering their escape as remarkable as that of Tam O'Shanter's Mare. It was the only spot in the whole track of the hurricane for miles that was not covered over with fallen timber. The incident is still remembered by many who have received it as a family tradition.

Among the settlers of Montgomery, additional to those already mentioned were, Joseph Pearson, Ithra Brashears, James Shaw, John Waldrop, Gabriel Funk, Sr., Andrew Montgomery and others whose names are now forgotten. Pearson came from Indiana, and settled here, but not much was learned of him. Brashears was in Fort Lamotte, and when peace was established received from the Government 100 acres of land for some service against the Indians, but just what the service was is not remembered. He was from Kentucky, and like all those old pioneers from that region, was a trained Indian fighter. He had one of the early mills of the county. His children are all dead except one daughter. James Shaw settled what is now known as the Winn place. He has descendants still living. John Waldrop was from Kentucky, and settled very early. Gabriel Funk, Sr., came here in 1815, and was a great hunter. He had a son named Gabriel, who followed in his father's footsteps in regard to hunting. Andrew Montgomery came from Ireland and settled here very early. He raised a large family of children. Mr. Montgomery was a prominent man, and the township bears his name, an honor that is not unmerited. Many others might be named in connection with the early settlement, but after this long lapse of time, their names are forgotten. Others will be mentioned in the biographical department of this work.

For many years after the whites came here, they had hard work to live. Even up to 1845–50, times were hard and produce low, commanding the most insignificant prices. Particularly from 1840 to 1845 were farm products low. Corn sold at 6¼ cents per bushel, after being hauled to the stage-stand at Vernon in the north part of the township. Wheat was 37½ to 40 cents per bushel in trade for salt, after being hauled to Evansville, Ind. Pork, from $1.50 to $2.00 per hundred pounds; cattle, three and four years old sold for $6 and $7 a piece. Clothing was coarse and cheap. Many wore buckskin, and all wore home-made clothes. A family who came here from Virginia made clothing of cotton and the fur of rabbits mixed, the latter being sheared from the backs of the rabbits like wool from sheep. This is a pioneer story, and like many of their stories, is somewhat huge in proportion, when we consider how many rabbits it would take to furnish wool enough to clothe an army. But it is told that Mr. James Landreth wore clothing composed of the material above described.

Mills were among the early pioneer industries of Montgomery. James Allison had a mill very early in the south part of the township. Jesse Higgins built an early mill where Morea now stands. Ithra Brashears also built a mill in an early day, and James Brockman had a mill near the Wabash river, in the southeast part of the township. He was killed by his step-son, Bill Shaw.

Distilleries were also a prominent industry among the pioneers. Veach had a distillery a half mile east of Flat Rock, while Shaw owned one in the east part of the township. Adams had one of the first in the country Another distillery was built in the southeast portion of the town, and afterward a tannery established at the same place. Hatfield was the first blacksmith, and Wm. Edgington was a pioneer blacksmith and run a sort of gun factory in the township for sixty years.

Roads.—The Vincennes State road was one

of the first public highways through Montgomery. It was surveyed in 1835. It was usually called the State Road, but its proper name was Vincennes and Chicago road. The "Purgatory Road" as it was called, was laid out in 1836. It was so called on account of a large swamp through which it passed. It run from Vincennes to Palestine, and is the real State road. While the Vincennes road, is merely an improved Indian trail, probably several hundred years old. The township is supplied with roads of as good quality as any portion of the county, and in many places good bridges span the streams.

An incident occurred in this township some years ago, which shocked the moral sensibility of all the better class of people. Leonard Reed was a well-to-do citizen, and a man who stood fair among his neighbors. He lived five miles southeast of Palestine, and was poisoned by his wife that she might secure his property all to herself. She dosed him with arsenic, putting it in his victuals in small quantities, with the design of killing him by inches and thus escaping suspicion. The drug gave out and she was compelled to procure a second supply. One morning the hired girl saw her put something in her husband's coffee from a paper, and his violent pains a few moments afterward aroused the girl's suspicions. It seems the woman had given her husband a larger dose than usual, infuriated perhaps at his tenacious hold on life, and from the effects of it he died. The hired girl then told some of the neighbors what she had herself seen, and a medical examination was the result, which revealed the presence of arsenic in the stomach. The woman was arrested and lodged in the jail at Palestine. Before her trial came on she attempted to escape by burning a hole in the jail wall, which was of wood. She would burn a little at a time, and then extinguish the fire in order not to excite suspicion. One night she let the fire get the mastery of her, and when seeing that both she and the jail must burn together, she screamed for help. Sam Garrard, still a citizen of Palestine, was the first to reach the scene and succeeded in rescuing her from the flames. She was afterward transferred to Lawrence county on a change of venue, tried for the murder of her husband, condemned, and finally hung in Lawrenceville.

Another tragedy occurred in this township, which, though accidental, was none the less deplorable, inasmuch as it resulted from a barbarous custom. A young man named Green Baker, who lived in the southeast part of Montgomery, in "racing for the bottle" at a wedding was thrown against a tree and instantly killed. It was a custom in those early times at a wedding for two or three young men to be selected to go to the house of the bride for the usual bottle of spirits that graced the occasion. At the proper time they started on horseback at break-neck speed, as one would ride a hurdle-race, turning aside for no object or impediment. The one who gained the race by first reaching the bride's residence and getting possession of the bottle was the hero of the day, a kind of champion knight among the fair ladies. In obedience to this rude custom Baker and one or two others started on the race for the bottle. They were running their horses at full speed, and at a turn in the road by which stood a tree somewhat bent, Baker swayed his body to the side he supposed the horse would go, but contrary to his expectations it went on the other side. His head struck the tree and death was instantaneous. Thus, by observing a rude and barbarous custom, an occasion of gayety was turned into the deepest mourning.

The people of Montgomery Township take an active interest in education. It is not known now who taught the first school in the township. It is known, however, that schools were established as soon as there were

children enough in a neighborhood to support a school. There are now ten school-houses in the township, but the school township extends two miles into Lawrence County. All the school-houses are frame, and their average cost is about $850. The state of education is the best in the county aside from the towns. Especially is this the case in District No. 1, which is noted for its interest in education, and in which stands the McKibben school-house, one of the best in the township.

Villages.—There are several villages in the township, but all of them put together would not make a town as large as Chicago. Although they are dignified by being called villages none of them have been regularly laid out as such. One of the first places to be designated as a village, was Vernon. It was on the Vincennes road and was a stage-stand when the old-fashioned stage-coach was the principal means of travel. A small store, a post-office, a tavern and a blacksmith shop comprised its proportions. The tavern was kept by Spencer Hurst, and one Salters was the blacksmith. The town, however, has disappeared.

Morea is another hamlet, and consists of a half dozen houses or so. Wm. P. Dunlap built the first store-house, but the first goods were sold by Wm. Wallace. The place contains but one store which is kept by Henry Sayre. A post-office was established here, with A. W. Duncan as postmaster. It is now kept by Dr. J. A. Ingles. These, with a church, school-house and blacksmith shop, constitute the town. The first move toward a town was the building of the church, which is a Presbyterian church. Alexander MacHatton gave the ground upon which it was built. He also gave one acre of land to David Kelchner, who erected a house upon it.

The school-house was built originally about a quarter of a mile from the post-office, and was a log structure. Later the present school-house was built, by parties, who made a kind of stock company of it, taking shares of stock. The upper portion is used for religious and literary purposes. The church will be referred to later on in this chapter.

Heathville is another of the same sort. A post-office was established, and R. Heath, an old pioneer now living in Russelville, was the first post-master. The present one is Mr. Sullivan. A store, a shop or two, and a few houses are all there is of this lively town.

Crawfordsville is situated on the line between Montgomery and Honey Creek Townships. The first record we have of the place, was when Edward Allison built a water-mill here about 1830. Allison sold out to a man named Kiger, who in turn sold to H. Martin, a son of John Martin, who came to the county in 1810–12. He built an ox-mill afterward, and later, a steam-mill, which is still standing, and is owned by Dennis York and J. T. Wood. H. Martin kept a blacksmith shop about 1855. Elijah Nuttalls established a general store, and afterward several others had stores at different periods. During all this time it was known as Martin's mill, but when a post-office was established it was then called Crawfordsville. Samson Taylor was the first postmaster. The post-office was removed to Flat Rock when that town was laid out after the building of the railroad. A woolen-mill was connected with the steam-mill about 1870, and operated until 1879, when it closed business.

Churches.—Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church is among the oldest churches in the county, dating its original organization back at least to 1825. The Methodists being missionary in their style, this church grew out of work done years previous to organization. Among the original members were James and Nancy McCord, Edward N. and Mary Cullom, Nancy Funk, Smith Shaw and wife, John and Mary Fox, S. B. Carter and

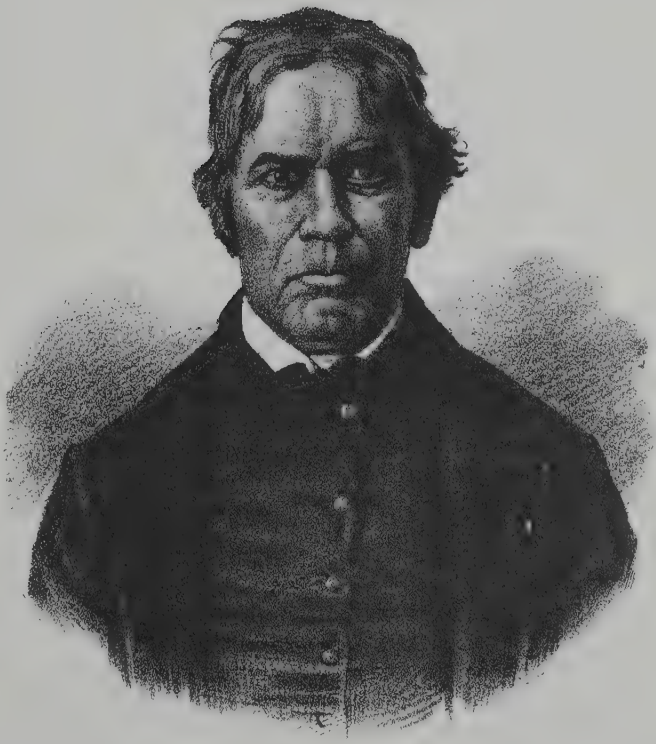
Margaret Carter, Daniel and Christina Funk, William Garrard and wife, and Jacob Garrard and wife. It was organized by Rev. John Stewart, one of the earliest preachers of the Methodists in the Wabash valley. The first church edifice was built in 1845, and was a frame, 26x40 feet, costing about $800. In 1878 a larger and more commodious house was commenced, and finished the next year. It is 30x50 feet, with many of the modern improvements—two class-rooms, gallery, belfry, stained glass windows, and will seat comfortably some 250 persons. It has at present about 100 members. Many of the churches surrounding country grew out of this venerable church, among which was that at Palestine.

The following is furnished us of the different pastors of this church: Rupert Delapp, a good preacher, but rather too plain spoken to be popular; Wm. McReynolds, a good man and polished gentleman, and much liked by all; John, his brother, and very similar; Samuel Hulls, a good man but common preacher, one of those who wept when he preached, very excitable but popular and influential, held many responsible positions in the church, and is still living; John Miller and Finley Thompson officiated together, and were both good men; John McCain, a devoted and influential preacher, Israel Risley rather dry, but a man of good sense; Charles Bonner, a warm-hearted young man, and a preacher of medium talents; James M. Massey, one of the best preachers the church ever had, and faithful to the end; a son, T. J. Massey, is now in charge of the Robinson circuit; Ira McGinnis, a good preacher; Wm. S. Crissy, promising young preacher; John Chamberlin, an elegant gentleman, and a mediocre preacher; Asa McMurtry and Wm. Wilson together; Wm. Ripley; Isaac Barr; Jas. Woodward; Americus Don Carlos; W. C. Blondill; Michael S. Taylor; John Shepherd; Jacob Reed; J. F. Jaques; Joseph Hopkins; W. H. H. Moore; Z. Percy; John Hill; John Glaze; Levi English; John Johnson; James Holey; Jacob Reed and V. Lingenfelter; D. Williamson; Charles McCord; Wm. Nall; John Leeper and W. J. Grant; S. P. Groves; James Thrapp; Lewis Harper; D. Williamson; Wm. Cain; O. H. Clark; O. H. Bruner; Wm. Hennessey; Joseph Rutherford; W. W. McMorrow; Wm. Bruner; J. J. Boyer; Jason Carson; John Weeden and D. B. Stewart; John Weeden and Joseph Van Cleve; J. D. Reeder, the present pastor. Under his pastorate forty-four members have been added, "a record that has not been beaten," since the organization of the church.

A Sunday-school in connection with the church, has been in operation since 1873. The regular attendance is about seventy-five children, and Wm. Fox is the superintendent.

Canaan Baptist Church is another of the old church organizations of this section of the country. It was established by Elder Daniel Parker, a Hardshell Baptist preacher, near Fort Allison, away back about 1820, under the name of "Little Village Baptist Church." A few years later it was moved to this township, and is now of the Missionary Baptist faith. They have some eighteen members, and hold their meetings in the Canaan school-house, in which they own an interest.

Liberty Baptist Church was organized July 15, 1843. The old Lamotte Baptist Church, great in numbers and in boundaries, contributed toward its formation. The members in the southeast part of the congregation, thought it best to form a church nearer their homes. Among those who entertained this belief were D. Y. Allison, Sarah Allison, Benjamin Long, Jane Long, Isaac Martin, Mary Martin, Thos. F. Highsmith, Elizabeth Highsmith, Wm. V. Highsmith, Sina Allen, Rebecca Rush and Amos Rich. Elders



Bryant Cox.

Stephen Kennedy and Wm. S. Bishop officiated at the organization. Since then the pastors have been: Elders Hezekiah Shelton and A. J. Fuson, by direction of the New York Home Mission Board; Solomon D. Monroe, D. Y. Allison, J. T. Warren, T. J. Neal, and J. L. Cox, the present pastor. The first church was built of logs eighteen by twenty feet, and a few years afterward another room of the same size was added, at a total cost, perhaps, of $200. The second church was built in 1874, and cost about $1,200. It has sixty-three members, and a Sunday-school, which was organized in 1865, by Jacob Clements and Rachel E. Dickinson. Clements was superintendent.

This church had but little ministerial aid in the early days of its existence; ministers being scarce and hard to procure in a new country such as this was then. But its members persevered, and it increased in power and usefulness. Two churches were afterward organized chiefly from its membership: one north of where it is located, and the other southwest, and just north of Lawrenceville.

The United Presbyterian Church of Morea, as also the Associated Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church of Duncanville, had their origin with a few families, mostly from East Tennessee, who settled in the Maxwell neighborhood. At their request they were organized into a "vacancy" of the Associated Presbyterian Church (commonly called seceders), under the care of the Presbytery of Northern Indiana; Rev. James Dickson, of the Presbytery, officiated at the organization. Not long after, A. R. Rankin, a licentiate, was called to be their pastor, and accepting the call, was installed in the fall of 1852. A church was built a few years later, which served as a house of worship for nearly a quarter of a century. Rev. Rankin remained with them some five or six years, and the congregation increased rapidly. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. McNay as stated supply, and about 1858, while he was yet with them, the churches were united under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. Rev. McNay and a portion of his flock declined going into this union, and Rev. R. Gilmore, assistant editor of the Presbyterian *Witness*, of Cincinnati, re-organized the church and reported it as a "vacancy," under the care of the Presbytery of southern Indiana. Rev. Alexander MacHatton was pastor in 1861, at which time the membership was thirty-eight. The congregation used the Beckwith Prairie church until they could build one of their own, which they did some years later; a good substantial building, and free of debt. This was the first building erected in Morea, and is still occupied by the congregation, though there is not one of the original thirty-eight now in connection with it. Soon after building the house the membership increased to 120. A few families then in the northwest part of the congregation obtained leave and formed a new church, and erected a building at Duncanville, where they have prospered, and for some years have had a settled pastor in Rev. Hugh MacHatton. In April 1877, after about sixteen years' service Rev. Alexander MacHatton resigned his charge, and is now living on a farm near Morea. The next pastor was Rev. O. G. Brockett, in 1879, who remained until 1882, since which time the church has had no pastor. It has now about fifty-five members and is in a flourishing condition.

A Sunday-school is maintained, and was organized in 1862, and since then it has continued uninterruptedly. The attendance is about ninety children.

The Green Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1850–55. Although the Methodists had held meetings in the neighborhood ever since 1830 in log school-houses, and in the cabins of the early settlers, it was

not until this time that an organization was effected. One Dr. J. R. Winn, who came here about 1837, made a will, in 1855, in which he donated land on which to build a church, and also gave $100 for the same purpose, on condition that the people would build it within a given time. A frame church was erected, and the original members were twelve in number; at present there are but sixteen members. The first minister was Rev. Bruner. The church is in the same circuit of Wesley chapel, and since its organization has been administered to by the same preachers, except in 1878 and 1879, when they had their own minister, Rev. Mr. Hennessey. The present pastor is Rev. J. D. Reeder. The church was dedicated by Rev. C. J. Houts, presiding elder. A Sabbath-school, established in 1874, is maintained under the charge of the church, of which J. Landreth is superintendent.

Another denomination, the Christians, have an organization here and hold their meetings in this church. It was organized by Rev. J. R. Wright, who is the present pastor. But other ministers have been with them at different times.

CHAPTER XVII.*

MARTIN AND SOUTHWEST TOWNSHIPS—POSITION AND BOUNDARIES—FORMATION OF SOUTHWEST—WATER COURSES—SOIL—PRODUCTIONS—TIMBER—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—EARLY INCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIES—LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS—EARLY ROADS—CHURCH AND SCHOOL HISTORY—VILLAGES, ETC., ETC.

"Time though old is swift in flight."

THE unheeded lapse of time is the historian's greatest enemy. The events of one day are so closely crowded by those of the next, and so much occupied are we with the affairs of the present, that almost unawares we fulfill the scriptural injunction: "Take no thought for the morrow." History is commonly defined to be a record of past events, but shall we wait till the events must be recalled by defective memories before we record them? Then we get no perfect history, for no memory is infallible, and often he who thinks himself most sure is least to be relied upon. In recording the annals of even so small a place as a single township, absolute justice can not be given, as many events of importance, together with the actors who participated therein have been forgotten through the lapse of time. The division of Crawford County, which forms the subject of this chapter, originally embraced the present townships of Martin and Southwest, and included in all fifty-six square miles of territory, with the following boundaries: Oblong Township on the north, Robinson on the east, Lawrence and Richland counties on the south, and Jasper County on the west.

A few years after township organization (1869), that portion lying south of the Embarras was formed into a distinct division with the river for its northern boundary, and named Southwest Township. The formation of Southwest was brought about by petition signed by the citizens of that part of the country, and chief among the several reasons urged in favor of the division was the difficulty experienced in reaching the voting place on account of high water during certain seasons of the year. The history of the two townships, however, is identical, and in the pages which follow we speak of them both as one division. The township is well watered and drained by the Embarras river, Big Creek, Dogwood Branch, Honey Creek and their affluents which traverse the country in various directions. Embarras river, the principal stream of importance, flows between the two townships, crossing the western boundary in section 4, and passing a northeasterly direction about four miles, and unites with Big Creek in section 8. From this point the channel deflects to the southwest, leaving the township from section 24 about one mile north of the southern boundary. The stream flows through a well wooded but somewhat flat country, and affords the principal drainage for the western and southern portions of the county. Big Creek, the second stream in size, flows a southerly direction, through the central part of the township, and passes in its course through sections 21, 22, 29 and 32 of town 6, and section 5 of town 5. Dogwood Branch is the largest tributary, which it receives in section 29, in the northern part of the township. Honey Creek flows through

* By G. N. Berry.

a somewhat broken portion of country, lying in the eastern part of the township, and empties into the Embarras in section 13. The general surface of the township is what might be termed level with undulations of an irregular character in the southeastern part and along the streams enumerated. About three fourths of the area is woodland, the forest growth consisting principally of the different varieties of oak, hickory, ash, maple, with walnut, elm and sycamore skirting the creeks. When first settled the woods were almost entirely devoid of undergrowth, owing to the prevalence of forest and prairie fires, which swept over the country in fall of each year. With the improvement of the land these fires ceased, and in woods which have not been disturbed a rank growth of "underbush" has sprung up, principally spice, pawpaw, grapevine, dogwood and many other varieties. The northeast corner of the township is occupied by an arm of the Grand Prairie, which embraces an area equivalent to about eight sections. The prairie presents a very level surface and affords many inducements to the stock-raiser, as the greater portion of it is much better adapted to pasturage than to general farming. The south end of Oblong Prairie extends into the northwest part of the township, while a strip of prairie land about five miles long and one mile wide extends along the southern boundary. The soil of the land lying remote from the water courses is a gray clay-loam mixed with gravel, while the low ground adjacent to the creeks possesses a deep black, mucky soil, rich in decayed vegetable matter and very fertile. Corn and wheat are the staple productions of the wooded portions of the country, while corn and grass are the leading crops raised on the prairies. Taken as a whole the township is not so well adapted to agriculture as the northern and eastern divisions of the county, but as a fruit growing country it stands second to no other township.

The early settlement of Martin Township, like all portions of the county, is somewhat obscured, and we are left in a great measure to conjecture. It is thought, however, that one Daniel Martin was the first to make improvements, and it is certain that he made the first entry of land as early as the year 1830. He was a native of the State of Georgia, and left his childhood home some years prior to the dawn of the present century, and settled in Kentucky. He married in the latter State and emigrated to Illinois about the year 1810, settling, with a number of others who accompanied him near the present site of Palestine. His journey to the new country was replete with many incidents, some of them of a decidedly unpleasant nature, for at that time the country was full of Indians, many of whom were inclined to be troublesome. Martin packed his few household goods on one horse and his family on another and thus the trip through the wilderness was made in safety, though they were surrounded at different times by hostile redskins, and it was only through Martin's firmness that the lives of the little company were spared to reach their destination. Upon his arrival at Palestine, Martin found himself in possession of sufficient means to purchase thirty acres of land on which a previous settler had made a few rude improvements. During the Indian troubles he figured as a brave fighter and participated in many bloody hand-to-hand combats with the savages, whom he hated with all the intensity of his strong rugged nature. Being a great hunter, he passed much of his time in the woods, and in one of his hunting tours he chanced to pass through the central part of this township, and being pleased with the appearance of the country he decided to make a location here and secure a home. He was induced to take

this step from two considerations: one for the purpose of securing more land than he at that time possessed, and the other being his desire to rid himself of society, for the usages and conventionalities of which he had the most profound contempt. He sold his little farm to Joshua Crews in the year 1830, and from the proceeds was enabled to enter eighty acres of government land, which he did soon after, selecting for his home the east half of the southeast quarter of section 34, in town 6 north, range 13 west. He immediately began improving his land by erecting thereon a good log cabin twenty by eighteen feet, to which he moved his large family as soon as the building was raised and roofed. Martin did but little work on the farm, leaving that labor to be performed by his daughters, of whom there were several buxom lasses who inherited their father's powerful physical strength in a marked degree. They opened the farm, did almost all the plowing, chopped wood and looked after the interests of the place in general, while the father's rifle kept the family well supplied with fresh meat. Upon one occasion while out hunting, he had a narrow escape from being shot, under the following circumstances: He and a companion, who was getting old and had defective eyesight, started out one morning in quest of deer, Martin riding his favorite steed, "Old Ball." A fine buck was soon started to which the hunters gave chase. Martin, who was an expert shot, directed his comrade to circle round a certain piece of woods for the purpose of dislodging the deer, while he would remain stationary and drop it as it went by. The hunter followed the directions as well as he could, but being misled by his nearsightedness, soon got back near the spot where Martin was stationed. Seeing, as he supposed, the deer among the branches, and thinking to surprise Martin, he "drew bead" and fired. The surprise was complete both to Martin and himself, for no sooner was the gun discharged than Martin's voice broke the stillness in the following terse exclamation: "There, by the gods, poor Ball's gone." The horse had been shot dead. Martin lived on his place about thirty-three years, and died in 1863 at the age of seventy-six years. Two daughters, Mrs. Shipman and Mrs. Thomas, are living in the township at the present time. The old homestead is owned and occupied by Esau Hardin. The next actual settler of whom we have any knowledge was Abel Pryor, who located near the village of Hardinsville in the year 1831. He was born in Kentucky and moved from that State to Illinois in an early day and settled near the Palestine fort. Here he became acquainted with a daughter of John Martin, between whom and himself a mutual attachment sprang up which soon terminated in matrimony. After his marriage Pryor moved to Coles County, where he lived about three years, when, becoming dissatisfied with the country, he came to this township and entered land in section 26, at the date mentioned. He possessed many of the characteristics of the successful business man, to which were added an almost inordinate love of out-door sports, especially hunting, which continued to be his favorite amusement as long as he lived. He became the possessor of several tracts of valuable land, and raised a large family, consisting of sixteen children, a number of whom still reside in the township. Pryor died in the year 1875. A man by name of Huffman settled in the eastern part of the township about the same time that Pryor came to the country, but of him nothing is known save that he made a few improvements on land which was entered by Absalom Higgins two years later. William Wilkinson settled near what is known as the Dark Bend on the Embarras River, in 1831, where he cleared a small farm. A short time

after his arrival he married a daughter of Daniel Martin, which is sa d to have been the first wedding that occurred in the township. He afterward entered land on the lower end of Oblong Prairie, where he resided until his death, which occurred about the year 1863.

Among other pioneers who secured homes in the township in 1831 was William Shipman, who located near the site of Hardinsville village. Shipman was a native of Indiana and a man of considerable prominence in the community, having been noted for his industry and business tact. He entered land in section 34 a few years later and was one of the principal movers in the laying out of Hardinsville. His marriage with Virginia, daughter of Daniel Martin, about three years after his arrival, was the second event of the kind that transpired in the township. In the year 1832 the following persons and their families were added to the township's population: Hezekiah Martin, Zachariah Thomas and Absalom Higgins. The first-named was a nephew of Daniel Martin. He was a native of Kentucky and came with his uncle to Illinois, and lived until the year 1832 on a small farm near Palestine. The farm which he improved in this township lies in section 34, near Hardinsville. He lived here about five years, when he traded his place to Ephraim Kiger for a mill on Brushy Run in Honey Creek Township, to which he moved in the year 1838. Higgins, to whom reference has already been made, settled in the eastern part of the township on land which had been improved by Huffman, whom he bought out. He immigrated to this State from Kentucky, and was, like many of the early settlers of the county, a pioneer hunter of the most pronounced type. He kept a large number of dogs, with which he hunted wolves, and was instrumental, in a great measure, in ridding the county of these pests. On one occasion, while out hunting, his dogs brought a large panther to bay, but were afraid to attack it. Higgins encouraged the dogs for the purpose, he said, of "seeing some fun," but was very soon sorry for what he did, when he saw two of his favorites bite the dust. At this juncture he thought it was time for him to act, so he took deliberate aim at the beast and fired. Instead of the shot taking effect on the panther, it killed one of his dogs, as they were running around and barking at a fearful rate. another and another shot were fired, which only wounded the wild animal, and a fourth discharge laid out another of the dogs. Finally, after discharging seventeen shots and killing three dogs, he succeeded in bringing the ferocious animal to the ground. Higgins was a resident of the township until the year 1863, at which time he sold his possessions to Garrett Wilson and moved to Terre Haute, Indiana. Thomas was a Kentuckian, and made his first improvements in section 34. But little can be said of him—at least in his favor, as he was not what one would call a valuable acquisition to a community. Among the more prominent settlers of the township is remembered Thomas R. Boyd, who moved here from Palestine about the year 1836 and located a short distance from Hardinsville. He was one of the early pioneers of the county, having moved from Kentucky to Palestine when the latter place was a mere hamlet of two or three houses. He was a prominent farmer, and one of the first stock-dealers in the township, at which business he accumulated considerable wealth. His death occurred in the year 1877. His widow and two daughters are residing in Martin at the present time. Samuel R. Boyd, a brother of the preceding, came out on a visit from his native State about the year 1837, and being pleased with the country, he determined to locate here and make it his home, which decision was strengthened by the earnest solicitation of his brother's family. He married, soon after his arrival, a young lady by name

of Haskins, and immediately went to work and soon had a fine farm under successful cultivation. He sold his farm to a man by name of Baker, in the year 1850, and moved to Fort Jackson in the adjoining township of Honey Creek. Other settlers came in from time to time, among whom were John Garrard, Alfred Griswold, Benjamin Boyd, John Thomas and Robert Boyd. Garrard improved a farm in section 23, on land which he obtained from the government in the year 1838. He was, like the majority of pioneers in this section of the county, a native of Kentucky, and raised the largest family in the township. He was the father of seventeen children, the majority of whom grew up to manhood and womanhood. Griswold entered a large tract of land in section 15, but did not improve it. Thomas was a son-in-law of Daniel Martin, and a man of but little consequence in the community. His distinguishing characteristic was a dislike for anything known as work, and his laziness became proverbial throughout his entire neighborhood. Benjamin and Thomas Boyd were brothers of the Boyds already alluded to, and like them were men of enterprise and character. Benjamin and Ezekiel Bogart, two brothers, came to the township in an early day and located at the Dark Bend near the central part of the township. They made but few improvements; and if all reports concerning them are true, many acts of lawlessness were traced to their doors. A short time after their arrival William Wilkinson, Jackson Inlow, David Inlow, Jerry Wilkinson, Ephraim Wilkinson, and Thomas Inlow, made their appearance and settled in the same locality. They were all men of doubtful character, and their neighborhood became widely noted as a place of bad repute. 'Tis said, upon good authority, that the Bend was noted for years as the rendezvous of a gang of horse-thieves and outlaws who chose it as a secure refuge from the minions of the law. Many crimes of a much darker shade than stealing are said to have been committed among the somber recesses of the thick woods, and persons having occasion to pass through that locality always went well armed. The following fatal termination of a deadly feud which existed between two brothers, Jack and Thomas Inlow, is related: It appears that both brothers became enamored of the same woman, a widow of unsavory reputation by name of May. A bitter jealousy soon sprang up, which was augmented by the woman, who encouraged the visits of both, and so bitter did this feeling become that threats of violence were openly made by the two desperate men. They both happened to meet at the "siren's" house one day and a terrible quarrel ensued, during which weapons were drawn and freely used. In the fight which followed, Thomas was fatally shot, and died soon afterward. David was arrested and lodged in the Palestine jail. He was tried for murder, but was cleared on the ground of self-defense. The woman married again soon afterward, but was never heard to express a regret for the sad occurrence of which she was the cause.

The following persons additional to the settlers already enumerated, made entries of land in the township prior to the year 1840: Bethel Martin, in section 22; William B. Martin, section 22; Robert Goss, in section 25; Benjamin Myers, in section 30; and Foster Donald, in section 22. The last named is the oldest settler in the township at the present time, having been identified with the country's growth and development since the year 1839. (See biography.) Mrs. Donald relates that during the first summer of their residence in the township, her husband was absent the greater part of the time making brick at Palestine. In his absence she was left alone, and in addition to her domestic duties, she was compelled to look after the

interests of the place, and many lonely nights were passed in the little cabin while the wolves chased around the house and scratched upon the door trying to get in. Probably in no other part of the county were the wolves as troublesome as in this township, and for a number of years the settlers found it very difficult to raise any stock on account of them. Their attacks were not always confined to cattle and sheep, as the following will go to prove: A Mr. Waldrop shot a deer upon one occasion, and dressed it in the woods; while in the act of hanging the meat on a limb, he was set upon by a pack of wolves and compelled to flee for his life. After devouring the part of the deer left on the ground the wolves followed up the trail of Waldrop, and soon overtook him. He shot two of his pursuers, but soon found himself in a death struggle with his fierce assailants. His clothing was almost stripped from his body and a number of ugly wounds inflicted, when he gained a tree near by, which he ascended. He passed the long, cold night in his lofty perch listening to the wild howls of his gaunt enemies, and was not relieved until the following morning. Many devices were resorted to by the settlers to rid the county of the wolves, the most popular of which was the Sunday hunts, when all the citizens for miles around would start at a given signal, and close in on a circle. This would bring the wolves close together when they could be easily shot. Another serious hindrance to the pioneer farmer was the numerous flocks of crows which infested the country. These birds destroyed almost entire fields of corn, and premiums were offered for their destruction. Grain-fields had to be carefully watched, and when the field was very large, dogs were tied in different places to scare the birds away, while the man with his gun watched the other parts.

The settlers obtained their flour and meal from the early mills at Palestine and Lawrenceville, and in later years the little mill belonging to Joseph Wood in Oblong Township was patronized. The first mill in Martin was built by a Mr. York as early as the year 1840 and stood on the Embarras in the southwest part of the township. It was a water-mill with two run of buhrs, and for several years did a very good business. A saw was afterward attached, which proved a very paying venture. York operated the mill a short time when he sold to Alexander Stewart who run it very successfully for about twenty years. A man by name of Williams then purchased it, and in turn sold to John Baker, who operated it but few years. It ceased operations a number of years ago, when the dam washed out. The old building is still standing a monument of days gone by. A steam flouring mill was erected at the little village of Freeport about the year 1848, but by whom was not learned. It was a good mill with two run of buhrs, and for a number of years was extensively patronized. The last owners were McNeiss and Sons. An early industry of the township was the Ruby distillery, which stood about two and a half miles east of the village of Hardinsville. It was erected in the year 1858 and ceased operations about the year 1862, the proprietor being unable to pay the large revenue demanded by the government. It had a capacity of about one hundred gallons of whisky per day, and during the years it was run before the war, did a very good business. But little can be said of the early churches of Martin, as the first settlers were not all religiously inclined. Sunday was their gala day, and was generally spent in hunting, horse racing, or in athletic sports, such as jumping, wrestling, etc., favorite amusements during pioneer times.

The first religious exercises were conducted by Elder Stephen Canady, a Baptist minister, at Daniel Martin's barn. This meeting had

been announced several days previous, and when the hour for services arrived, the barn was partially filled with women and children. The men accompanied their families, but did not go into the sanctuary; at the close of the service, each sturdy pioneer shouldered his gun which he always carried with him, and spent the remainder of the day in the woods, much to the minister's disgust. Jesse York, a Methodist preacher, living in Oblong Township, organized a small class at the residence of Jacob Garrard about the year 1846. The original members of this class as far as known were Jacob Garrard and wife, Polly Garrard, Margaret Higgins, Caroline Donald, Lillis Peacock and wife, Samuel R. Boyd and wife, and John Haskins and wife. York preached several years and was a man of great zeal and piety. Dr. Hally, of Hebron, was an early preacher and did much towards building up the congregation. Garrard's residence was used as a meeting place until a school-house was erected in the neighborhood. Services were held in the school-house at stated intervals until the year 1881, when in conjunction with the United Brethren, the church erected a very commodious temple of worship about two miles north of Hardinsville on ground donated by Foster Donald. The building is a frame structure with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty, and cost the sum of $300.

The Hardinsville Christian church was organized about the year 1850 with a substantial membership. Services were conducted at the Hardinsville school-house until the year 1858, when their present house of worship was erected. It was built principally by donation of work by the citizens of the vicinity and represents a capital of about $600. It is a frame house 30x40 feet and will comfortably seat two hundred persons. Among the pastors, and stated supplies of the church were Elder Morgan, Allan G. McNees, to whose efforts the society is indebted for much of its success. F. M. Shirk, —— Beard, ——Lockhart, P. C. Cauble, John Crawford and Salathiel Lamb, the last named being pastor in charge at the present time. The present membership is about forty. A Methodist class was organized at Hardinsville a number of years ago, with a membership of about thirty; meetings were held in the school-house for some years, and efforts were made at one time to erect a house of worship. The house was never built, however, and the class was finally disbanded. A second class was organized at the same place in the year 1882 by Rev. Dee. About twenty members belonged to this class and worship was regularly held at the school-house for one year. The old school-house was sold in the fall of 1881, and a new one erected, in which religious services were not allowed to be held. Since then there have been no regular meetings of the society. At the present time efforts are being made to build a meeting house. The United Brethren have a good society which meets for worship in the new church north of Hardinsville, to which we have already alluded. The society is in a flourishing condition and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of the country.

The Missionary Baptists have a society in the eastern part of the township, which is large and well attended. They have no house of worship but use a school-house for church purposes.

The first school in the township was taught about the year 1842, in a little hewed log house which stood a short distance south of Hardinsville. The name of the first teacher and particulars concerning his school could not be learned. The house was moved to the village a short time afterward and was used for school and church purposes a great many years. The second school-house

was built about four years later and stood on the Bethel Martin farm north of Hardinsville. It was a hewed log structure also, and was first used by William Cunningham in the winter of 1846 and 1847. Cunningham's school was attended by about twenty pupils, and he is remembered as a very competent instructor. Samuel Blakely and Miss Dee were early teachers at this place also. A third house was erected about two miles west of Hardinsville in the year 1850. It was built of plank, and was in constant use until 1882, when it was torn down and replaced by a more commodious frame structure. Another early school-house stood east of the village on land which belonged to a Mr. Dewcomer. It was built about the year 1856 and was in use until 1880. At the present time there are ten good frame houses in the township, all of which are well furnished with all the modern educational appliances. The schools are well supported and last from four to seven months in the year.

The village of Hardinsville is situated in the southwestern part of the township in section 34, and dates history from September, 1847. It was laid out by Daniel Martin, purely as a speculation venture, but the growth of the town never came up to his expectations. While the village plat was being surveyed Martin was interrogated by a by-stander as to what his intentions were in locating a town in such an out-of-the way place. The old man replied in his characteristic humor, "Why, by the gods, twenty years from this time will see a second St. Louis right on this spot or I am no true prophet." William Shipman erected a store building and engaged in the mercantile business about the time the village was laid out. He sold both house and goods to Charles Inman two years later who increased the stock and did a very good business for about three years when he closed out and moved from the place.

Among the first business men of the village was one Daniel Miller, a rough character, who kept a small grocery and whisky shop which was the resort of all the desperadoes of the country. This place became such an eyesore to the community that efforts were made to induce Miller to quit the whisky business and turn his attention to other pursuits. To all these efforts, however, he turned a deaf ear, and instead of the "dive" becoming more civil it became worse and worse. At last the patience of the better class of citizens became exhausted, and as a *dernier resort* a keg of powder was placed under the building, after the carousers had left, the charge was exploded, and the last seen of the saloon it was flying skyward in minute fragments. This had the desired effect, and no saloon was started in the town again for many years. A man by name of Rhodes was an early merchant and sold goods in a little building which stood on the corner where Hicks' store now stands. John Higgins was an early merchant also; he occupied the building in which Inman's store was kept and continued in the business about two years. The Preston brothers came in about the year 1855, and erected a large business house on the corner of Market and Main streets, which they stocked with goods to the amount of $10,000. At one time they did as much, if not more business than any other firm in the county, and accumulated considerable wealth during their stay in the village. "Jack" Hasket succeeded them in the year 1861, and continued the business until 1870, when he sold out to Miller & Parker. The firm was afterward changed to Parker & Kidwell and the store moved to the village of Oblong. At the present time there is but one store in the place. It is kept by G. B. Hicks in a large frame building which was erected by William F. Bottoms in the year 1872.

The Hardinsville Lodge No. 756 A. F. & A. M. was organized October, 1878, with the following charter members: William Dyar, Green B. Hicks, Robert E. Haskins, John Mulvean, John M. Donnell, John E. Cullom, Fay K. Wallar, James Shipman, Mills Hughes, Joseph C. Hughes and Thomas H. Haskins. The first officers were William Dyar, W. M; G. B. Hicks, S. W.; and Robert E. Haskins, J. W. The officers in charge at the present time are, John Mulvean, W. M.; John M. Donnell, S. W.; James Shipman, J. W.; G. B. Hicks, S. D.; Mills Hughes, Treas.; C. J. Price, Sect.; C. P. Carlton, J. D. Present membership about twelve. Meetings are held in hall over G. B. Hicks' store.

In the year 1855 a small village was laid out in the western part of the township by Andrew Nichols, and named Freeport. For several years it was considered a very good trading point and supported two good stores, one mill and a blacksmith shop. These in time disappeared, and a general decay fastened itself upon the once promising town. At the present time nothing remains of the village save a few dismantled and dilapidated dwellings.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—ADVENT OF THE PALE-FACES, AND THEIR EARLY STRUGGLES—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—AN INCIDENT—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES—VILLAGES—PARTING WORDS, ETC., ETC.

"The rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared."—*Sprague.*

HONEY CREEK Township, though an early-settled portion of the county, has advanced very little in some directions and its citizens of to-day stand where their fathers stood fifty years or more ago, clinging with a wonderful tenacity to the relics of a by-gone period. Here we still find the primitive log cabin, together with many of those pioneer customs and habits, which the few old grandfathers and grandmothers yet living delight to dwell upon.

Much of the land in Honey Creek Township is of a rather inferior quality, as compared to other of the county. It is mostly timbered land and a good deal of it seems to be a kind of oak flat with a light, thin soil. There is, however, some very good land in the township, but that of a poorer quality largely predominates. The original timber growth consisted of several kinds of oak, hickory, elm, gum, maple, walnut, etc., with a few other trees and shrubs indigenous to this section. The Embarras River just barely touches the southwest corner of the township, Honey Creek flows through the northwest corner, and Brush and Sugar Creeks through the southeast portion. These, with a few other smaller and nameless streams, constitute its system of natural drainage. Honey Creek is bounded on the north by Robinson Township, on the east by Montgomery Township, on the south by Lawrence County, and on the west by Martin and Southwest Townships. The Wabash railroad passes along the township line, and has improved the country to some extent. Several villages have sprung up since the construction of the road, which have added their mite to the growth and prosperity of the surrounding country, but there still remains vast room for improvement and enterprise.

Before the war-whoop of the savage had died away, the pale-faced pioneers were coming into this portion of the county. The first white men who located here were John and Samuel Parker, in 1816. They were genuine pioneers, and of that character of men who were fully able to cope with privation, and with danger in any form. John and George Parker, now living in this township, are descendants of these hardy old frontiersman. John and George Parker came to the township in 1820, from Kentucky, and settled on the "range road," near the present village of Flat Rock. They are of the true pioneer stock, like their progenitors, and are scarcely alive to and up with the age of improvement in which they live.

About the time John and George Parker came the settlement was further augmented by the arrival of the following families: The Seaney family, Seth and Levi Lee, Jesse and James Higgins, John Hart and Wm. Carter.

* By W. H. Perrin.

These settlements were made about the time the land-office was established at Palestine. After this there was quite a cessation in the arrival of emigrants, and several years elapsed before we hear of any more newcomers to this immediate vicinity.

Aaron Jones settled here about 1832. He was originally from Virginia, but settled in Butler County, Ohio, and a few years later came to this county. He died in 1861, and his wife soon after followed him to the land of rest. Mr. Jones made his trip from Butler County, Ohio, with wagons and teams. The country was then very wild, and much of the distance was along Indian trails, and paths beaten down by hunters and emigrants, who had preceded him. Indianapolis was a straggling village of a few rude cabins, and the country for miles and miles was without a single habitation. Robinson had not yet arisen from the hazel thickets and prairie grass, and the phase of the country generally was not inviting by any manner of means.

The first land entered west of the range road—a road running from Mt. Carmel to Chicago, was entered by Asa Jones, a brother of Mr. J. M. Jones. About the time he made his entry, one Jacob Blaythe wanted to enter a piece of land, and being unable to distinguish the corner, cut the number of the land from a tree, and carried the block to the land-office at Palestine. Richard Highsmith now living in Honey Creek assisted to build the fort at Russelville, and was one of the first who slept in it after its completion.

Another early settler was Leonard Simons. He came from Tennessee, and located first at Palestine, in the days when the people found it conducive to longevity to live in forts. Afterward he settled in this township. He died in the county about 1875, at an advanced age. Samuel Bussard came originally from Maryland, but stopped for a time in Ohio, and came from the Buckeye State to this county, and settled where his son now lives. He raised a large family of children, and died some twenty-five years ago. Peter Kendall, from Kentucky, settled where John Parker now lives. He moved away some years ago. Robert Terrill, also from Kentucky, settled in 1842, and lives now in Flat Rock. There were many other pioneers who deserve a place in these pages, perhaps, but we failed to obtain their names.

Wolves, panthers, wild-cats, deer, etc., etc., were here in the most plentiful profusion when the first settlements were made. The rifle of the pioneer supplied his larder with meat, but bread was not so easily obtained. Wolves and other ravenuous beasts rendered the rearing of hogs and sheep a very uncertain business for a number of years—in fact, until the country was somewhat rid of the troublesome animals. Milling is usually a serious task to the early settler in a wild country, and in the settlement of Honey Creek, the people went to Palestine and other places until they had mills built in their own neighborhood. The first roads were merely trails through the forest. These were cut out and improved as population increased and demanded more and better highways.

Silas Tyler, of this township, is the oldest freemason in the county, or perhaps in the State. He was initiated in the ancient and honorable fraternity in 1818, in the State of New York, being at the time 22 years of age. He afterward served as master of the lodge in which he took his degrees. Mr. Tyler, though not as early a settler of the township as some others, is certainly as *early* a mason. He was in his masonic prime at the time of the Morgan excitement, and remembers something of that stormy period to the fraternity.

Of the first school-house in Honey Creek township, and the first teacher, but little was

learned. The first schools here, as in other parts of the county, were taught in any cabin which might happen to be vacant. The first school-houses were built of logs, after the regular pioneer pattern, and the first teachers were as primitive as the buildings in which they wielded their brief authority. The township is now very well supplied with temples of learning, in which good schools are taught for the usual term each year.

Religious meetings were held in the pioneer settlements of this section, almost as early as the settlements were made. The first meetings of which we have any reliable account were held in the old Lamotte school-house, and the first sermon in the township is supposed to have been preached by Elder Daniel Parker, of whom reference has been made in preceding chapters, and who was of the "Hardshell" Baptist persuasion. He was one of the early ministers, not only of this but of the surrounding counties, and was considered a powerful preacher in his day. It is told of him, that he would never accept pecuniary compensation for his ministerial labors, but deemed it his duty to preach salvation to a "lost and ruined world," without money and without price. In this he differed from his clerical brethren of the present day. Mr. Seaney relates the following incident of one of Elder Parker's meetings: Mr. Seaney started out one Sunday morning to look for some calves that had strayed away from him, when upon nearing a church or school-house, he encountered a group of young men, barefooted, dressed in leather breeches and tow-linen shirts. They were patiently awaiting the arrival of the minister, and whiling away the time in "casting sheep's eyes" at a bevy of young ladies who had just arrived upon the scene, gorgeous in "sun-bonnets and barefooted." This seems on a par with the costume of the Georgia major, which, we are told, consisted of a paper collar and a pair of spurs, but whether this was the extent of the young ladies' wardrobe or not we can not say, but no other articles of wearing apparel were mentioned. The preacher finally made his appearance, clad, not like John the Forerunner, with "a leathern girdle about his loins," but in a full suit of leather. He walked straight into the house, and as he did so he hauled off his old leather coat and threw it upon the floor. Then after singing a *hime* and making a prayer, he straightened himself, and for two mortal hours he poured hot shot into "the world, the flesh and the devil." John Parker, a brother of Daniel Parker, was a preacher of the same denomination, and used to hold forth among the early settlers in their cabins, and at a later date in the school-houses. Thomas Kennedy, well known as one of the early county officers, was also a pioneer Baptist preacher.

Bethel Presbyterian Church was organized in 1853, by Rev. Joseph Butler. Among the early members were A. D. Delzell, Mrs. M. E. Delzell, Wm. Delzell, Mrs. M. J. Delzell, L. B. Delzell, John Duncan and Mrs. S. M. Duncan. Rev. Butler visited them a few times and then left the society to die, which it lost but little time in doing. Some of the members united with the church at Palestine and some aided in founding the church at Beckwith prairie a few years later.

Beckwith Prairie Presbyterian Church was organized by Revs. E. Howell and Allen McFarland, and Elder Finley Paul, with twenty-eight members, mostly from Old Bethel church above described. The first elders were James Richey, Samuel J. Gould and Wm. Delzell. The ministers, since its organization, have been Revs. A. McFarland, J. C. Thornton, Aaron Thompson, Thos. Spencer and John E. Carson. The house of worship, a neat white frame, was erected in 1859, at a cost of $1,300, and stands on the southeast quarter of section

23, one mile from Duncanville, in a southwest direction.

Good Hope Baptist Church was organized in a very early day. Among the early members were George Parker, Hiram Jones, Samson Taylor and wife, W. F. Allen, Wm. Croy, S. Goff and Wm. Carter. The first church was a log building, erected about 1848. The present church is a handsome frame recently completed, and the membership is in a flourishing condition, and numbers about eighty, under the pastorate of Elder John L. Cox. A good Sunday-school is carried on, of which Hiram Jones is the present superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Flat Rock was built about the year 1871. They had previously held meetings a half mile south of the village near James Shaw's. We failed to receive full particulars of this church.

The United Brethren church at New Hebron was built in 1855–56 by individual subscription. Rev. Mr. Jackson was among the first ministers. Before the erection of the church, meetings were held in the schoolhouses throughout the neighborhood, and were participated in by all denominations—the Methodists at that time being the most numerous. Samuel Bussard and the Gear family were among the early members of the church. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized here about the time the building was erected, but the exact date was not obtained. From this it will be seen that the people of Honey Creek Township have never lacked for church privileges. If they are not religious, it is certainly their own fault, and they can blame none but themselves for any shortcoming charged to their account.

Villages.—The township can boast of several villages, but all of them are rather small, and have sprung up mostly since the building of the railroad. Hebron, or New Hebron, as it is now called, is an exception. It was laid out in July, 1840, by Nelson Hawley, and is located on section 21 of township 6 north, range 12 west, or Honey Creek Township, and was surveyed and platted by Wm. B. Baker, the official surveyor of the county. The land was entered by Dr. Hawley in 1839 and the year following he laid out the town. He practiced medicine in the neighborhood until 1850, or thereabout, when he opened a store in Hebron, the first effort at merchandizing in the place. He was from Ohio, and was a local preacher, as well as a physician, and administered to the soul's comforts as well as to the body's infirmities. After establishing a store at Hebron, he ceased the practice of medicine except in cases of emergency, when he was found always ready to lend his assistance in relieving suffering humanity. He eventually moved to Olney, where he devoted his time wholly to the ministry. He was the first postmaster at Hebron, as well as the first merchant and physician.

Leonard Cullom opened a store in the old Hawley building after Hawley had moved to Olney. Cullom came to the county when a boy and lived for a time in old Fort Lamotte. He remained in business in Hebron but a short time, when he moved his goods back to Palestine. A man named Newton was the next merchant, and about 1860 John Haley opened a store. He has been in business here ever since. He keeps both the hotel and store, and is also the present postmaster.

The first house in New Hebron was built by Thomas Swearingen. A tread-wheel mill was built by Dr. Hawley at an early day, most probably the first mill in the township. It was afterward converted into a steam-mill; a saw-mill now forms a part of it. The boards for the original mill were all sawed out with whip-saws. Hezekiah Bussard was the first blacksmith; Wm. Gates was the next, and J. S. Bussard and S. H. Preston now follow the same business.

A school-house, the first built in Hebron,

was erected about the year 1842, and has long since passed away. It was constructed of logs and was used for all purposes. A brick school-house was built to take its place, about 1858, situated in the south part of the town. It is also gone, and the neat frame was built about ten years ago.

The village of Flat Rock was laid out April 20, 1876, by J. W. Jones. It is the old town of Flat Rock somewhat modified, and moved to the railroad. It is situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 5 north, range 11 west, and was surveyed by John Waterhouse for the proprietor. The first merchant was J. W. Jones, who kept a grocery store and sold whisky. He commenced business in a small way, and has been very successful. In 1876 he built a large store-house, fronting the railroad, where he still does a prosperous business. S. P. Duff was the second merchant, and started a store soon after the railroad was built. To sum up his history as it was given to us—he eloped with a neighbor's wife, and his store was closed out by creditors. I. Goff next started a dry goods store, but did not continue long in the business, when he closed out and rented his store-house to J. W. Jones. Dr. A. L. Malone established the next store, but after operating it a short time removed his stock to Palestine.

A drug store was established in Flat Rock by Dr. H. Jenner and S. R. Ford. James Kirker had started a drug store sometime previously, and sold out to Jenner and Ford, who continued about eighteen months, when they sold out to Bristow & Barton; the latter sold to A. W. Duncan who still carries on the business. Other lines of business have been opened, and Flat Rock is justly considered one of the best trading points in the county. A masonic lodge has been organized in the village, but of its history we failed to learn any particulars.

Duncansville is located on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 6 north, range 12 west, and was laid out September 6, 1876, for R. N. Duncan, the owner of the land. Its existence may be accredited to the building of the railroad, as its birth has been subsequent to the completion of the road. The first store was kept by T. L. Nichols. He was succeeded by A. S. Maxwell, who is still merchandizing in the place, and doing a thriving business. A sawmill, with a shop or two, and a few residences constitute all there is of the town.

Port Jackson is situated on the Embarras river about ten miles south of Robinson. It was laid out May 22, 1855, by Samuel Hanes, and years ago, was a place of some importance, a point from whence shipping by flatboats on the Embarras River was carried on to a considerable extent. Hanes built a mill here and opened a store, and did a rather lucrative business for several years. A distillery was built and operated until the beginning of the war. Hanes finally moved away, and the town went down. The building of the railroad, and the laying out of other towns, has buried Port Jackson beyond the hope of resurrection.

Parting Words.—This brings us to the close of the first part of this volume, the conclusion of the history of Crawford County.

> "How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
> To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!
> As though to breathe were life."

The writer has appeared in the roll of historian to this community probably for the last time. The task of rescuing from oblivion the annals of the county, and of preserving on record the deeds of the pioneers who have made it what it is, though an onerous, has been a pleasant one, as well from a love of the work, as that he once considered himself a part—though a very small one—of the county. That he has been permitted to dis-

Wm C. Wilson.

charge this duty affords him no little satisfaction. While the work may be somewhat imperfect in minor details, it is believed to be, on the whole, substantially correct. And now that it is finished, the writer strikes hands with the old pioneers, with whom his stay has been so pleasant, and with his many friends throughout the county, with a kind of mournful and melancholy pleasure, conscious that their next meeting will be beyond the beautiful river, for the pioneers still left, who constituted the advance guard—the forlorn hope of civilization in the Wabash Valley, must pass to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." It is not probable, then, that we shall meet again, and the writer with many kind remembrances of the people of Crawford County, bids them—FAREWELL.

PART II.

HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CLARK COUNTY—TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—GEOLOGY—COAL MEASURES—THE STORY OF THE ROCKS—BUILDING STONE—SOILS, TIMBER AND PRODUCTIONS—ARTESIAN WELL—THE MOUND BUILDERS AND THEIR WORKS—INDIAN RELICS, ETC., ETC.

"Ye mouldering relics of departed years,
Your names have perished; not a trace remains," etc.

CLARK County, originally, was diversified between woodland and prairie. It is situated on the eastern border of the State, and is bounded on the north by Edgar and Coles Counties, on the east by the Indiana line and the Wabash River, on the south by Crawford, and on the west by Cumberland and Coles Counties. It contains ten full and eight fractional townships, making a total area of about five hundred and thirteen square miles. The surface of the country in the western portion of the county is generally rolling, though some of the prairies are rather flat. The eastern portion is much more broken, especially in the vicinity of the Wabash bluffs, where it becomes quite hilly and is often broken into steep ridges along the courses of the small streams. The general level of the surface of the highlands above the railroad at Terre Haute, which is a few feet above the level of high water in the Wabash, is from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet. The principal streams in the western part of the county are North Fork (of the Embarras) which flows from north to south, and empties in the Embarras River in the eastern part of Jasper County; and Hurricane Creek, which rises in the south part of Edgar County, and after a general course of south twenty degrees east, discharges its waters into the Wabash River near the southeast corner of the county. In the eastern part of the county, Big Creek, and two or three of less note, after a general southeast course in this county, empty into the Wabash River. The North Fork, throughout nearly its whole course, runs through a broad, flat valley, affording no exposures of the underlying rocks, and the bluffs on either side are composed of drift clays, and rise from thirty to fifty feet or more above the valley, and at several points where wells have been sunk, these clays and underlying quicksands are found to extend to an equal depth beneath the bed of the stream. The creeks

* The succeeding chapters on the county at large, have been written and prepared by Hamilton Sutton, Esq., for this volume.—Ed.]

in the eastern portion of the county are skirted by bluffs of rock through some portion of their courses, and afford a better opportunity for determining the geological structure of the county.

*Geology.**—The quarternary system is represented in this county by the alluvial deposits of the river and creek valleys, the Loess of the Wabash bluffs, the gravelly clays and hard-pan of the true drift, and the underlying stratified sands that are sometimes found immediately above the bed rock. The drift deposits proper vary in thickness from twenty to seventy-five feet or more, the upper portion being usually a yellow gravelly clay with local beds or pockets of sand. The lower division is mainly composed of a bluish-gray hard-pan, exceedingly tough and hard to penetrate, usually impervious to water, and from thirty to fifty feet in thickness. This is underlaid by a few feet of sand, from which an abundant supply of water can be had when it can not be found at a higher level. A common method of obtaining water on the highlands of this county, where a sufficient supply is not found in the upper portion of the drift, is to sink a well into the hard-pan, and then bore through that deposit to the quicksand below, where an unfailing supply is usually obtained. Bowlders of granite, syenite, trap, porphyry, quartzite, etc., many of them of large size, are abundant in the drift deposits of this county, and nuggets of native copper and galena are occasionally met with, having been transported along with the more massive bowlders, by the floating ice, which seems to have been the main transporting agency of our drift deposits.

Coal Measures.—All the rocks found in this county belong to the Coal Measures, and include all the beds from the limestone that lies about 75 feet above Coal No. 7, to the sandstone above the Quarry Creek limestone, and possibly Coal No. 14 of the general section. These beds are all above the main workable coals, and although they include a total thickness of about 400 feet, and the horizon of five or six coal seams, yet none of them have been found in this county more than from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. In the northwest part of the county several borings were made for oil during the oil excitement, some of which were reported to be over 900 feet in depth; but as no accurate record seems to have been kept, the expenditure resulted in no general benefit further than to determine that no deposits of oil of any value existed in the vicinity at the depth penetrated. The following record of the "old well," or "T. R. Young Well," was furnished to Prof. Cox by Mr. Lindsey: Soil and drift clay, 23 feet; hard-pan, 30 feet; sandstone, 20 feet; mudstone, 20 feet; coal and bituminous shale, 3 feet; sandstone, 22 feet; coal, 1 foot; sandstone, 5 feet; clay shale—soapstone, so-called, 23 feet; blackshale, 9 feet; sandstone, 12 feet; coal, 1 foot; sandstone, 90 feet; mudstone, 2 feet; hard-rock, 1 foot; sandstone, 52 feet. The upper part of this boring corresponds very well with our general section, except in the absence of the Quarry Creek limestone, which should have been found where they report 20 feet of "mud-stone," but whatever that may have been, it seems hardly probable that such a term would be used to designate a hard and tolerably pure limestone. This well was tubed with gas-pipe for some eight or ten feet above the surface, and water, gas, and about half a gallon of oil, per day, were discharged. All the wells, so far as I could learn, discharged water at the surface, showing that artesian water could be readily obtained here, but it was all more or less impregnated with mineral matters and oil, sufficient to render it unfit for common use.

* State geological survey.

The 900-foot well must have been carried quite through the Coal Measures, and if an accurate journal had been kept, the information it would have afforded would have been of great value to the people of this as well as of the adjacent counties. It would have gone far toward settling the question as to the number and thickness of the workable coals for all this portion of the State and the depth at which they could be reached from certain specified horizons, as, for instance, from the base of the Quarry Creek or Livingston limestones, or from either one of their coals of the upper measures that were passed through in this boring. As it is, the expenditure was an utter waste of capital, except in so far as it may have taught those directly engaged in the operation the folly of boring for oil where there was no reasonable expectation of finding it in quantities sufficient to justify such an expenditure of time and money.

The beds forming the upper part of the general section in this county are exposed on Quarry Creek south of Casey and one mile and a half east of Martinsville, on the upper course of Hurricane Creek, and the Blackburn branch southeast of Parker prairie. At the quarry a mile and a half east of Martinsville, the limestone is heavy-bedded, and has been extensively quarried for bridge abutments, culverts, etc., on the old National Road. The bed is not fully exposed here, and seems to be somewhat thinner than at Quarry Creek, where it probably attains its maximum thickness, but thins out both to the northeast and southwest from that point. The upper part of the bed is generally quite massive, affording beds two feet or more in thickness, while the lower beds are thinner, and at the base it becomes shaly, and locally passes into a green clay with thin plates and nodules of limestone. These shaly layers afford many fine fossils in a very perfect state of preservation, though they are neither as numerous nor as well preserved here as at the outcrops of this limestone in Edgar County. Possibly the apparent thinning out of this limestone to the northward in this county may be due to surface erosion, as we nowhere saw the overlaying sandstone *in situ*, and Prof. Bradley gives the thickness of this bed in Edgar County as above 25 feet, which does not indicate a very decided diminution of its thickness in a northeasterly direction. Below this limestone, in the vicinity of Martinsville, there are partial outcrops of shale and thin-bedded sandstone, with a thin coal, probably No. 4 of the preceding section, and southwest of the town and about three-quarters of a mile from it there is a partial outcrop of the lower portion of the limestone in the bluff on the east side of the North Fork valley, where we obtained numerous fossils belonging to this horizon. West and northwest of Martinsville no rocks are exposed in the bluffs of the creek for some distance, but higher up partial outcrops of a sandstone, probably overlaying the Quarry Creek limestone may be found.

At Quarry Creek, about a mile and a half south of Casey, on section 28, township 10, range 14, this limestone appears in full force, and has been extensively quarried, both for building stone and the manufacture of quicklime. It is here a mottled-gray, compact limestone, locally brecciated, and partly in regular beds from six inches to two feet or more in thickness. At least 25 to 30 feet of limestone is exposed here, and as the overlying sandstone is not seen, its aggregate thickness may be even more than the above estimate. At its base the limestone becomes thin-bedded and shaly, passing into a greenish calcareous shale with thin plates and nodules of limestone abounding in the characteristic fossils of this horizon. At one point of this creek a bed of green shale about two feet in thickness was found intercalated in the limestone. A large amount of this stone was

quarried here for lime, for macadamizing material and for bridge abutments on the old National Road, and this locality still furnishes the needed supply of lime and building stone for all the surrounding country. At the base of the limestone here there is a partial exposure of bituminous shale and a thin coal, probably representing the horizon of No. 4 of the preceding section, below which some ten or twelve feet of sandy shale was seen.

On Hurricane branch, commencing on section 14, township 10, range 13, and extending down the creek for a distance of two miles or more, there are continuous outcrops of sandstone and sandy shales—No. 12 of the county section. The upper portion is shaly with some thin-bedded sandstone, passing downward into a massive, partly concretionary sandstone that forms bold cliffs along the banks of the stream from twenty to thirty feet in height. At the base of this sandstone there is a band of pebbly conglomerate from one to three feet in thickness, containing fragments of fossil wood in a partially carbonized condition, and mineral charcoal. The regularly bedded layers of this sandstone have been extensively quarried on this creek for the construction of culverts and bridge abutments in this vicinity, and the rock is found to harden on exposure, and proves to be a valuable stone for such uses. Some of the layers are of the proper thickness for flagstone, and from their even bedding can be readily quarried of the required size and thickness. This sandstone is underlaid by an argillaceous shale, and a black slate which, where first observed, was only two or three inches thick, but gradually increased down stream to a thickness of about fifteen inches. The blue shale above it contains concretions of argillaceous limestone with numerous fossils, which indicate the horizon of No. 13 coal, and in Lawrence, White and Wabash Counties we find a well-defined coal seam associated with a similar shale containing the same group of fossils, but possibly belonging to a somewhat lower horizon.

The limestone on Joe's Fork are the equivalents of the Livingstone limestone, and they pass below the bed of the creek about a mile above the old mill. The sandstone overlaying the upper limestone here, when evenly bedded, is quarried for building stone, and affords a very good and durable material of this kind for common use. At the mouth of Joe's Fork the lower limestone is partly below the creek bed, the upper four feet only being visible, and above it we find clay shale two feet, coal ten inches, shale five to six feet, succeeded by the upper limestone which is here only three or four feet thick. The upper limestone at the outcrop here is thinly and unevenly bedded and weathers to a rusty brown color. The lower limestone is more heavily bedded, but splits to fragments on exposure to frost and moisture. It is of a mottled gray color when freshly broken, but weathers to a yellowish-brown. Fossils were not abundant in either bed, but the lower afforded a few specimens of *Athyris Subtilita*, a coral like *Heliophyllum*, *Productus costatus* and *Terebratula bovidens*. At Mr. Spangler's place, on Section 12 in Melrose Township, a hard brittle, gray limestone outcrops on a branch of Mill Creek. The bed is about eight feet in thickness, and is underlaid by a few feet of partly bituminous shale and a thin coal from six to eight inches thick.

The upper bed of limestone (No. 18 of the County Section), is traversed by veins of calcite and brown ferruginous streaks, that give the rock a mottled appearance when freshly broken. The upper layer of the lower bed is about thirty inches thick, and is a tough, compact, gray rock, that breaks with an even surface and has a slightly granular or semi-volitic appearance. The lower part of this bed is a mottled gray fine-grained limestone

and breaks with a more or less conchoidal fracture. The upper division of this limestone thins out entirely about a mile above the bridge, and passes into a green shale like that by which the limestones are separated. The tumbling masses of limestone that are found in the hill-tops above the railroad bridge, no doubt belong to the Quarry Creek bed, which is found in partial outcrops not more than half a mile back from the creek, and from eighty to ninety feet above its level. The intervening sandstones and shales which separate these limestones in the northeastern part of the county are much thinner than where they outcrop on Hurricane and Mill Creeks in the southern portion indicating a general thinning out of the strata below the Quarry Creek bed to the northward.

The coal seam at Murphy's place, near the mouth of Ashmore Creek, on Section 20, T. 11, R. 10, averages about eighteen inches in thickness and affords a coal of fair quality. Tracing the bluff northeastwardly from this point the beds rise rapidly, and about half a mile from Murphy's there is about thirty feet of drab-colored shales exposed beneath the limestone which is here found well up in the hill. At the foot of the bluff on Clear Creek, near the State line, a mottled brown and gray limestone four to five feet in thickness is found, underlaid by ten or twelve feet of variegated shales which are the lowest beds seen in the county. Extensive quarries were opened in this limestone to supply material for building the old National Road, and in the debris of these old quarries were obtained numerous fossils from the marly layers thrown off in stripping the solid limestone beds that lay below. The limestone is a tough, fine-grained, mottled, brown and gray rock, in tolerably heavy beds, which makes an excellent macadamizing material, and also affords a durable stone for culverts, bridge abutments and foundation walls. From what has already been stated it will be inferred that there is no great amount of coal accessible in this county, except by deep mining. In the thin seams outcropping at Murphy's place, near the Wabash River, and at Mr. Howe's and Mrs. Brant's, southeast of Casey, the coal varies in thickness from a foot to eighteen inches, and though of a fair quality the beds are too thin to justify working them except by stripping the seams along their outcrop in the creek valleys. The coal at Murphy's place has a good roof of bituminous shale and limestone, and could be worked successfully by the ordinary method of tunnelling if it should be found to thicken anywhere to twenty-four or thirty inches. The higher seams found at the localities above named, southeast of Casey, are thinner than at Mr. Murphy's, though one or both of the upper ones are said to have a local thickness of eighteen inches. There is no good reason to believe that the main workable seams that are found outcropping in the adjacent portions of Indiana, should not be found by shafting down to their proper horizon in this county, notwithstanding the reported results of the oil-well borings in the northwestern portion of the county.

The writer specially requested Mr. David Baughman to furnish him with particulars of an artesian well sunk on his place in 1873–74 In reply he received the following in substance from Mr. Baughman: The well was sunk to a depth of 1,211 feet, and showed the following section: At a depth of 110 feet coal was reached, four and three quarter feet thick; two feet of fine clay was found underlying it. At the depth of 144 feet, a vein of coal three feet thick was found; and at the depth of 230 feet a vein of coal over seven feet in thickness was found, specimens of which, Mr. Baughman informs us, he has on hand, subject to the inspection of any who may wish to examine them. If

there is no mistake in the reported section of this well, there are veins of coal to be found in that locality at a depth to justify their being profitably worked.

Building Stone.—Clark County is well supplied with both freestone and limestone suitable for all ordinary building purposes. The sandstone bed on Hurricane Creek, southeast of Martinsville, is partly an even-bedded freestone, that works freely and hardens on exposure and is a reliable stone for all ordinary uses. The abutments of the bridge over the North Fork on the old National Road were constructed of this sandstone, which is still sound, although more than thirty years have passed away since they were built. The sandstone bed overlying the limestone at the old Anderson mill below the mouth of Joe's Fork, also affords a good building stone, as well as material for grindstones, and the evenly-bedded sandstone higher up on Joe's Fork, which overlies the green shales, is of a similar character, and affords an excellent building stone. Each of the three limestones in this county furnishes an excellent macadamizing material, and the Quarry Creek limestone, as well as the beds near Livingston, furnish dimension stone and material for foundation walls of good quality. A fair quality of quicklime is made from both the limestones above named, and on Quarry Creek the kilns are kept in constant operation to supply the demands for this article in the adjacent region.

An excellent article of white clay, suitable for pottery or fire-brick, was found in the shaft near Marshall, about eighty to eighty-five feet below the Livingston limestone and about fifty feet above the coal in the bottom of the shaft, which was probably the same coal found at Murphy's. This bed of clay would probably be found outcropping in the Wabash bluffs, not far below Murphy's place.

Soil and Timber.—The soil is generally a chocolate-colored sandy loam, where the surface is rolling, but darker colored on the flat prairies, and more mucky, from the large per cent of humus which it contains. The prairies are generally of small size, and the county is well timbered with the following varieties: White oak, red oak, black oak, pine oak, water oak, shell-bark and pig-nut hickory, beech, poplar, black and white walnut, white and sugar maple, slippery and red elm, hackberry, linden, quaking ash, wild cherry, honey locust, red birch, sassafras, pecan, coffee-nut, black gum, white and blue ash, log-wood, redbud, sycamore, cottonwood, buckeye, persimmon, willow, etc. The bottom lands along the small streams, and the broken lands in the vicinity of the Wabash bluffs, sustain a very heavy growth of timber, and fine groves are also found skirting all the smaller streams and dotting the upland in the prairie region. As an agricultural region this county ranks among the best on the eastern border of the State, producing annually fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, grass, and all the fruits and vegetables usually grown in this climate. Market facilities are abundantly supplied by the Wabash River, the Vandalia, Wabash and other railroads passing through the county, furnishing an easy communication with St. Louis on the west, or the cities of Terre Haute and Indianapolis on the east, and Chicago on the north. Notwithstanding the fine character of the soil and lands of the county, much of the land has been almost worn thread-bare by constant cultivation, no rest, and no manuring or fertilizing. By proper means it may be improved, and restored to its original quality and strength.

In addition to the indications of coal, the county contains mineral wealth to some extent, though perhaps not in sufficient quantities to justify mining. At one time it was believed that silver existed here in considerable quantities, and the excitement occasioned

thereby was, for a time, intense. The people nearly went wild, and lands supposed to be impregnated with silver were held at fabulous prices. But the most critical examination by experts showed that while silver actually existed in many places, it was in such a limited way as to be wholly unremunerative to even attempt to do anything toward mining. Further particulars of the silver excitement will be given in the township chapters.

Mounds.—Clark County abounds in mounds, relics of that lost race of people of whom nothing is definitely known. These mounds, the origin of which is lost in the mists of remote antiquity, and of which not even traditionary accounts remain, number about thirty in this county, and extend along the Wabash river, and at the edge of the prairie from near Darwin to below York, thence into Crawford county. They are of different sizes and shape, and some of them of considerable extent, ranging from ten to sixty feet in diameter, and from two to fifteen feet high. In early times they were much higher, having been worn and cut down by the cultivation of the land; indeed, some of them are almost if not entirely obliterated, while all, at least, have been more or less reduced in altitude. The largest is on the land of James Lanhead, near York, and one and a fourth miles from the river. This mound has been explored, and from its depths were taken stone hatchets, fragments of earthenware, arrow-heads, flints, etc. Several others have been opened of late years, with much the same results.

[It has been pretty definitely settled by pre-historic writers, that these mounds were actually built by a race of people, and were of different kinds, viz.: temple mounds; mounds of defense; burial mounds; sacrificial mounds, etc., etc. See Part I of this work.—Ed.] The countless hands that erected them; the long succession of generations that once inhabited the adjacent country, animating them with their labors, their hunting and wars, their songs and dances, have long since passed away. Oblivion has drawn her impenetrable veil over their whole history; no lettered page, no sculptured monument informs us who they were, whence they came, or the period of their existence. In vain has science sought to penetrate the gloom and solve the problem locked in the breast of the voiceless past, but every theory advanced, every reason assigned, ends where it began, in speculation.

"Ye moldering relics of departed years,
Your names have perished; not a trace remains,
Save where the grass-grown mound its summit rears
From the green bosom of your native plains—
Say, do your spirits wear oblivion's chains?
Did death forever quench your hopes and fears?"

The antiquities of Clark County are similar to other portions of the State. Indian graves are not uncommon, especially in the vicinity of the mounds above described. Fragments of bones, and in one or two instances whole skeletons in a remarkable state of preservation have been found. Near Rock Hill church, on Union Prairie, in the year 1850, Jonathan Hogue, while digging a cellar and some post-holes, discovered three stone-walled graves within a radius of a hundred feet, and about two feet beneath the surface, each containing the perfect skeleton of an adult person in a sitting posture facing the sunrise. Flints, arrow-heads, etc., were also found in these graves. In other instances graves have been found, where the length from head to foot did not exceed four feet, and yet contained a skeleton of full stature. This, at first, gave rise to the belief that the skeletons of a race of pigmies had been discovered. But a more careful examination of the position of the bones showed that the leg and thigh bones laid parallel, and that the corpse had been buried with the knees bent in that position.

In natural advantages Clark County is inferior to none of her sister counties. She has her Dolson and Parker Prairies, arable and productive; her Richwoods, which are all the name implies; her Walnut and Union Prairies, the garden spots of Illinois. She has her river and creek bottoms, receiving their alluvial deposits from the annual overflows, rendering them inexhaustible in fertility. She has her barrens, capable of producing almost any product grown in this latitude. Has her hill country, that only awaits the sinking of the shaft and the light of the miner's lamp to reveal coal-beds of exceeding richness. Silver, too, has already been found in small quantities, at the mine already opened in Wabash township, by enterprising citizens, and there is no foretelling the possibilities. Petroleum exists in many parts of the county, and yet flows from the Young well, in Parker township. Capital will, at no distant future, explore the hidden depths, and compel it to become an important factor in the wealth and commerce of the county.

As a county, she is admirably adapted to the growth of all products peculiar to an excellent soil in this latitude. Corn grows luxuriantly, and yields abundantly; the various esculents attain perfection, and as a wheat and grass county, ranks among the foremost in the State. There is no portion of it but what is well adapted to the growth of large fruits, and within her limits are some very fine orchards. Small fruits, of all varieties common to the climate, seem indigenous to our soil, and with little care and attention return bounteous yields.

Stock raising is one of her great resources, and can be prosecuted with large profits. It is an industry that has rapidly increased since the advent of railroads, and one that is attracting attention and capital. And large areas of land, where once the crawfish raised his hillock, and the frog and the turtle held sway, now sustain herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

The health of the county is inferior to none. With the exception of chills and fever along the miasmatic river and creek bottoms, there is but little sickness. Our county being a plateau exceeding in elevation any adjoining counties, the atmosphere is naturally purer and more salubrious, and as a consequence, the mortality among our people, in proportion to population, is as little as any county in the State. We have the purest water to be found anywhere. Living springs gush out in countless places, and nature's pure and wholesome beverage can be found anywhere for the digging. Our railroad advantages are first-class, abundantly able to accommodate all the wants of commerce. We have superior educational facilities, the efficiency of our school system being evidenced on every side; and the corps of teachers throughout the county, far above the average. Our people, as a class, are temperate, law abiding and industrious; and religious denominations with large followings flourish in country and town.

Clark is capable of supporting a dense population, and offers superior inducements to immigrants of all kinds. The farmer in search of a home, can purchase lands, improved or unimproved, at reasonable rates; the artisan can find employment for his skill, the laborer find employment, the professional man find business. There is room for all.

Although Clark was one of the pioneer counties of the Wabash Valley, and although one of her towns at one time rivaled Terre Haute, yet she was among the last to receive within her territory one of those mighty arteries of commerce, a railroad.

For two decades or more her condition was that of inaction and stagnation. Owing to various disappointments in regard to the building of railroads through the county, men of skill and enterprise, as well as capital, left

her to seek elsewhere locations more congenial and better adapted to active business pursuits. This centrifugal influence came very near depleting the county of the best part of her population. They went to places where the transportation facilities were equal to the wants of the people, and where years of their lives would not be spent in listless apathy.

She sat supinely by, after the failure and disappointment in her railroad projects, and saw the rushing trains speed across the domains of her sister counties, by far her juniors. Saw their uninterrupted course of prosperity; saw their lands rise rapidly in value—saw the smoke of their factories—heard the dull thunder of their mills. Saw them in the front rank of advancement, marching to the grand music of progress. Saw them double, even treble, her in wealth.

But things were changed as by some magician's power. When the first shriek of the locomotive awoke the echoes of her hills, and the rumble of the trains rolled across her prairies, old Clark arose, Phœnix like, from the ashes of her sloth, and like a young giant, shook off the lethargy that bound her; took up the line of march toward prosperity, and made gigantic strides toward the position she should occupy in modern progress. She was infused with new life, and capital and enterprise were attracted to her borders.

Her advancement has been almost phenomenal, and has far exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine. Inaction gave way to energy, and lethargy to enterprise. Emigrants poured in, land and lots increased in value; farms were opened in every section, and industry flourished beyond precedent. Towns and villages sprang up as if by magic. Tidy farm-houses, neat and tasty school-houses, and churches, those surest indexes of prosperity and culture, and mighty promoters of all that is good, dotted the prairies and nestled in the uplands. Every department of business received an impetus powerful and lasting, and the trades flourished as they had never before. She entered upon an era of unprecedented prosperity. Improvements were visible on every hand. Where once solitude reigned, the hum and smoke of the mills fret and darken the air. Her future is indeed bright. She is grid-ironed with railroads and sieved with telegraphs, and the products of her fields reach an hundred marts. And when her immense agricultural and mineral resources are fully developed, old Clark will occupy a proud position in the galaxy of counties that compose this mighty State. To-day, Clark stands side by side with her sister counties of the Wabash Valley, in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to place her in the van, advancing as the years advance, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—THE PIONEERS AND WHERE THEY CAME FROM—THEIR HARD LIFE, RUDE DWELLINGS AND COARSE CLOTHING—INCIDENT OF A BISCUIT—SALT—NEGRO SLAVERY—AN EXCITING CAMPAIGN—COL. ARCHER—GAME—"MARKS" AND "BRANDS"—TAXATION—THE INDIANS—SHOOTING MATCHES—EARLY SOCIETY—CHRISTIANITY AND PIONEER PREACHERS—INTEMPERANCE—THE CLIMATE, ETC., ETC.

"Great nature spoke; observant men obey'd;
Cities were built, societies were made:
Here rose a little State; another near
Grew by like means, and join'd through love or fear."—*Pope.*

IT has been said, that civilization is a forced condition of existence, to which man is stimulated by a desire to gratify artificial wants. And again, it has been written by a gifted, but gloomy misanthrope, that "As soon as you thrust the plowshare under the earth, it teems with worms and useless weeds. It increases population to an unnatural extent—creates the necessity of penal enactments—builds the jails—erects the gallows—spreads over the human face a mask of deception and selfishness—and substitutes villainy, love of wealth and power, in the place of the single-minded honesty, the hospitality and the honor of the natural state." These arguments are erroneous, and are substantiated neither by history or observation. Civilization tends to the advancement and elevation of man; Lifts him from savagery and barbarism, to refinement and intelligence. It inspires him with higher and holier thoughts—loftier ambitions, and its ultimate objects are his moral and physical happiness. But as every positive of good has its negative of evil, so enlightened society has its sombre side—its wickedness and immoralities.

The pioneer is civilization's forlorn hope. Without him, limited would be its dominions. He it is who forsakes all the comforts and surroundings of civilized life—all that makes existence enjoyable; abandons his early home, bids adieu to parents, sisters and brothers, and turns his face toward the vast illimitable West. With iron nerves and lion hearts, these unsung heroes plunge into the gloomy wilderness, exposed to perils and disease in a thousand different forms, and after years of incredible toils and privations they subdue the forest, and thus prepare the way for those who follow.

"Who were the first settlers of Clark County?" is a question most difficult to satisfactorily answer. There is considerable diversity of opinion among our oldest living citizens as to the first pioneers. There is a story extant that the first white inhabitant of Clark, as its territory is now defined, was a man who shot and killed his brother at Vincennes, in 1810; he escaped in a canoe and paddled up the Wabash, landing near the present Chenoweth ferry, and lived a wild, semi-savage life, a fugitive from justice. It is said he was seen by one or more of the settlers who came years later, and that the Indians asserted the fact of his existence, and that he was the first white inhabitant of the

county. There is nothing corroborative of this story, and we may regard it as one of the many traditions of the past.

As early as 1812, Fort Lamotte, on the site of Palestine, was built, and the nearest settlement, except Vincennes, was Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute. A family named Hutson, however, located about five miles north of Palestine, where they were massacred by the Indians, and their buildings destroyed. As the savages were troublesome and hostile during the war of 1812, it is hardly probable that there were any settlements in Clark prior to its close, though it has been strenuously asserted that settlements were made in the county as early as 1814. From the most reliable information obtainable, the first permanent settlers were the Handys; Thomas, and his sons John and Stephen. They came from Post St. Vincent, near Vincennes, to Union Prairie, in the spring of 1815; broke ground planted and raised a crop of corn, erected cabins, and in the fall ensuing, removed their families hither. Thomas, the father, settled on the farm now occupied by James Harrison; John, where West Union stands, and Stephen, on the farm occupied by Mrs. Sophronia Brooks. The late Thomas Handy, son of John, once prominent and well known among our people, is said to have been the first white child born in Clark County. This is disputed by some of the oldest living settlers, who assert positively, that Scott Hogue and Isabel Handy, born within a few hours of each other, saw the light of day prior to Thomas.

In the year following, there were signs of Indian hostilities and the Handys erected a fort or stockade on the hill, one half mile south of West Union, called it "Fort Handy," and removed their families there for security. The well dug within the work, and which furnished the water supply for the dwellers, could be seen a few years ago. This fort, the only structure of the kind ever built in the county, was situated on the present farm of James Harrison. It was not a very formidable or extensive work of defense, and was built out of abundant caution by the settlers. It contained two or three cabins for the accommodation of the families, and was surrounded by a bullet-proof palisade, pierced with loop-holes at convenient distances. The same year (1816) other families came, among whom were the Hogues, the Millers, Bells, Megeath, Prevo, Blaze, Crow, Leonard, the Richardsons and Fitchs, who all settled on Union Prairie, the two last named founding the town of York in 1817. The first house erected there, a log dwelling, was built by Chester Fitch. James Gill, yet living and residing in Cumberland County, aided in its erection. Henry Harrison settled in the timber, immediately west of Union, in 1818. The Bartletts located near him about the same time.

Walnut Prairie, just north of Union, and separated from it by Mill Creek and a narrow strip of timber, was settled in 1817 by the Archers, Neely, McClure, Welch, Chenoweth, Dunlap, Blake, Shaw, Poorman, Stafford, Lockard, Essery and a few others. Mr. Essery afterward entered land on Big Creek, two miles northeast of where Marshall now stands, and opened what is known as the "Cork farm," where he died at an advanced age. Reuben Crow for a few years cultivated cotton on Union Prairie, with some success, and erected, perhaps, the first cotton-gin north of the Ohio River. The experiment of raising cotton was tried with fair results, some years later, on Walnut Prairies. The soil of these two prairies seems admirably adapted to the culture of cotton, but the climate is too irregular to render its production remunerative.

About the year 1823 a settlement was commenced at the head of Parker Prairie. Among these early inhabitants were the fam-

ilies of Parker, Connely, Bean, Newport (a noted Baptist preacher), Biggs, Lee, Duncan, Dawson, Briscoe, Bennett, Redman, Evinger and others. On Big Creek there were some new settlers: the Mains, Forsythe, McClure, and David Reynolds, an aged and respected pioneer yet living. But it is unnecessary to follow the subject farther, as an extended notice of the early settlements and settlers will be given in the respective chapters devoted to each township.

The cabins of the early settlers were rude, but secure. They were generally built of large logs and constructed with an eye to safety and defense; for the Indians were numerous, and at times threatened hostilities. Mrs. Justin Harlan relates that the cabin constructed by her father, David Hogue, and situated on the present farm of M. C. Dolson, near York, was a Gibralter of primitive architecture. The logs composing the walls were massive and heavy, and pierced with loop-holes commanding every approach. The roof was so constructed as to be almost fireproof, while the door was a ponderous affair of slabs, and secured by fastenings that would have resisted the efforts of a giant. James Gill, then a boy of fourteen, says that in company with seven men he assisted in the construction of a cabin near the present town of York, in 1816, and during its building one of the men killed a deer and hung it in a tree near by. During the night, the loud barking of the dogs, and the snorting and plunging of the horses, aroused the settlers and the dread whisper went around—"Indians!" They arose in silence—each man grasped his trusty rifle and manned his allotted loop-hole. Skirmishers were thrown out with the utmost caution and strict guard was kept until broad day. No signs of Indians were discovered, and they concluded that it was some wild beast, attracted by the scent of blood from the slain deer, that had caused the alarm.

The privations endured by the early settlers were such as none but stout hearts would dare to encounter. Nothing but the hopeful inspiration of manifest destiny urged them to persevere in bringing under the dominion of civilized man what was before them, a howling wilderness. These sturdy sons of toil, pioneers in the early civilization of Clark County, mostly hailed from the States of New York, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, and a few from South Carolina. They were exceptions, to a great degree, of the accepted rule, "that immigrants on settling in a new country, usually travel on the same parallel as that of the home they left."

The fashions were few and simple, compared with the gaudy and costly paraphernalia of the present time. Comfort and freedom were always consulted. The principal articles for clothing were of home manufacture, such as linsey-woolsey, jeans, tow-linen, etc. The world was not laid under tribute as now, to furnish the thousand mysteries of a lady's toilet—mysteries that like the ways of Providence, are past finding out, at least by the sterner sex. Powders and lotions, and dangerous cosmetics by which the modern belle borrows the transient beauty of the present, and repays with premature homeliness, were unknown to her frontier ancestors, whose cheeks were rosy with the ruddy glow of health—painted by wholesome exercise and labor. Shoes and slippers of kid and morocco, with high and villainous heels, were not then worn. The beauty and symmetry of the female form was not distorted and misshapen by tight lacing. The brave women of those days knew nothing of ruffles, curls, switches or bustles; had not even dreamed of those fearful and wonderful structures of the present, called "bonnets." Instead of the organ

or piano, before which sits the modern miss, torturing selections from the majestic operas(!) they had to handle the distaff and shuttle, accompanying the droning wheel or rattling loom with the simple and plaintive melodies of the olden time, contented with their linsey clothing—their roughly made shoes, and a sun-bonnet of coarse linen. Proud and happy was she, and the envy of her less fortunate sisters, who was the possessor of a calico dress, brought from Cincinnati or far off Orleans. An estimable old lady, now living, informed the writer, that the first shoes, other than of home manufacture, that she ever possessed, were of the heaviest calf-skin; and so careful and jealous was she of them, that many a time she carried her shoes and stockings in her hand to within a hundred yards of the place of meeting, to keep from soiling or wearing them out. And this she repeated on her way homeward, even if escorted by some rustic gallant. The costume of the men was as simple and primitive. The "wamus" was almost universally worn. This was a kind of loose frock, reaching to the waist, open before, with large sleeves and cape, the latter sometimes fringed by raveling and attaching a piece of cloth different in hue to the garment. The "wamus" resembled an army overcoat of the present day, with the tail cut off. Breeches and leggings furnished the covering of the thighs and legs. Home-made shoes or moccasins supplied him with foot gear, and the skin of the raccoon made him hat or cap, though not a few of the men dressed in full suits of buckskin.

The pursuits of the early settlers were chiefly agricultural. Fort Harrison and Vincennes were their nearest trading points. However, a Pennsylvanian, named John Wise, brought a small assortment of goods to York, in 1818, the first ever in the county. He was the pioneer merchant of Clark, and is yet living in Vincennes. The two first named were the principal points, where they bartered for the few necessaries which could not be produced or manufactured at home. There were no cooking stoves and ranges, and the thousand culinary apparatuses of to-day were unknown among the early settlers. Bread was generally baked in what was called "Dutch ovens;" though frequently on a board before the fire, and often in the ashes. Among the poorer classes, the "corn dodger" was the only bread. It is related that a wearied traveler stopped at one of these humble cabins to rest and refresh himself and jaded horse. In his saddle-bags he had a few of those old-time, yellow, adamantine indigestibles—saleratus biscuit, and by accident dropped one upon the hearth. He was absent a few moments, and upon returning, the eldest boy had covered the wheaten bowlder with live coals, saying to the surrounding tow-heads, "I'll make him stick his head out and crawl," mistaking the biscuit for some new species of terrapin. Tea, coffee and sugar were rarely used, except on the visit of the preacher, or some other equally momentous occasion. The fare was plain, substantial and healthy. The richly flavored, highly seasoned, dyspepsia-promoting food of to-day, is the invention of a later civilization. There were no friction matches, their place being supplied by the flint and steel. In nearly every family, the chunk, like the sacred fires of the Aztecs, was never allowed to expire. In the genial spring-time, the prudent housewife, in making her soap, always stirred it "widdershins" that is, from east to west, with the course of the sun. To stir the reverse of this, was to destroy all the cleansing qualities of the soap.

The people were quick and ingenious to supply by invention, and with their own hands, the lack of mechanics and artificers. Each settler, as a general rule, built his own house—made his own plows, harrows and har-

ness. The cultivation of the soil was conducted after the most approved fashion of primitive times. The plows, with wooden mold-board, turned the sod; the harrow, with wooden teeth, prepared it for planting. The harness was often made of ropes, sometimes with the bark of trees. The collars were of straw. Corn was the principal crop; very little wheat was produced, and was seldom sown on Walnut or Union prairies, or along the river and creek bottoms, for more than a quarter of a century after the formation of the county. For the soil of these sections was thought to be wholly inadapted to its growth. It is only of late years that wheat has become the staple crop on the prairies and bottom lands. The pioneer also made his furniture, and other indispensable articles. And considering his few tools, and the entire absence of all machinery, many of these were models of skill and workmanship. Their carts and wagons, however, were ponderous affairs, made wholly without iron, the wheels often consisting of cuts from six to eight inches in thickness, sawed from the end of a large log. A hole was made in the center for the insertion of the spindle. Into the axle the huge tongue was inserted. The bed was fastened to the axle, and extended about an equal distance before and aft; the front end was secured to the tongue. Soft soap was substituted for tar, to facilitate the movement of the vehicle. Dr. Williams, of Casey, relates that when a boy, he once accompanied his father to a horse-mill, in one of these old-time carts. It was in the winter, and they were delayed about their grinding, and did not get started home until the evening of the second day. Darkness overtook them, and to render matters worse, their lubricating supply gave out. The lumbering and creaking of their juggernaut could be heard a mile or more, and soon aroused all the wolves in four townships. At first they were timid, and kept well behind; but as they proceeded, became bolder, and the gloomy woods resounding with their dolorous howls were only equaled by the horrible noise of the wagon. The snarling and growling pack kept closing in, until their fiery eyeballs could be seen, and their panting be heard. His father would drop one occasionally with his rifle, which would temporarily check the pursuit, but it was only after a desperately contested struggle that they escaped being devoured.

That indispensable article, salt, was at first wagoned from Cincinnati to Vincennes, or floated down the Ohio and keel-boated up the Wabash. The more prosperous of a neighborhood, who could purchase two or three bushels at a time, soon found it a profitable investment, for they doled it out to their less fortunate neighbors, at largely increased price, and were as careful in the weight and measurement as if each grain were gold. In after years, the Vermillion County salines rendered salt more abundant and less difficult to obtain.

From 1819 to 1823 immigration to Clark County, and in fact to the Wabash Valley, almost ceased, on account of their unhealthiness. The principal diseases were bilious and intermittent fevers. These fevers took their most malignant character in the bottom lands bordering large streams, especially the Wabash. There, in the rich black loam, formed from the alluvial deposits of the spring floods, and of great depth, vegetation luxuriated in almost tropical profusion. Immense quantities were produced, the decay of which generated vast volumes of miasma. The high bluffs which usually border these teeming lands, covered with dense woods, prevented the circulation of the purer air from the uplands, and left all the causes of disease to take their most concentrated forms among the unfortunate settlers of these dismal solitudes. Here, at fated periods, these

disorders, or "Wabash chills," as they were termed, found their most numerous victims. Some seasons they became epidemic—a pestilence, almost—prostrating the entire community. The inhabitants of the adjacent prairies were by no means exempt from these plagueful visitations which seemed indigenous to the soil. From the sluggish sloughs that penetrated these districts arose the disease-burdened malaria, which tainted the air and left its imprint in the sallow complexions and emaciated forms of the people. By reason of these ailments the crops frequently suffered sadly for want of proper cultivation and care, often entailing suffering and destitution the ensuing winter. Physicians were few, and the victims of those distressing plagues seldom received any medical attention or remedies. Every family was its own doctor, and roots and herbs supplied, though illy, the place of quinine and the more powerful cures and preventatives of the present. As the country was opened up and reduced to cultivation, and the people became acclimated, these fevers became less prevalent, and lost in some degree their virulence.

According to the first county census taken by Silas Hoskins, of Aurora, in 1820, there were nine hundred and thirty whites and one slave, thus indicating that the blighting curse of human slavery once desecrated Clark County. In this connection a brief mention of a few of the provisions of the "Black Laws," as they were called, enacted by our first Legislature, and which disgraced our statute books for twenty-five years, may not prove uninteresting. There were comparatively few negroes in our county during the existence of these laws, the highest number being thirty-eight. Under this code, immigrants to the State were allowed to bring their negroes with them; and such of the slaves as were of lawful age to consent, could go before the clerk of the county and voluntarily sign an indenture to serve their masters for a term of years, and could be held to the performance of their contracts; if they refused, their master could remove them from the State within sixty days. The children of such slaves were taken before an officer and registered, and were bound to serve their masters until thirty-two years of age. Such slaves were called indentured and registered servants, and were annually taxed by the county authorities, the same as horses and cattle. No negro or mulatto could reside in the State, until he had produced a certificate of freedom, and given bond with security for good behavior, and not to become a county charge. The children of such free negroes were registered. Every person of color, not having a certificate of freedom, was deemed a runaway slave; was taken up, jailed by a justice, advertised and sold for one year by the sheriff; if not claimed in that time, was considered free, though his master might reclaim him any time thereafter. Any slave or servant found ten miles from home, without a pass from his master, was punished with thirty-five lashes. The owner of any dwelling could cause to be given to any servant entering the same, or adjoining grounds, ten stripes upon his bare back. Any person permitting slaves or servants to assemble for dancing, night or day, was fined twenty dollars; and it was made the duty of every peace officer to commit such an assemblage to jail, and order each one whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. In all cases where free persons were punishable with fine, servants were corrected by whipping, at the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars' fine. The object of these laws was to prevent free negro immigration, and to discourage runaway slaves from coming to Illinois to become free. But for what purpose such rigorous punishments were meted to slaves and servants, for such trifling of-

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fenses, when their paucity of numbers precluded all danger of seditions and insurrections, can only be conjectured.

The most exciting and memorable campaign that ever marked the history of the State, occurred in the years 1823–4. It grew out of a proposition of the pro-slavery party, which had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, to call a convention, subject to a vote of the people, to frame a constitution recognizing slavery in Illinois, in utter defiance to the ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was prohibited in the Northwest territory. The campaign began in the spring of 1823, and lasted until August 2, 1824. It was the longest contest ever in the State or county; a contest angry and bitter, and characterized by torrents of personal detraction and abuse. The excitement extended even to the ministry. The Baptists and Methodists were the prevailing denominations, and were, almost to a man, opposed to a convention and slavery. And the old preachers, in outbursts of rude and fiery eloquence, and in language so fierce and caustic as to ill become the armor bearers of the lowly Nazarine, fired the hearts of their flocks against the "divine institution," and painted slavery in all its hideousness. Governor Coles was the leader of the anti-slavery movement, and his trenchant reasoning portrayed all the iniquity and deformity of slavery. The anti-slavery party was victorious by a majority of over two thousand, and forever put at rest the question of slavery in Illinois. The vote of Clark was thirty-one votes in favor of a convention and slavery, and one hundred and sixteen against.

Colonel William B. Archer was the anti-slavery candidate for the Legislature; his opponent, William Lowrie. Colonel Archer was triumphantly elected by a vote of one hundred and thirty-eight to five. Although raised in a slave State, Colonel Archer at an early age imbibed an unconquerable aversion to human slavery; and during his long and busy life, whether in legislative halls or the private walks of life, he ever advocated the cause of freedom and free States. And we deem it not inappropriate to give here an extended notice of this remarkable man.

He was the oldest of eight children of Zachariah Archer, three of whom yet survive: Judge Stephen Archer, Hannah Crane and Elizabeth Hogue. His father's family removed from Warren County, Ohio, to Kentucky, and from thence to this county, landing here in a keel boat near what is known as the Block School House, during the memorable Wabash freshet in the year 1817. He was tall of stature, spare made and slightly stooped. He had the endurance of an Indian —was insensible to fatigue—a man of iron. His character was rugged, strong and resolute, and marked with peculiar individuality. He had a sound judgment, a firm confidence and abiding faith in his own convictions of right, and a moral courage to defend them that is rarely met with. In fact, were

> "The elements so mixed in him
> That Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world,
> This is a man."

The people recognized his sterling qualities, and he at once took a commanding position in the affairs of the infant settlement. He then commenced a long, busy and useful career. He was the first county and circuit clerk.

He was appointed one of the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and laid out the town of Lockport, on the Illinois River. He was engaged on some public improvement near Chicago, and that city honored him by naming an avenue in his honor, which still bears the name of "Archer Avenue." He promptly responded to the call for troops in the Black Hawk War, was made

captain, and served with distinction. He was again circuit clerk, in 1848. In politics he was a Whig, and a partizan, yet respectful for the opinion of others. He made the memorable congressional race against Judge J. C. Allen, which resulted in a tie. He was defeated in the next election.

It is said of him that he was the first man to bring the name of the lamented Lincoln, of whom he was a devoted friend, into public notice. He was a delegate to a convention, at Philadelphia, we believe, and during the deliberations, Colonel Archer proposed the name of Lincoln for Vice President, when a pert member sarcastically asked: "Who is Lincoln? Can he fight?" The Colonel answered: "Yes, by Guinea, he can, and so can I."

In private life he was genial and kind, and around his private character cluster many noble virtues. He was married to Eliza Harlan, and the result of that union was a daughter, who became the wife of the late Woodford Dulaney, of Kentucky. His religious convictions we never knew, but suffice it to say, he was an honest man. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity for sixty years. But the absorbing and controlling idea of his life was for the improvement and development of the county, both town and country. For this he labored—for this he toiled, and for this he gave the best years of his manhood.

He became interested in the construction of the old Wabash Valley Railroad, (the present Wabash) and entered into the work with all the zeal and energy of his indomitable nature. He gave his time and his money, and just as it seemed that success would crown his efforts, the project was abandoned. He was never destined to see its completion. He did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since. But no recognition, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his long and valuable services. Possessed at one time of ample means, yet so absorbed was he in his schemes of public improvement, that he was careless as to his private affairs, became involved and lost nearly everything.

Time bent his form, silvered his locks and enfeebled his steps, but it could not conquer his spirit. But at last the end came. Bowed down by the weight of eighty years, and infirmities incurred by a long life of incessant toil for the general good, on the 9th day of August, 1870, he calmly passed to his final reward, leaving as his only legacy, an untarnished name, and the enduring monuments of his labor and enterprise in the county.

For a considerable period after the formation of the county, and for years before, there was but little or no good money in circulation. The people were involved in debt, the lands purchased from the United States were unpaid for and likely to be forfeited. Such bank-notes as were in circulation had driven out the specie; and as these notes became worthless, one after another, the people were left almost destitute of any circulating medium whatever. The county commerce was insignificant; we exported little or nothing, except the scanty surplus of produce occasionally shipped to New Orleans. Hence there was nothing to attract an influx of coin into the country. The great tide of expected immigration from abroad failed to come, and real estate of every description was unsalable. This state of affairs prevailed all over the State; and to remedy the evil, the Legislature of 1821 created a State bank. All branches of industry and business flourished for a time, but the bank was founded on false theories of solvency and utterly failed of its contemplated objects—in fact almost bankrupted the people. A considerable period following the decline of the State Bank was called the "harvest of the Shylocks." The legal rate

of interest was six per cent; but there were no interest limits to special contracts, nor no penalties for usury. Consequently, those having money took advantage of the necessities of the people and extorted exorbitant interest rates, often as high as one hundred and fifty per cent being charged.

Game was abundant in the early settlement of the county. Deer, turkeys, hares, squirrels, foxes, otters, muskrats, raccoons, opossums, etc., existed in large numbers. A few bears were killed, but they were never numerous. Panthers, catamounts, wolves and wildcats abounded, to the great annoyance of the settlers. Smaller vermin, such as weasels, minks, skunks and polecats were very plentiful; and these, with the owls and hawks, rendered the raising of domestic fowls very difficult. Porcupines were also quite numerous. In an early day droves of wild horses roamed over portions of the country west of us (then in Clark County), but there is no account of any ever having been within our present limits. The streams were alive with fish, especially the Wabash. The catfish, muskalonge, bass, perch, sturgeon, spoonbills, shad, eels, etc., were very plenty. In the early spring the river, creeks, ponds and bayous were covered with geese, ducks, brant and other water-fowl, and on the prairies were large numbers of prairie-chickens, grouse and partridges.

In early times, when the amount of cultivated land was very small and live stock had unbounded range, owners were more particular than in later times about their marks and brands. Horses were always branded; other stock was marked. These were their only means of identification, as cattle and hogs were often turned out in the early spring and were likely to be seen no more till cold weather. Sheep were generally kept through the day in inclosures, and at night in stout high corrals, to prevent their destruction by the wolves. Some of the early marks were curiosities in their way. Charles Neely's mark was recorded May 26, 1819, the first in the county, and was "A smooth crop off of the left ear and a slit in the same." The mark of Hugh Miller was "An under-bit or half penny out of the under side of each ear." That of Joseph Shaw, "A smooth crop off the right ear and an underslope from heel to point of the left ear, bringing the ear to a point, similar to foxing." Cushing Snow's was, "A smooth crop off the left ear and a poplar leaf in the right; that is, a crop off the point, and upper and under bit in the same, which forms a poplar leaf." The penalty, on conviction, for altering or defacing any mark or brand with intent to steal, or prevent identification by the owner, was a public whipping, not exceeding one hundred lashes on the bare back, imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fine in a sum not less than one half the value of the animal on which the mark was altered or defaced. The severity of the punishment indicates the jealous importance our ancestors attached to their marks and brands, and their lofty regard for the rights of property.

The condition of society, and the moral deportment of the early settlers were very good for a new country, where the laws were lax, and feebly enforced, where schools were few and inferior, and where religious instruction and church organization were rare, and not publicly carried on as in later years. Candor, honesty, and a readiness to help a friend or neighbor in distress, were the chief characteristics of the early pioneers. They were industrious as a class, generous in their hospitality, warm and constant in their friendships, and brave in the defense of their honor. As is the case in all newly-settled countries, there was among them a rough and boisterous element, a low grade and type of civilization. An element ignorant, vicious and uncouth; its

members loud in their denunciations of any innovations tending to better their condition, or that looked toward the erection of Christian institutions.

The lives of the early pioneers must indeed have been monotonous. The settlements were scattering, and the population sparse. There was no general system of schools, or of religious teachings, and as a consequence, for years the Sabbath was simply observed as a day of rest by the young and old. When any future event, that promised to relieve the tedium of their existence became bruited throughout a settlement, its coming was impatiently awaited. A house or barn raising, or log rolling, a quilting frolic, or husking bee—each and all of these were looked forward to with liveliest anticipation. But nothing stirred society to its remotest depths like the announcement of a wedding. A marriage was a momentous event, and was looked forward to with eager expectation by young and old Mrs. Judge Stockwell relates that she was present at the marriage of Stephen Archer to Nancy Shaw, and that the wedding and "infare" carnival lasted three days and nights in one continuous round of merry-making, and was only terminated by exhaustion and loss of sleep on the part of the guests.

There was a rapid influx of population after the year 1825. The census of 1830, at which time the county had been greatly reduced in territorial extent, being somewhat over twice its present size, showed a population of 3,921 white, and 19 colored. The increase in number of white people being over four hundred per cent. over the census of 1820. The major part of this immigration was from the Southern and Middle States. Nearly all the necessaries and the few luxuries of frontier life, which had hitherto been wagoned over the mountains to Pittsburg, thence floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and pulled and poled up that stream on keel boats, were now transported by steam-boats, quite a number of which plied the waters of the latter stream. About all the surplus products of the county, such as corn, bacon, and the like, together with lumber, staves and hoop-poles, were generally shipped to New Orleans, an undertaking that involved a long, perilous and tedious voyage, often requiring two and three months for going and returning. The journey home was generally performed on foot, through three or four Indian tribes inhabiting the western parts of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. There are citizens now living in the county, who have each made five different pedestrian trips from New Orleans to Darwin; carrying with them, over all the long and weary miles, the proceeds of their cargoes, which were invariably in silver coin. This system of commerce was carried on regularly, and quite extensively for many years, and was the principal channel of shipment for surplus, but the railroad system of the present day has changed all this.

The taxes during the first decade or two were neither heavy nor burdensome. The total amount of taxes for each of the ten years, ranged from two to five hundred dollars. Yet these insignificant sums were to defray all the contingent expenses of the county, which was then larger than many of the principalities in Europe. Lands were taxed by the State, and were divided into three classes: first, second and third, and were valued at four, three and two dollars per acre, and were taxed respectively, two, one and a half, and one cents per acre. In 1821 the first tax was levied, and the property included was horses and cattle, clocks and watches, town lots and pleasure carriages. The last item was evidently a mild bit of pleasantry on the part of the early authorities, as such things existed only in the imagination, in Clark County. In 1823, slaves, registered and indentured ne-

groes and mulattoes, and distilleries, were made taxable by the county commissioners. A stout, lusty negro servant or slave was assessed at about the same as five good horses. In 1827, hogs, sheep, and ferries over the Wabash, were made taxable.

The county commissioners had broader and more extensive powers than our present lawmakers. They not only had authority to license certain occupations, but also to fix and establish a scale of prices for conducting the same. They issued license to the keeper of a tavern or house of entertainment, specified the amount he should pay for the same, and then arbitrarily fixed the rates he should charge his guests; and if the wayfarer was bibulously inclined, and desired a stimulant, the law stepped in, and not only scheduled the kind and quantity of his potation, but fixed the maximum price for it. To illustrate, a specimen is herewith given: At the March term, 1820, of the commissioners' court, appears the following: "Court grant license to Silas Hoskins to keep a tavern in Aurora, at the rate of two dollars per year, to be paid into the county treasury, and fix his rates as follows: for one night's lodging, per man, 12½ cents; one meal's victuals, per man, 25 cents; one feed for horse, per gallon of corn, 12½ cents; one horse to hay and oats, per night, 37½ cents. For one pint of rum, wine or brandy, 75 cents; for one half pint of same, 37½ cents; for one pint of whisky, 25 cents; for one half pint of same, 12½ cents; for one gill of same, 6¼ cents; ale, beer or cider, per quart, 25 cents.

About this time the Galena lead mines were at the height of successful operation, and our people would run up the Mississippi in the spring, labor in the mines during warm weather, and then return to their homes in the fall, thus establishing, as was supposed, a similarity between their migratory habits and those of the piscatorial tribe called suckers. For this reason the name "Suckers" was applied to the Illinoisans, at the Galena lead mines by the Missourians, and which has stuck to them ever since, and no doubt always will. Missouri sent hordes of uncouth ruffians to these mines, from which our people inferred that the State had taken a puke, and had vomited forth all her worst population. As analogies always abound, the Illinoisans, by way of retaliation, called the Missourians "Pukes," a name they will be known by for all time.

The Indians were quite numerous in the county at the time of its early settlement. There were camps on Mill Creek; one about a mile and a half southeast of what is now Marshall, on what is now known as the Watson quarry; one a short distance north of the present town of Livingston, and one south of the same, near the Alwood hill. But the largest camp was on Dial's Creek, in the Richwoods; a large majority of these Indians were Kickapoos, and the remainder chiefly Pottawatomies. They were generally quiet, peaceable and friendly, spent their time in hunting and trapping, and bartered the proceeds of the chase with the whites, for corn, powder and lead, salt, etc. They about all disappeared during the Black Hawk War. Though during the war, and while a large portion of our male population was absent in the army, there was a large number on Mill Creek that threatened hostilities, to the great apprehension of the remaining settlers. They held pow-wows, danced their war dances, and at night their fierce and savage yells could be heard a great distance, to the terror of defenceless women and children.

There then lived in the northeastern portion of the county, a man beyond middle age, named John House, who was a second Lewis Whetzel. When a boy the savages had massacred nearly all his father's family, and he had sworn eternal vengeance, and im-

proved every opportunity to gratify it. He was well known to the Indians as "Big Tooth John," on account of his eye teeth projecting over his under lip, like tushes. It is related that on one occasion, while hunting, an Indian stepped from an ambush, and explained how easily he could have killed him. House pretended to be quite grateful, but watching his opportunity, shot the Indian dead. He enlisted in the Black Hawk War, and was in the memorable engagement on the banks of the Mississippi, of August 2, 1832, in which the Indians were routed and which terminated the war. During the battle, a Sac mother took her infant child, and fastening it to a large piece of cottonwood bark, consigned it to the treacherous waves rather than to captivity. The current carried the child near the bank, when House coolly loaded his rifle, and taking deliberate aim, shot the babe dead. Being reproached for his hardened cruelty, he grimly replied, "Kill the nits, and you'll have no lice."

Among the diversions of the early times, were shooting matches for beef, turkeys, whisky and sometimes for wagers of money. When a beef was shot for, it was divided into five quarters, the hide and tallow being the fifth, and considered the best of all. Among the most noted marksmen of the day, were Judge Stephen Archer and Stump Rhoads. Indeed, so expert were they, that both were generally excluded from the matches, and the fifth quarter given them, as a sort of a royalty, the possession of which was usually decided by a contest between themselves. The Judge had been several times victorious over his rival, who finally procured a new rifle, and badly defeated his opponent on a most momentous occasion. Smarting under his discomfiture, the Judge had a heavy, target rifle made, with especial reference to accurate shooting. This artillery he dubbed "Sweet Milk and Peaches," and patiently bided his time to vanquish his adversary. An opportune occasion soon arrived. It was in the summer; the usual donation had been made to these champions, and Rhoads' best shot had just grazed the center. The Judge's breeches were of the usual tow linen, and worn without drawers. As he was lying down, taking long and deliberate aim, his rival, by some means, slipped some bees up the leg of his pantaloons. These hostiles, after a short voyage of discovery, began to ply their harpoons. But so completely absorbed was the Judge in this struggle for victory, that he stiffened his limb, elevated it straight in the air, and crying:—"Stump Rhoads, you can't throw Sweet Milk off that center with no dod-blasted bee," pulled the trigger, clove the center, and was declared the winner.

Though society was rude and rough, that curse of humanity, intemperance, was no more prevalent, in proportion to population, than now, perhaps not as much. Scarcely was the nucleus of a settlement formed, ere the steam of the still tainted the air. The settlers endured privations and hunger, and their children cried for bread for want of mills; they groped in ignorance for want of schools and churches, but the still was ever in their midst, where the farmer exchanged his bag of corn for the beverage of the border. In every family the jug of bitters was an inseparable adjunct, and was regularly partaken of by every member of the household, especially during the chill season. The visit of a neighbor was signalized by producing the bottle or demijohn. At all rustic gatherings, liquor was considered an indispensable article, and was freely used. Everybody drank whisky, ministers and all. True, there were some sections, in which the people resisted all advancement and progress. In these, liquor was used to great excess, and then, as now, was an active promoter of broils, disturbances and fights. In these affrays, to their credit

be it said, fists and feet were alone used, and were called "rough and tumble." The knife, the pistol and the bludgeon, were then unknown, and are the products of a much later and more advanced civilization. These sections were known as the "hard neighborhoods," and were always shunned by respectable immigrants seeking homes. There is a story that an itinerant teetotaler once strayed into one of these haunts of immorality, and threw a fire-brand into the camp by delivering a terrific discourse against the use of intoxicants. The speaker was interrupted by the representative man, who introduced himself, and described the society of his locality, as follows: "I'm from Salt Creek, and the folks thar are all bad and wooley; and the higher up you go, the wuss they air, and I'm from the headwaters. I'm a wolf, and it's my time to howl. Now, Mr. Preecher, what would we do with our corn crop, if there wuz no still-houses?" "Raise more hogs and less hell around here," was the ready, but vigorous reply. The speaker was interrupted no more.

The old time ministers were characters in their way. A distinct race so to speak, and were possessed of an individuality, peculiarly their own. As a class, they were uneducated, rough and resolute, and encountered and overcame obstacles that would appall the effeminate parsons of later days. They were suited exactly to the civilization in which they lived, and seem to have been chosen vessels, to fulfil a certain mission. These humble pioneers of frontier Christianity, proclaimed the "tidings of great joy" to the early settlers, at a time when the country was so poor that no other kind of ministers could have been maintained. They spread the gospel of Christ when educated ministers with salaries could not have been supported. They preached the doctrine of free salvation, without money and without price, toiling hard in the interim of their labors, to provide themselves with a scanty subsistence. They traversed the wilderness through sunshine and storm; slept in the open air, swam swollen streams, suffered cold, hunger and fatigue, with a noble heroism, and all for the sake of their Savior, and to save precious souls from perdition. Many of these divines sprang from, and were of the people, and without ministerial training, except in religious exercises, and the study of the Scriptures. In those times it was not thought necessary that a minister should be a scholar. It was sufficient for him to preach from a knowledge of the Bible alone; to make appeals warm from the heart; to paint the joys of heaven and the miseries of hell to the imagination of the sinner; to terrify him with the one, and exhort him, by a life of righteousness to attain the other. Many of these added to their scriptural knowledge, a diligent perusal of Young's Night Thoughts, Milton's Paradise Lost, Jenkins on Atonement, and other kindred works which gave more compass to their thoughts, and brighter imagery to their fancy. And in profuse and flowery language, and with glowing enthusiasm and streaming eyes, they told the story of the Cross.

Sometimes their sermons turned upon matters of controversy—unlearned arguments on the subjects of free grace, baptism, free will, election, faith, justification, and the final perseverance of the saints. But that in which they excelled was the earnestness of their words and manner, the vividness of the pictures they drew of the ineffable bliss of the redeemed, and the awful and eternal torments of the unrepentant.

> "They preached the joys of heaven and pains of hell,
> And warned the sinner with becoming zeal,
> But on eternal mercy loved to dwell."

Above all, they inculcated the great principles of justice and sound morality,

and were largely instrumental in promoting the growth of intellectual ideas, in bettering the condition, and in elevating the morals of the people; and to them are we indebted for the first establishment of Christian institutions throughout the county. These old-time evangelists passed away with the civilization of the days in which they lived and labored. They fought the good fight, well and faithfully performed the mission, and bore the burdens their divine Master assigned them, and may their sacred ashes repose in peace, in the quietude of their lonely graves, until awakened by the final trump.

The white population of our county has steadily and rapidly increased, as will be seen by the following exhibit by decennial periods: In 1820 the white population was 930; in 1830, 3,921; in 1840, 7,426; in 1850, 9,494; in 1860, 14,948; in 1870, 18,698; in 1880, 21,843. The increase in colored population has been small, both by emigration and otherwise, increasing from one slave in 1820 to fifty-one free colored in 1880. After 1830 the moral and intellectual condition of our people gradually improved, each passing year recording a marked change for the better. But what it lacked in refinement it made up in sincerity and hospitality. The establishment of commerce, the forming of channels of intercourse between distant sections by building extensive highways, the regular exportation of all our surplus products, were among the first means of changing the exterior aspect of our population and giving a new current to public feeling and individual pursuit. The free diffusion of knowledge through schools and the ministry of the gospel also largely contributed to the happy change, and to all these influences are we indebted for the civilization of the present. But still, when we ponder on those olden days, rude and rough as they were, we almost wish for their return. Those good, old days, when the girls rode behind their sweethearts to church or party, and when the horses always kicked up, and the maidens held tightly on; when wife and husband visited on the same nag, the former in front of her liege, with sleeping babe snugly cuddled in her lap. Those good old days, when the hypocrisy, shams, and selfishness of modern society were unknown. When the respectability of men and women was not measured by their bank accounts and bonds, nor by displays of finery, but by the simple standard of worth and merit; by their usefulness in the community, by their readiness to aid the suffering, to relieve the distressed. When there were no social castes or distinctions, and when honesty and uprightness were the livery of aristocracy. When the turpitude of vice and the majesty of moral virtue were regarded with stronger sentiments of aversion and respect than they to-day inspire.

It is a well-established fact that the settlement and cultivation of a country have a noticeable effect upon the general temperature of the climate. But the change has been so gradual that it is a matter of difficulty for our few surviving pioneers to distinctly recollect and describe. At the first settlement of the country the summers were much cooler than now. Warm evenings and nights were not common, and the mornings, frequently, uncomfortably cold. The coolness of the nights was owing, in a great degree, to the deep, dense shade of the forest trees and the luxuriant crops of wild grass, weeds, and other vegetation, which so shaded the earth's surface as to prevent it from becoming heated by the rays of the sun. Frost and snow set in much earlier than now. Snowfalls frequently occurred during the latter half of October, and winter often set in with severity during November, and sometimes in the early part of it. The springs were formerly later

and colder than they now are, but the change in this respect is not favorable to vegetation, as the latest springs are generally followed by the most fruitful seasons. It is a law of the vegetable world that the longer the germinating principle is delayed the more rapid when put in motion. Hence those far northern countries like Sweden, Norway, and Russia, which have but a short summer and no spring, are among the most productive in the world. While, in this latitude especially, vegetation, prematurely started by reason of open winters and delusive springs, is often checked by "cold snaps" and untimely frosts, and frequently fails to attain its ultimate perfection. From this imperfect account of the weather system of early times, it appears that the seasons have undergone considerable change. As a rule, our springs are earlier, summers warmer, the falls milder and longer, and the winters shorter and accompanied with less cold and snow than formerly. These changes can be partly, if not wholly, attributed to the destruction of the forests. Every acre of cultivated land must increase the heat of our summers, by exposing an augmented extent of ground surface denuded of its timber, to be acted upon and heated by the rays of the sun. But, by reason of there being no mountainous barriers either north or south of us, the conflict for equilibrium between the dense and rarified atmospheres of these two extremes will most likely continue our changeable and fickle climate forever.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—THE LEGISLATIVE ACT CREATING IT—LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—THE COURTS—AURORA AND DARWIN—REMOVAL TO MARSHALL—BITTER CONTESTS—THE QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED—DIVISION OF THE COUNTY INTO PRECINCTS—ENGLISH TITHINGS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—BENEFIT OF THE SYSTEM, ETC., ETC.

CRAWFORD County, from the territory of which Clark was taken, was created under the old territorial laws. It embraced a vast extent of country, including all of Eastern Illinois to the Canada line, and as far west as Fayette County. In order to form a new county, the law required the proposed district to have at least 350 inhabitants. The northern portion of Crawford having the requisite population a petition was filed in the Legislature for a separate county. That body, at the session of 1819, passed the following act: An Act Forming a new County out of the County of Crawford.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that part of Crawford County lying north of a line beginning on the great Wabash River, dividing townships eight and nine north, running due west shall form a new and separate county to be called "Clark."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county the following persons are hereby appointed commissioners, viz.: Smith Shaw, Thomas Gill and James Watts, which commissioners or a majority of them shall meet at the house of Charles Neely between the first and second Mondays of May next, and after having been duly sworn before some justice of the peace within this State, faithfully to take into consideration the situation of the settlements, the geography of the country and the conveniency and eligibility of the place, shall then proceed to establish the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Clark, and designate the same, provided however the proprietor or proprietors owning such land on which the seat of justice may be fixed, shall give to the county of Clark twenty acres of land for the purpose of erecting public buildings, to be laid out into lots, and sold for the use of said county, but should the proprietor or proprietors neglect or refuse to make the donation as aforesaid, then and in that case, the commissioners shall fix upon some other place for the seat of justice for said county as convenient as may be to the different settlements in said county, which place when determined on by said commissioners they shall certify under their hands and seals to the clerk of the commissioners court, and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to spread the same on the records of said county, and the said commissioners shall receive two dollars per each day they may be necessarily employed in fixing upon the aforesaid seat of justice, to be paid out of the county levy.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the county commissioners shall other-

wise direct, the court and elections for said county shall be held at the house of Charles Neely in said county.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the citizens of Clark County shall be entitled to vote for Senator and Representatives with Crawford County in the same manner as they would have done had this act not passed.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said county of Clark be and form a part of the second judicial district and that the courts therein be holden at such times as shall be directed in the act regulating and defining the duties of the justices of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the county commissioners shall proceed to lay out the land that may be given to said county into lots and sell the same or as much as they may think proper and necessary for the erection of public buildings, within three months from the time the seat of justice shall be established.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That in order to remove all difficulty concerning the future division of Clark County, it is hereby enacted that all that tract of country lying north of an east and west line dividing townships numbered twelve and thirteen north, shall be the line between the county of Clark and a county which may be laid off north of the same, provided, however, That all that part of Clark County lying north of the line last mentioned shall remain attached to and be considered a part of Clark County until a new county shall be laid off north of the line as above stated. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN MESSINGER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PIERRE MENARD,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved by the Council of Revision, March 22, 1819. SHADRACH BOND.

Clark, at her organization, as we have said, embraced a large amount of territory. Fayette was formed in 1821, partly from Clark and Crawford. In the year 1823 Edgar County was taken from Clark, locating partly the present north line of our county. In 1830 Coles County was formed from Clark and Edgar. By the forming of Coles, Clark was reduced to the area contemplated in the original act. But at the session of the Legislature in 1823, William Lowry, the representative from Clark and Crawford, procured the passage of a bill, at the solicitation of the people of the newly formed County of Edgar, cutting off three miles from the north line of Clark and adding the same to Edgar, for the reason that Paris was very apprehensive of losing the county seat; but by having this slice attached, it would so centralize her position as to enable her to retain the seat of justice.

The county was named after Gen. George Rogers Clark, a gallant and meritorious officer of the Revolution, born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1752, and died in Kentucky in 1806. His campaign through the Illinois did as much to establish the freedom of the colonies as any act of the whole war.

Clark was the fifteenth formed county in the State. The fourteen older counties are mentioned in the first part of this volume.

At an election held in the county on Monday, April 26, 1819, Joseph Shaw, John Chenoweth and Samuel Ashmore were elected county commissioners. On the 7th day of June, following, the first commissioners' court was held at the house of Charles Neeley, on Walnut Prairie, at which William B. Archer was appointed clerk of the court, and William Lockard, treasurer of the county.

Smith Shaw, Thomas Gill and James Watts, the commissioners appointed under the act forming the county to locate the seat of justice, made their report to the court: That

having proceeded to examine the different situations in said county of Clark, and have agreed on the following *peace* on a parcel of ground whereon the said seat of justice or court house shall be erected, situated on west fraction No. 15, Town 10 N., of Range 11 W., in the district of lands offered for sale at Vincennes, given by Chester Fitch, John Chenoweth and John McClure, containing two hundred and two acres and an half of land, it being the donation granted agreeable to law by Chester Fitch, to be laid off by the direction of the said county commissioners into town lots; and it is to be expressly understood that the said Fitch is to be at one half of the *expence* in *maping* and surveying said town; and the said Fitch is to have every other lot in the whole town equal in quality and quantity reserved for the benefit of said Fitch and his heirs forever. Given under our hands and seals this 6th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Witnesses.	Signed	SMITH SHAW	[L. S.]
CHARLES NEELY.		THOS. GILL	[L. S.]
JOHN ESSREY.		JAMES WATTS	[L. S.]

Very few people, except surveyors, understand the true meaning and application of the term, "town and range," as mentioned in the foregoing report, and a brief explanation might not be uninteresting. In all Government surveys, "principal meridians" are first established, that is, lines running due north from some designated point. These lines are intersected by "base lines," that is, lines running west from some given point. The term "range," means townships numbered either east or west of a principal meridian line. The term "town," signifies townships numbered north or south of a base line. All lands in our county are reckoned from the second principal meridian, a line running due north from the mouth of Little Blue River, Indiana. The corresponding base line commences at Diamond Island, in the Ohio, opposite Indiana, and runs due west, striking the Mississippi a few miles below St. Louis. Our county lies north of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Hence "town ten north, range eleven west," means the tenth township north of the base line and the eleventh township west of the principal meridian line; and as a congressional township is six miles square, the location of the county seat was sixty miles north of the base line, and sixty-six miles west of the principal meridian line. The reason it was called west fraction section 15, the Wabash River divides the section, leaving part in Illinois, the remainder in Indiana.

When the commissioners' court declared that the seat of justice should be known and recognized as Aurora, they named a capital, the realm of which was larger than the State of Connecticut. Under the auspices and guidance of Joseph Shaw, John Chenoweth and Samuel Ashmore, as county commissioners, and William B. Archer, as clerk, and William Lockard, as treasurer, was the infant county launched on her career as an independent unit of this great State. Could they but briefly return from that "bourne" and behold from the few and humble seeds they sowed, the mighty and wonderful growth of wealth, improvement, prosperity and power, well might they exclaim, in the language of the prophet of old: "Mine eyes have seen Thy glory, now let Thy servant depart in peace."

When Clark County was organized she had less than nine hundred inhabitants. Now, she has twenty-five thousand. When they named the seat of justice Aurora, there was not a town or village, not even a trading post. Now she holds within her limits sixteen towns and villages. Then there was but one road, the wilderness being threaded by the trail of the hunter or the Indian; now her bosom is

checkered with highways, reaching every point within her confines. Her first year's taxes were less than one hundred and twenty dollars; now they are over one hundred thousand.

About the year 1821, occurred a threatened government foreclosure on unpaid-for lands, that came very near leading to disastrous results, and forms an interesting episode in the early history, as well as the entire West, but our limited space will not allow of details in this work. All readers of the early history of Illinois are familiar with the subject.

We find on July 16 and 17, 1821, "Joseph Shaw and John Chenoweth, two of the commissioners, met at Aurora to take the outlines of the town, and fix the main street and public square." No court house was ever erected, the courts being held in a small log building, very low, and not to exceed twelve by fourteen feet, which was afterward used by Judge Stockwell, as a corn-crib, and afterward as a stable. In this small and humble building, jurists of eminence presided, and lawyers of distinction practiced, of which mention will be made hereafter.

The first sale of town lots took place August 5, 1819, and Septer Patrick purchased the first town lot ever sold in the county, for twenty dollars. Thirty-seven lots were sold, ranging in price from seventeen to three hundred dollars. The town improved as much as could have been expected, considering the meager number of inhabitants, that the country was a wilderness, that there was no money, no currency scarcely, the circulating medium being hides and peltry and the limited produce of the county, save when an occasional emigrant came in, with a little of surplus money left, after locating his land. But these visitations were few and far between at that day. There was no market for anything, and if there had been the people had nothing to sell, so their surroundings were not altogether cheery.

The county built a jail, a strong and substantial structure. It was about twelve by eighteen feet, and two stories high. It was built of round logs, the cracks chinked and daubed. The upper story was for the imprisonment of insolvent debtors, when the infamous code of imprisonment for debts disgraced our statute books. It had two barred windows, one on each side, where the unfortunate prisoner could sit and look out upon the sunlight and feel happy because he was in prison. A pair of rough stairs ascended to a stout, wooden door, opening into the debtors' room; there was no opening into the lower room, where all offenders other than debtors, were confined, from the outside, except a barred window. It was reached by a trap door from the debtors' room, through which the prisoners were taken in and out. The inside of the lower room, or cell, if such it may be called, was lined by oak slabs, securely pinned on with wooden pins; the ceiling was covered in like manner. The jail was built by Acquilla Pulteney, for seven hundred and thirteen dollars. He was paid notes on the purchasers of town lots in Aurora. The commissioners could afford to be a little liberal.

The estray law at that day made it incumbent on any taker up of an estray, to bring it to the county seat at the first circuit court after such taking up, and put it into the estray pen, which was a secure and substantial structure to say the least. It was constructed for the county by Col. Archer, and any one who knew anything of him, knows he never built anything but what was substantial. It was thirty feet square, six feet high, posts eight inches square, sunk three feet in the ground, and of white walnut wood. If an estray was not claimed and proven in open court, it was put up at auction, and if no one bid above

the lawful charges on the same, it became the property of the taker up.

The county also erected one of those terrors to evil doers and petty offenders, a "whipping post." It was said to have been a round tree, stripped of the bark, and about twelve inches in diameter, and sunk about two feet in the ground. The offender was tied face to the post, his arms encircling it, his feet fastened on either side, his back bared, and the stripes well laid on. It was never used but on one occasion; a man named Whitley being tied up and whipped for stealing hogs.

Aurora was thought to be a most eligible situation for a town and county seat. It possessed the finest landing on the Wabash, which in that day was navigable all the year, and for crafts of considerable size.

The town was situated about two miles north of Darwin, and its site is marked only by the farm house of Oliver C. Lawell. Not a stone is left to mutely tell its history or existence. It but obeyed the eternal mandate that all things earthly must pass away.

The people of the county, believing that the present site of Darwin was a more pleasant location for a town, and a more central point than Aurora, that it would materially advance the interests of the county, and be more convenient to the then sparsely settled country, petitioned for a re-location of the seat of justice. By an act of the Legislature, approved January 21, 1823, the county seat was ordered to be removed to Darwin, then known as McClure's Bluff. John McClure, who had long kept a ferry there, was the proprietor of the land, and made a donation on which to build the seat of justice. The site was a level plateau, above high water mark, and sightly and beautiful. Being above the stagnant ponds, and the miasma arising from them, it is, to-day, the healthiest point on the Wabash.

William Lockard laid off the town, and it consisted of sixty-four lots; numbers twenty-one and twenty-eight were reserved, by the commissioners, on which to erect a court house and jail. The sale of town lots occurred on the first Monday in August, 1823. The purchasers of lots were to pay six per cent of the purchase money on day of sale, one-third of the remainder in nine months, the other two-thirds in equal annual installments.

John Chenoweth was the crier of the sale. Our early settlers were evidently not teetotalers and never dreamed of the mighty wave of prohibition, that, in after years, would roll across the land from sea to sea, and reach the uttermost points of this great country. For the commissioners enter the following record: "Ordered by the court that John Richardson procure ten gallons of whisky to be *drunk* on day of sale." Let us of the present day imagine a board of supervisors laying out a town into lots for sale, and then ordering the sheriff to procure ten gallons of whisky, to be drank upon the occasion, to be paid for out of the people's money. Such a storm of indignation would be raised about their ears that they would be glad to find peace and oblivion in their political graves.

There were thirty-four lots sold in Darwin at the first sale, John Richardson being the first purchaser of a lot, paying for it the sum of eighty dollars. Lot thirty-two was sold to John Stafford for one hundred and eleven dollars. Lot sixty-four was sold to John Chenoweth for one hundred and three dollars. The lowest price paid for any lot was thirty dollars; and these for bare, naked lots, in a town without a building erected. It shows conclusively, that the purchasers, and they were men of sound judgment, had great confidence in the future of Darwin.

After the removal of the county seat to Darwin, part of Aurora was inclosed by a fence. Those having purchased lots in Aurora were allowed credit on lots purchased in

Darwin for the amount for their Aurora lots, after deducting twenty-five per cent for the first cost of lots, at ten dollars and fifty cents for each lot lying within the inclosure, or partly within, and fifty cents for each lot lying without the inclosure. Why this distinction was made can only be conjectured.

Darwin soon rose in importance, justifying the foresight of those who had invested. Lots were in demand at increased values. Buildings sprang up, the population increased rapidly, the various industries flourished, and from a single cabin, that marked the site of McClure's Bluff, there arose a thriving, prosperous village.

By her thrift and enterprise she laid under tribute the country as far west as Effingham, and as far north as Charleston and Danville. Farmers wagoned their wheat and corn, and drove their stock long distances, and exchanged them for iron, salt, and other indispensable articles of frontier life. For five years Darwin town lots were worth more than those of Chicago. She soon became a formidable rival of Terre Haute, and caused that town great uneasiness about her commercial safety. Her future then gave brilliant promise of her becoming the metropolis of the Wabash valley.

On the 4th of August, 1823, the commissioners instructed the clerk to advertise and give notice that the removing of the jail and estray pen from Aurora to Darwin, would be let to the lowest bidder on the 2d day of the following September term of the court. It was afterward let to John Welsh who performed the work according to contract. This jail was used until about 1830, when it was destroyed by fire.

The commissioners on the 2d of March, 1824, ordered that proposals be received on the second day of the next circuit court, "for erecting a house to hold courts in," of the following description: "Twenty-five feet long in the clear, of hewn oak logs, with a lap shingle roof, two windows in front, and one in the rear; a story and a half high, a partition up-stairs; a small window at each end of said house; plank floor and rough plank stairs; the windows up stairs to contain six and those below twelve lights each; chink and plaster the cracks, and finish the same in a workmanlike manner. The pay to be made in the notes of individuals who purchased lots in Darwin, in town lots in Darwin, or partly in each." The contract was let to Lucius Kibby for the sum of six hundred dollars. He agreed to take lots number forty-nine, fifty, sixty-three and sixty-four, at two hundred and eighty dollars, the remainder, three hundred and twenty dollars to be paid, one half on the first of April next (1825), and the remainder when the house is finished—which he engages to complete in one year from date. He did not finish the work within the time specified, nor was it finished until March, 1827, nearly two years and a half being spent in its erection. The county commissioners were the first to occupy it, and held a special term of their court, on the 28th of April, having met to examine the court house. William Martin and Enoch Davis, two workmen mutually chosen by the commissioners and Lucius Kibby, to ascertain the same, having examined the house, reported that it had not been done according to contract, and sixty dollars was deducted from the amount originally agreed upon for erecting building. The commissioners, however, gave Kibby an extra allowance of nine dollars for putting in a fire-place, and an additional window up-stairs.

In September, 1832, the court house was weather boarded, and otherwise repaired, and rendered a very comfortable building for the period. A Presbyterian minister named Enoch Bouton, lived up-stairs and held services below. The hall of justice answered a

variety of purposes, and was kept in constant service. The court house was situated on lot twenty-eight, and is still standing, and used as a stable by Doctor Pierce.

On Wednesday, December 5, A. D. 1832, at a meeting of the county commissioners, it was ordered that a new jail be built. On the 5th of January, 1833, the commissioners met and offered to the lowest bidder, Mechom Main, junior, the contract for building the new jail, for which he was to receive the sum of four hundred and ninety-five dollars.

The glory and prosperity of Darwin were destined to pass away. Terre Haute, alarmed for her commercial safety, used every exertion to wrest from Darwin the trade she had earned. The National Road, that great thoroughfare from Wheeling, Va., to St. Louis, was in course of construction and passed through Terre Haute, who wished to secure the trade of the country west, while Darwin relied chiefly upon the river for prosperity. Terre Haute was independent without it.

The opening of the National Road through the county in 1834 greatly increased the facilities for travel and transportation, and the agricultural interests of the county, along its line, were very largely stimulated. The development of villages along and in the several townships contiguous to the then great thoroughfare, was very rapid.

The people soon began to feel that the seat of justice at Darwin, where they were compelled to go for the transaction of all public business, was too remote and isolated, and was not at all situated with reference to the wants and convenience of the then present and future population. The northern section also began to receive an influx of immigrants, and they, feeling and appreciating the inconvenience, joined in the clamor for the relocation of the county seat. The proposition was vigorously and loudly opposed by the southern portion of the county. Meetings were held for and against the proposition, and the excitement ran high. The merits of geographical and population centers were loudly and vigorously discussed.

In the fall of 1835 a petition for county seat removal, and remonstrance against, were industriously circulated through the county, the two receiving the signatures of nearly all the county voters, the removal petition having a decided majority. These memorials were presented to the Legislature at its session of 1835–6, which body, in pursuance of the majority petition, passed an act submitting the question to a vote of the people.

The commissioners were all eminent, Gen. Thornton being one of the most distinguished men in the State. However, they failed to locate the seat of justice, being unable to agree upon any given site, and so reported to the county commissioners.

In 1836 another petition and remonstrance were circulated, though not attended with the same excitement and acrimony that characterized the former year. These were presented to the Legislature, which body, in order to forever settle the vexed question, passed another act, which became a law in March, 1837, submitting the question to the people. The election came off unattended with the usual fierceness and excitement, for it was evident that a majority of the people favored removal, though the opposition to the proposition made a vigorous and gallant campaign. The result was as follows:

Precincts.	For removal.	Against.
East Union	39	55
West Union	4	2
Dubois, Cont. Darwin	6	138
Washington	164	31
Cumberland	91	2
Richland	64	0
	378	228

Majority for, 150.

But after the county seat removal question

John S Bradbury

was settled, the more exciting and more momentous one arose, to which point should it be removed—Auburn or Marshall—they being the only eligible sites. Then occurred, from May to August, 1837, a brief, but one of the most bitter and exciting election contests ever in the county; one that was characterized by scathing personal detraction and abuse. There were no newspapers in the county in that day, and hence the matter could not be argued through those great disseminators of information. There were no politics in the question, and it became one merely of geographical location between the contestants, and one of personal and private interest. Meetings were held all over the county, which were largely attended by the people, to hear the merits of the two places discussed by haranguing orators. The only way of electioneering was to praise one place and denounce the other. Much that was bitter and acrimonious was said for and against the contesting points. Wordy documents were widely circulated, influencing the public mind. Vituperation and ridicule were indulged in freely, and so fierce and caustic was the fight, that the activity and bitterness of a present day political campaign would be moderation and mildness, compared with it. It was the all-absorbing topic—overshadowed and swallowed up everything else. The gathering of the people from different sections at the mills, on grinding days, in the small towns, at the blacksmith shops, and even at church meetings, was the signal for fierce discussions and clash of opinions. And in several instances where the respective merits of the two places could not be settled by argument and controversy, the matter was arbitrated by rough and tumble fights. It is related that before the commencement of hostilities in some of the engagements, it was stipulated that the defeated should vote at the dictation of the victor; and one brawny Hercules is said to have converted to Auburn three contumacious men whose predilections were for Marshall, his missionary efforts being attended with only the loss of a few teeth and a portion of his scalp. It was a vigorous but convincing way of electioneering.

The day at last arrived, the contest closed, and the votes gave the following result:

Precincts.	Marshall.	Auburn.
East Union	63	72
Cumberland	4	123
West Union	5	42
Richland	19	57
Dubois	141	27
Washington	221	41
Total	453	362
	362	
Marshall's majority	91	

Had it not been for the decided majorities in Washington and Dubois Precincts, the two then embracing nearly one-half of the county and its voting population, the whole current of our county history might have been changed.

Marshall had been selected by the people as their county capital, with every indication of its ever so remaining. The town was laid out, October 3, 1835, by the proprietors, Col. W. B. Archer, and Joseph Duncan, afterward Governor and United States Senator, on the south half of section thirteen, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, township eleven north, range twelve west, the dividing line of the sections passing through the court house, and was named in honor of John Marshall, the most eminent chief justice that ever adorned the Supreme Court of the country. The proprietors made liberal and munificent donations of land and lots in perpetuity to the county, for court house, jail and other purposes.

The county seat was removed to Marshall in

June, 1838. The present court house was not completed until the following year. The first jail, a log one, stood on the lot on which Mrs. Hannah Patten resides. The first court was held in a frame building, its site marked by the residence of Mrs. Sarah A. Lawrence. Succeeding courts, until the completion of court house, were held in a building on south side of square, near the old Sutton homestead.

The county seat question like Banquo's ghost, "would not down." The corpse laid in its grave but a year or two, until the skeleton was dragged forth, clothed with specious argument and held up to the view of public opinion. The agitation of the question then began. At first it had but few followers or advocates; but these were earnest and tireless and kept the question continually before the people. And as the western portion of the county became more populous, the matter assumed definite shape. Again was the old question of geographical centers discussed, and for some time the contest was warmer and far more bitter if possible, than in the removal from Darwin.

Thus matters stood until the summer of 1848, when petitions were widely circulated and largely signed, memorializing the Legislature, for a re-location of the county seat. That body enacted a law at its next session, again submitting the question to the vote of the people. The campaign was short, sharp and bitter, and on the third Monday in May, 1849, the contesting parties rallied their forces, and the battle was fought with the following result:

Precincts.	For Marshall.	Against
Darwin	161	20
Clear Creek	99	00
Mill Creek	34	12
York	70	46
Auburn	29	82
Cumberland	00	43
Martinsville	14	126
Richland	47	127
Johnson	8	65
Melrose	11	89
Livingston	104	28
Marshall	194	2
Total	771	640
	640	
Marshall's majority	131	

Thus ended a memorable campaign, the last of the kind, and one, it is to be hoped which forever settled the county seat location.

In England, about A. D. 871, King Alfred, to prevent the rapines and disorders which prevailed in the realm, instituted a system of territorial division, which was the nearest approach to our American county and precinct system of which history gives any account, and it is not impossible but that it contained the first germs of the same. This was the division of the kingdom into "tithings," an Anglo-Saxon term equivalent to "ten things," or groups of ten. Each tithing was the area inhabited by ten contiguous families, who were "frank pledges," that is, free pledges or surety to the King for each others' good behavior, and were bound to have any offender within their district arrested and forthcoming. One of the principal inhabitants of the tithing was annually appointed to preside over it, entitled tithingman, or head borough, supposed to be the most discreet man within it. And it is within the confines of possibility to suppose, that from "tithingman" through the modifications and gradations of the centuries, and our descent from the parent stock, was evolved our office of county commissioner or township supervisor. As ten families constituted a tithing, so ten tithings constituted a hundred, governed by a high constable or bailiff; and an indefinite number of families.

The shire, or county system, as created by Alfred the Great, changed and modified during the lapse of centuries, with its parish subdivisions, corresponding somewhat to the old

precinct system, were imported from England by the first settlers of Virginia, and firmly engrafted upon the early statutes, where it still clings with unyielding tenacity, and with some modifications, is in full force at the present day. When Illinois was organized as a Virginia county, the same system was partially introduced for its government, which made a strong and lasting impress upon the early laws. It existed in Illinois intact while she was a Virginia county; through her several grades of territorial government; and as a State, until 1848, when the first departure was made. And in twenty-four counties the system, substantially, is still in force.

From the organization of the county, in 1819, until the year 1849, the management of county affairs was entrusted to a county commissioners' court, composed of three members, elected by the voters of the county. This court was first created under the legislative act of March 22, 1819, though the law was amended and changed at nearly every session of the Legislature, until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. The court held four sessions each year, on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, corresponding almost exactly with the meetings of our present board of supervisors. It could sit six days, unless the county business was sooner transacted. The court had exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the county, regulating and imposing the county tax. It appointed its own clerk, and could remove him at any time, for sufficient cause, and also had the appointment of county treasurer, grand and petit jurors, together with numerous other duties.

By the State Constitution of 1848, the form of the county commissioners' court was changed. The law provided for the creation of a county court, with original jurisdiction in all probate matters, etc., and the election of a county judge, to hold his office four years. The law further provided for the election of two justices of the peace, in the county at large, in addition to the number the county was entitled by law, whose jurisdiction was co-extensive with the county, and who should sit with the county judge, as a county court for the transaction of all county business, and in which court the law vested all the powers and authority hitherto exercised by the county commissioners' court. The county judge was the presiding officer, and any two of the court constituted a quorum. The two members of the court, other than the judge, were styled "Associate Justices." This form of county government continued until the adoption of township organization.

The early subdivisions of the county are somewhat vague, as the county embraced so large a scope of country, that like the maps of the ancients the lines ran into unexplored realms. The law of 1819 made it obligatory, on the part of the county commissioners, to elect three justices of the peace to lay off the county into election districts, and upon the commissioners to divide the county into precincts or townships. The commissioners selected Joseph Shaw, George W. Catron and James W. Parker. They met at the house of Charles Neely, at the head of Walnut Prairie, April 19, 1819, and proceeded to lay off the county into election districts according to law:

No. 1. Beginning at the southeast corner of the said county, on the Wabash River, thence up said river to Mill Creek; thence up said creek to the west boundary line of said county, thence south to the southwest corner of said county, thence east with the county line to the place of beginning.

No. 2. Beginning on the Wabash River at the mouth of Mill Creek, thence up said river to the mouth of Kirkendall's Creek (now Big Creek), thence up said creek to the west boundary of said county; thence south to the

main channel of Mill Creek, thence down said creek with the "mianders" thereof, to the place of beginning.

No. 3. Beginning on the Wabash River at the mouth of Big or Kirkendall's Creek, thence up the said river to the middle of the tenth range of townships to the north boundary of township twelve, thence west with the township line between twelve and thirteen, to the county line, thence south to Kirkendall's Creek, thence down said creek with the "mianders" thereof, to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Beginning at the middle of the tenth range of townships on the line between twelve and thirteen, thence north to the north boundary line of said county, thence west to the northwest corner of said county, thence south to the township between townships twelve and thirteen, thence east with said township line to the place of beginning. The first was called Union, the second, Dubois, the third, Washington, and the fourth, Wayne. The three first named townships, although greatly reduced in territory, retained their names and a portion of their boundaries, until after the adoption of township organization.

By an act of the Legislature, of 1823, Guy W. Smith, who was a receiver of public lands, at Palestine, was authorized and requested to procure and have placed where the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Illinois leaves, the northwest bank of the Wabash, forty-six miles due north of Vincennes, at a mulberry post forty links from the water's edge, a hewn stone of at least five feet in length and fifteen inches in diameter, and cause the following inscriptions to be made thereon, namely: on the east "Indiana;" on the west, "Illinois;" on the north; "159 miles and forty-six links to Lake Michigan." He was to receive therefor any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

At the June term, 1820, of the commissioners' court, a petition was filed by sundry persons of the County of Clark and State of Illinois, praying for a new township to be composed partly of Wayne and Washington townships. The court granted the petition and named the township "Pike."

The formation of Edgar County, in 1823, extinguished Wayne township, and part of Pike. The commissioners ordered that Washington township include all the county north of Big Creek. In June, 1824, the boundary was again changed, and the county commissioners ordered "that all of this county north of the south line of town eleven (11) north, and all north of Big Creek, be included in Washington Township. In June, 1827, the county was again re-districted as follows:

"Court orders that all that part of this county, lying south of Mill Creek, be called Union Township. Court establish Dubois Township, as heretofore established. Court order that Washington Township include all of this county lying north of Dubois Township, and east of the line between range twelve and thirteen west. Court order that Embarras Township include all of this county lying north of Dubois, and west of the line between range twelve and thirteen west." This line extending north, was the west line of Edgar County. The divisions so remained until in 1829, when there were some slight changes made in their territorial boundaries, but not of sufficient importance to notice here.

The law of elections in that day, required the polls to be open at eight and close at six. Thirty minutes' announcement before the closing of the polls was necessary. The judges, at their option, could postpone closing the polls until twelve o'clock at night. Any elector could vote for president and vice-president anywhere in the State. For State senator and representative, anywhere in the district he was entitled to vote. For county

officers, at any voting place in the county. If he voted more than once, the penalty was a fine of a hundred dollars, to go to the county wherein the offense was committed. There was no penalty of imprisonment. Think of that law being in force to-day, in some of our large cities, or even in our own county! At the first close and exciting election, the aggregate vote would indicate a population of sixty thousand. No naturalization papers were required; all that was necessary was a six months' residence in the State preceding the election. The judges had the power, for the preservation of order and to protect themselves from insult and abuse, to fine any and all riotous persons, and upon failure to pay, to send them to the county jail not exceeding twenty days. After the closing of the polls, one of the poll books was sealed, and to be delivered to the county clerk within four days after the election, by one of the judges or clerks, to be determined by lot, if they could not otherwise agree. The other poll book was left with one of the judges, and kept open for inspection. Any person offering to vote, whose vote was challenged, merely had to swear or affirm that he had resided in the State six months immediately preceding the election and had not voted at the election. No identifying and corroborating witnesses were required. Any unqualified person voting, was to forfeit not more than fifty, nor less than twenty-five dollars. Though if the judges believed him a legal voter, he was not to be fined.

The county remained thus divided until Coles County was organized in the winter of 1830, which extinguished the townships or precincts of Embarras and Hamilton. In March, 1831, the commissioners formed a new precinct in the northwest part of the county, called "Richland." In 1836 a new precinct was added, called "Cumberland." Union precinct had hitherto been divided into East and West Union precincts. The precincts or townships in the county were now named East Union, West Union, Dubois, Washington, Richland and Cumberland. In March, 1848, the county was redistricted by the commissioners into twelve precincts, named as follows: East Union, or York, Dubois or Darwin, Clear Creek, Livingston, Marshall, Mill Creek, Auburn, Melrose, Martinsville, Richland, Cumberland and Johnson precincts.

These divisions remained unchanged, with the exception that a new precinct, called Upper Marshall or Castle Fin, was added, until the adoption of township organization.

The Constitution of 1848, for the first time in the history of the State, contemplated and recognized a departure from the old and time-honored precinct system of county government, and opened the way for the introduction of the present township mode of government. The section relating to the matter is as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide, by a general law, for a township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt a township organization, so much of this Constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the county court, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide."

In pursuance of the foregoing, the Legislature enacted a law, February 17, 1851, providing that the county court, on the petition of fifty legal voters, should cause to be submitted to the voters of said county, at any general election, the question of the adoption or rejection of township organization. The law further provided that the county court, at its next session after such

adoption, should appoint three residents of the county as commissioners, to divide the county into townships. The commissioners were to divide the county into as many towns as there were Congressional townships therein. Where there were fractional townships, caused by county or State lines, or by streams, such fractions could be added to other townships, or added together. The commissioners were required to make a written report of their proceedings, giving the names and bounds of each town, to the county clerk, on or before the first day of March next succeding the adoption of township organization. Townships were to be named in accordance with the expressed wish of their inhabitants, unless there was contention. In that case, the commissioners were to designate the name.

At the September term, 1854, of the county court, a petition was presented, signed by the requisite number of legal voters, praying the question of organizing Clark County into townships be submitted to the people, at the November general election following. There was considerable opposition to the new system, but the proposition carried overwhelmingly. The people had tried the precinct system, with its many imperfections, even since the formation of the county, and were ripe and ready for any change that promised better. Many specious arguments were urged in favor of the proposed township organization. By its adoption, it was claimed that every section of the county would have a representative in the board of supervisors to watch and guard its interests. By its adoption, each township was made a body corporate, with full and ample powers to manage and control its own internal affairs. It could dictate and control the levy of its own taxes for school, bridge, and the various other taxes for township purposes. It could conduct its schools after its own fashion, and could lay out, alter and vacate its roads at will. It could choose one from their midst to value and assess their lands and personal property, and one also to collect their taxes. In short it made each township a minature county, investing it with a degree of independence, and with powers not to be derived from, or enjoyed under, the old precinct system.

On the 7th day of November, 1854, the election occurred, with the following results:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION:

Precincts.	For.	Against.
Darwin or Dubois	47	111
Melrose	129	1
Livingston	127	20
Auburn	79	79
Cumberland	79	00
Mill Creek	20	3
Marshall	184	183
Richland	118	3
Martinsville	153	76
Union or York	94	15
Castle Fin	34	8
Clear Creek	86	29
Johnson	127	00
Totals	1277	528

And so township organization was adopted.

Township organization is a system of county government having its origin in the New England States; and as the people of those States have migrated westward, it has been carried into most of the Northern and Western States. It is purely a Yankee institution, and is a system whereby the territory of each county is divided into convenient districts, called towns or townships, or as they are styled in the law, *quasi corporations.*

It is said the first town meeting ever held in New England or America to consider affairs of common interest, occurred on March 23, 1621, for the purpose of perfecting military arrangements against the Indians, at which a governor was elected for the ensuing year. And it is noticed, as a coincidence,

whether from that source or otherwise, that the annual town meetings in the New England States have ever since been held in the spring of the year. New York imitated this example; and in every Northwestern State where the township system exists, the annual town meeting for election of officers, occurs likewise in the spring, either in March or April.

The township officers are one supervisor, who is *ex officio*, member of the county board, a town clerk, one assessor and collector each, three commissioners of highways, two justices of the peace and two constables, and as many road overseers as there are road districts in the township. Our system, as adopted and perfected, is borrowed almost entire from the laws of New York. The officers are the same—their duties substantially the same. Boards of supervisors, as constituted by the laws of our State, are deliberative assemblies and their proceedings conducted according to general parliamentary rules.

The county court, at its December term, 1854, following the adoption of township organization, appointed Randolph Lee, Charles H. Welsh and John B. Briscoe commissioners to lay off the county into townships, as required and provided for in the legislative act, who performed their duty as follows: Wabash, Marshall, Dolson, Parker, Westfield, Cumberland, Martinsville, Anderson, Darwin, York, Melrose, Orange and Johnson. The first supervisors elected under township organization were John Pearce, from Anderson Township; George Conger, Cumberland; James Lockard, Darwin; Wesley Norman, Dolson; James Brooks, Johnson; Nathan Willard, Marshall; Morrison Spenny, Martinsville; James Cowden, Melrose; John Swope, Orange; T. H. Connelly, Parker; Andrew Dunlap, Wabash; Chas. Biggs, Westfield; and Jacob Dolson, York.

There was considerable dissatisfaction concerning the division of the county into townships. The people of York Township, at the September term, 1855, of the board of supervisors, petitioned that so much of York Township as lies north of Mill Creek, be attached to Darwin Township, which resolution was considered and rejected. The citizens of Darwin Township also presented a petition for a change and alteration of the boundary line of the township, which was also rejected.

The law delegated to boards of supervisors power and authority to create new townships. And so at the September term, 1858, the board created Douglas Township, the fourteenth organized township. At their June term 1859, the board organized a new township, composed of nine sections of land from Dolson township, three from Martinsville, three from Marshall, and one from Anderson, and called it "Auburn." This is the central township in the county, and was the last formed. It is four miles square, and contains sixteen sections of land.

No other change, either in name or boundary of any township has been made up to the present time. The names and land areas of the townships as now organized, are as follows:

Anderson Township,		35	sections.
Auburn	"	16	"
Casey	"	36	"
Darwin	"	about 34	"
Dolson,	"	40½	"
Douglas	"	18	"
Johnson	"	36	"
Marshall	"	33	"
Martinsville	"	37½	"
Melrose	"	36	"
Orange	"	36	"
Parker	"	36	"
Wabash	"	72	"
Westfield	"	18	"
York	"	about 35	"
		Total 519	

CHAPTER IV.

CLARK'S FIRST COURTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—AN INCIDENT OF FLOGGING—HOW A SHERIFF ADJOURNED COURT—OFFICERS AND THEIR PAY—WAR HISTORY—EARLY MILITARY FORCES OF THE COUNTY—BLACK HAWK —MEXICAN WAR—THE REBELLION—PART TAKEN IN IT BY CLARK, ETC., ETC.

IN the early days justice was administered without much show or parade. Courts were mostly held in log houses, or in tavern rooms fitted up temporarily for the occasion. Yet, in these humble halls, as able and eminent jurists as ever graced any Bench presided over the courts and dispensed justice with dignity and fairness. Not only were these judges renowned for their legal lore, but were distinguished for their attainments in other fields of learning. Thus the pleadings and doings in those early courts appear strange and primitive to us, and a *verbatim* copy of some of the records would furnish considerable amusement to the legal fraternity and generation of the present day. One marked characteristic of early courts, was the pointedness and remarkable brevity of their recorded proceedings. A few words sufficed to explain and record all that was necessary in the most important cases, and a small, three-quire blank book contains all the proceedings of the Clark County Circuit Court for seven years. A record that would scarcely serve to index the cases of one of our modern terms.

The first court ever convened in this county was held at Aurora, Monday, September 20, 1819, Thomas C. Browne, presiding judge. The court lasted but part of one day, and the only business transacted was approving the clerk's, coroner's and sheriff's bonds. "Thereupon," as the old record sagely remarks, "the court adjourned until court in course." The litigation was usually of an inconsequential character. The lawsuits were principally small appeal cases, actions of trespass, slander, indictments for assault and battery, affrays, riots, selling liquor without license, etc. There was now and then an indictment for larceny, murder, and other felonies. There were but two indictments for murder during the first twelve years of the county's history, and very few for minor felonies. The first killing in the county, of which the court took recognizance, was the murder of Cyrus Sharp by Jacob Blaze, in 1822, near Big Creek, and about one half mile south of the residence of Joseph Cook, Sr.

No negro, mulatto, or Indian could testify against a white person. Any having one fourth negro blood was adjudged a mulatto. The offenses committed were usually petty and trifling, and were punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail. The penalty for felonies, other than murder and manslaughter, was flogging, fine and imprisonment. The death penalty was inflicted by hanging; and, on application, the body of the criminal turned over to the surgeons for dissection. Burglary, robbery and larceny were each punishable by not over one hundred lashes on bare back, and fine and im-

prisonment. Col. Ficklin relates a story, as having actually happened, of a fellow who was convicted of stealing meat, and was sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes. The sheriff promptly removed the prisoner, and administered the castigation. While undergoing the drubbing, his counsel had motioned for a new trial, and was arguing the same, when the culprit returned into court, smarting and twisting under the vigorous castigation. He soon comprehended the situation, and began sliding toward his attorney, and pulling his coat, said in a loud, hoarse whisper, that all could hear: "Bell, for the Lord's sake don't git another trial, I took the meat, and they've larruped the daylights outer me for it, and if you git another hitch they'll lam me again, and ouch, how it hurts."

The first cause ever tried in Clark County was on Monday, April 17, 1820, in which Thomas Wilson was plaintiff, and William B. Archer, executor of Lewis Bohn, deceased, was defendant. It was an appeal case from the judgment of Charles Patrick, justice of the peace. At this term there were five cases docketed, three of which were continued. Whether our pioneer ancestors were any more given to mendacious tattling than their posterity can only be conjectured. But it seems that alleged slander was a fruitful source of litigation in early times. But the juries of the day either considered character and reputation of little worth, or else the offensive statements were true, as the defendant in these suits was seldom found guilty, and when convicted, the damage awarded was insignificant. The following cited case will serve as an example for all the rest: *Sarah Conoway* v. *George W. Catron*. Suit for slander. Damages claimed, $5,000. Fifteen witnesses sworn. Jury retire, who, after mature deliberation come into court and say, we, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and assess the plaintiff's damages to six and a fourth cents. Joseph Shaw, foreman. Quite a considerable discount from the original claim.

The first court in Darwin was held on Thursday, May 8, 1823. It was held in the tavern of John McClure, as were the two succeeding terms. The fourth was held at the house of Jacob Harlan, and afterward in the court house. The arguments of counselors in those days were not embellished with quotations from numberless text books, nor fortified with culled decisions from a half century of Supreme Court reports, for they had no library of hundreds of volumes to repair to at their pleasure. But in salient points of plain, fundamental law as uttered between the lids of Kent and Blackstone, their arguments were fully up to the standard of to-day.

The appended lists embrace the names of all the judges who have held courts in Clark, with their respective terms of service, and also the names of all the prosecuting attorneys:

Thomas C. Brown, Sept., 1819, to April, 1820; William Wilson, Chief Justice, April, 1820, to May, 1825; James O. Wattles, May, 1825, to Nov., 1825; James Hall, Nov., 1825, to May, 1826; James O. Wattles, May, 1826, to April, 1827; William Wilson, April, 1827, to April, 1835; Justin Harlan, April, 1835, to Oct., 1835; Alex. F. Grant, Oct., 1835, to May, 1836; Justin Harlan, May, 1836, to May, 1841; William Wilson, May, 1841, to May, 1849; Justin Harlan, 1849 to 1861; Charles H. Constable, 1861 to 1866; Hiram B. Decius, 1866 to 1872; Oliver L. Davis, 1872 to 1879; William E. Nelson, Colonel B. Smith, Oliver L. Davis, Jacob W. Wilken.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—John M. Robinson, Edwin B. Webb, Orlando B. Ficklin, Augustus C. French, Gardner B. Shellady, Aaron Shaw, Alfred Kitchell, John Scholfield, James R. Cunningham, Silas S. Whitehead, John L. Ryan, Thomas L. Orndorff.

The late Judge Harlan, with his prodigious

memory, possessed an inexhaustible store of anecdotes, of old time courts, gleaned from his long years of individual experience as judge, and many were the amusing stories he related to the writer of early days, and two we will here repeat: In one of the southern counties of the circuit, a long, lank and cadaverous specimen, and as verdant as the backwoods he hailed from, was elected sheriff. He was clever and good hearted, and had a stentorian voice. At the first court after his election he walked into the room, carrying a heavy rifle, and dressed in a costume at once unique and picturesque. He wore the inevitable wamus, and his nether extremities were encased in a new pair of bright, pea green unmentionables, except a ten inch abbreviation of each leg was pieced out with cloth of blue. His first words were: "Well, Jedge, I'm the sheriff, what'll you have?" "Convene court, Mr. Sheriff." "Do what, Jedge?" replied the sheriff, the word "convene" having floored him. "Open court, Mr. Sheriff." This was done in a tone that shook the rafters. Not a juryman was present, and the judge inquired, "Where is the panel, sheriff?" "Where is the what, Jedge?" "Why, the panel, the jury." "Oh! they're round somewhar, and I'll hunt 'em up." In a few minutes he returned, and said: "There's going to be a fight over at Brayley's, and they won't come 'till arter its over." "Mr. sheriff," said the judge sternly, "I command you to bring the jury here forthwith." "All right, Jedge, I'll fetch em." And seizing his rifle he marched over to Brayley's, and in a tone full of meaning, said: "Boys, the old man over thar is madder'n a hornet, and wants you omediately. I'll give you jest one minit to git, and the chap that aint trottin' then, I'll drop," bringing his gun to his shoulder. It goes without saying, that the jury was speedily impaneled.

No irreverence is intended by the following, but is merely to show the ignorance and stupidity of an officer, and a practical joke of early days: Among the hangers-on at the court, was a fellow named Murray, occasionally a jury man or bailiff. He was a great favorite with the judge, who liked him for his many genial qualities and sunny nature, but he was an incorrigible wag. Taking the sheriff aside after the first adjournment, he told him privately as a friend, that he had been talking to the judge, who was well pleased with his promptness and efficiency, all except his manner of adjournment. But that he, the judge, felt some delicacy in telling him, for fear of wounding his feelings. That the adjournment ought to be made in his loudest tones, so the outside world could hear, and that under the new code, the adjournment should be closed with "so help me Jesus Christ and General Jackson, Amen," as this was a Democratic county. He urged him to say nothing, and at the next adjournment, both surprise and please the judge. The sheriff, aware of Murray's intimacy with the judge, believed him implicitly. That evening, at the proper hour, the judge observed, "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court." At a nod from Murray the officer braced himself and with a roar that awoke the echoes for a mile or more, he yelled: "Oh! yes; Oh! yes; the honorable Circuit Court is now adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, so help me Jesus Christ and General Jackson, amen!"

The court was adjourned, and the sheriff near losing his position for contempt, until Murray explained, and received a severe reprimand.

Clark County with a distinct organization extending through sixty-four years, from the morning till the twilight of the nineteenth century has had but very few officers in some departments. Owing to the absence of some of the old records, it is difficult to collate an

accurate list of all those who have been honored by the citizens of the county with positions of profit and trust. Especially is this the case with regard to the treasurers and coroners. It is a fact to be remarked, however, that in all the offices since the formation of the county but one vacancy has been occasioned by death, and but three from resignation. Owing to the then large area of the county, and the sparse population, the duties of some of the pioneer county officers were extremely arduous. In the listing of taxable property by the treasurer, and the collection of the revenue by the sheriff, the isolation of the settlements necessitated long and tedious journeys, through a wilderness without roads, leagues often intervening between habitations. Judge Stockwell relates that he once collected the taxes throughout the county, and walked through deep snow over the site of the present town of Charleston, Coles county, at the time the surveyors were laying it out, and at the end of a week, he found upon comparing, that he had traveled a mile for each cent of revenue he had received. At the December term, 1819, of the commissioners' court, the following appears of record: "It appearing to the court, that William Lockard, treasurer, has been put to much trouble in taking a list of taxable property this present year, that the sum allowed by law is not sufficient to compensate him, therefore court do allow him extra of his allowance by law, which amounts to only nine dollars and ten cents for this present year, the sum of fifteen dollars." No doubt this was considered ample remuneration for listing the property of a county at that time comprising one eighth of the entire State. To-day the sum would scarcely complete the assessment of a school district. In the summoning of jurors, witnessess, etc., the serving of a single process often involved a journey of a hundred miles. Yet the salary of the sheriff was but fifty dollars per annum. County treasurers were appointed by the commissioners, and the office was not one usually from which the incumbent retired rolling in wealth. In addition to his allowance for assessment services, he received two per centum commission on collected revenues, which, in exceptional years, amounted to as much as four dollars, which swelled the aggregate of his annual salary to as much as thirty dollars. Charles Patrick, a pioneer treasurer, in an exhibit of the fiscal concerns of the county, reported that the levy of the previous year was two hundred and fifty dollars, and that all outstanding orders, except two for a dollar each, had been redeemed, and these remained in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixteen and one fourth cents. He also suggested and recommended a reduction in the tax levy of the then current year. No doubt he had the interest of the tax payers at heart, and perhaps was desirous to avoid the weighty responsibility of having as much as three hundred dollars in the county coffers at one time. The clerk of the circuit and commissioners' courts, for one person filled the dual position, was paid about in the same proportion.

The salary of Jacob Harlan for the year 1824 was but $74.25, which amount included the sum of $6.87½ expended for years' supply of stationery. For every dollar then paid, we now pay hundreds for the same articles. But these were the days of real frugality and economy. All legal instruments and documents, summons, deeds, assessment lists, county orders, election notices, and in fact every instrument, was written out at length, as printed blanks were very rare and exceedingly costly. In 1824 the clerk was ordered to procure one quire of printed blank deeds, and the same cost $9 in Vandalia, the nearest press in the State, besides seventy-five cents postage to Darwin. This was the last pur-

chase of blanks for many years. And it should be borne in mind that the salaries of these officers were paid generally in State bank notes, then very much depreciated. Though the county was small in population and extensive in territory, yet when we compare the cost of conducting affairs then with that of to-day, one is astounded at the contrast, and is a convincing argument that advanced civilization and refinement are expensive luxuries. The population at the time referred to was about one eleventh as large as it is to-day, and it would be natural to presume that the business of the county, and the cost of conducting it, would increase in the same ratio as the inhabitants. But such is not the case in the matter of expenses, which have grown enormously and far beyond all reasonable proportion. It is safe to say that the present cost of maintaining any one of the important county offices for one year would have defrayed every county expense in that day, including all courts, jurors, elections, salaries of officers, stationery, etc., for five years.

The following county judges have worn the judicial ermine since the organization of the county. In early times they were appointed by the Legislature and were paid by fees:

Samuel Prevo, 1819 to 1823; Charles Neely, 1823 to 1825; Jacob Harlan, 1825 to 1835; Uri Manly, 1835 to 1843; Stephen Archer, 1843 to 1853; John Bartlett, 1853 to 1854, resigned; John Stockwell, 1854 to 1857; William C. Whitlock, 1857 to 1869; William R. Griffith, 1869 to 1873; Justin Harlan, 1873 to 1877; William R. Griffith,* 1877 to 1882; Eth Sutton, 1882.

The commission of Samuel Prevo, first Judge of Probate, is among the county files, and is the oldest document of the kind in the county. It is dated February 12, 1821, signed by Shadrach Bond, Governor, and Elias K. Kane, Secretary of State, and the usual formula, "To whom all these presents shall come, greeting:" reads, "To all who shall see these presents." The first instrument ever recorded in the county, however, was the stock-mark of Charles Neely, bearing date May 26, 1819. The judge of the Circuit Court appointed its clerk, and the county commissioners their clerk, though one person usually filled both positions. And it was not uncommon for the offices of probate judge, circuit and county clerk, and justice of the peace, to be held by one individual. Jacob Harlan officiated in three of these capacities for years.

* It will be seen by the foregoing list that Judge Griffith, as well as all the other officers whose terms of office expired in 1881, held until the general election of 1882, as provided by legislative enactment.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

William B. Archer,* 1819 to 1822; Jacob Harlan, 1823 to 1836; Jonathan N. Rathbone, 1836 to 1837; Uri Manly, 1837 to 1842; Newton Harlan, 1842 to 1848; William B. Archer, 1848 to 1852; William P. Bennett, 1852 to 1860; Thomas W. Cole, 1860 to 1872; Daniel J. Davidson, 1872 to 1880; William B. Hodge, Jr., 1880—elected for four years.

In 1836, the circuit and county clerkships were separated, the latter being made elective. Jonathan N. Rathbone was chosen to the office September 5, 1836, and served until March, 1837, when he resigned, and Joshua P. Cooper was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until September of same year, when Darius Phillips was elected and held the office until 1851, when he resigned. Phillips was an able and competent officer; was an old resident, and was county treasurer for one or more terms. By accident he became crippled in his right hand, and ac-

* W. B. Archer resigned as clerk Commissioners Court, March, 1820, and as circuit clerk, May, 1822, and was succeeded in each position by Jacob Harlan.

quired the art of writing with his left, and was an accomplished scribe. He was very popular for a time, and possessed the unlimited confidence of the entire people. But at last he was suspected of being connected with that extensive and thoroughly organized horde of murderers and thieves, which infested the Mississippi valley, and for a long time defied the law, and was under the leadership of the notorious Bob Birch, of Anderson township, this county, whose capture, escape, and final breaking up of the gang is so thrillingly recounted by Edward Bonny, a renegade member, as was generally believed. Phillips was accused with being in constant communication with the gang in this county, and forewarning them with needful information concerning legal prosecutions, etc. So confirmed became this suspicion that, in 1851, the regulators gave him an unmerciful whipping, his shirt being cut into ribbons. Immediately after the castigation, he climbed upon a stump, and in a brief but affecting speech to the regulators, resigned his office, and in a short time left the country. Howard Harlan, Sr., filled the vacancy, by appointment, until the succeeding fall, when John Stockwell was chosen, and served until December, 1853. Allen B. Briscoe was elected in November of same year, and was re-elected five consecutive terms, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Harrison Black, December 1, 1877, who was re-elected in 1882, for the term of four years.

Clark, since her organization, has had twenty-four sheriffs, as follows:

Isaac Parker, 1819 to 1820; John Welsh, 1820 to 1823; Joseph Morrison, 1823 to 1824; James P. Jones, 1824 to 1831; John Stockwell, 1831 to 1838; James Lockard, 1838 to 1842; William P. Bennett, 1842 to 1848; Samuel McClure, 1848 to 1850; Thomas Handy, 1850 to 1852; Samuel McClure, 1852 to 1854; Horace E. Ritchie, 1854 to 1856; Morrison Spenny, 1856 to 1858; John B. Briscoe, 1858 to 1860; Nicholas Hurst, 1860 to 1862; Andrew J. Smith, 1862 to 1864; Timothy H. Connely, 1864 to 1866; Joseph A. Howe, 1866 to 1868; Timothy H. Connely, 1868 to 1870; Samuel Lacy, 1870 to 1872; Warren Bartlett, 1872 to 1876; William T. Flood, 1876 to 1878; William H. Beadle, 1878 to 1880; Henry Sherman, 1880 to 1882; Jacob N. Farr, 1882—elected for four years.

War History.—Though lacking the halo of warlike tradition and romance; though destitute of historic personages and deeds of arms, embalmed in story and in song; though wanting memorable battle-fields, made sacred by patriot blood; though not glorified with heroic achievements in the "times that tried men's souls;" though not a county during the struggle of 1812; yet the military history of Clark, though young and limited, is honorable, and one of which she may well be proud; one that reflects luster on her name, and credit on her patriotism; a history, every page of which has proven her sons worthy descendants of courageous ancestry. The sires and grandsires of our early settlers had fought with unwavering hearts through the darkest hours of the Revolution; had crimsoned the snows with bleeding feet on long and perilous marches; starving and in rags, they had counted the lonely days through that terrible winter at Valley Forge; they had lived on parched corn, and burrowed with the "swamp fox" in Carolinian marshes, only sallying from their fastnesses to strike a blow for freedom; sustained and inspired through all their hardships, through all their sufferings, with an unfaltering and implicit faith in their ultimate independence. Strong in their might, invincible in their cause, the day of triumph at last dawned, and beneath the bending skies at Yorktown, they beheld the lion of England prostrate in the dust before the eagle of America. And from these heroes our pioneers in-

herited the same fierce love of liberty that brooked no trammels which partook of oppression and injustice. They, too, knew what war was. They had threaded dangerous defiles, with Harmer, bristling with unseen and relentless foes; had stood in the gloom of death under ill-fated St. Clair, when the groans of the scalped and dying mingled with the crack of the rifle and the yells of savage victory. They had seen the blackened ruins and charred remains of kindred at Fort Minns; had fought with Harrison at Tippecanoe, and with ringing shouts hurled back the purple tide of Indian warfare, and avenged the sickening butcheries of other days. They stood at New Orleans, and before their deadly rifles the flower of Britain's chivalry melted like morning mist before the sunbeams.

The first attempt to establish a military force in Clark, on a peace footing, was in June, 1821, when the commissioners proceeded to lay off the county into company districts for the organization of the militia. Union and Dubois townships were each a company district, and Washington and Pike composed one. County musters were required to be held at county seat the first Saturday in April, annually. Yearly battallion and regimental drills were had in September. Fines were imposed upon members for non-attendance to these, ranging from fifty to seventy-five cents. Officers were fined for neglecting to wear any and every article of uniform. At all musters, shooting matches for beef and other property, including whisky, were legalized by State law. At these gatherings collected the best marksmen, far and near, and many were the close and exciting trials of skill. Running, jumping, wrestling, pitching horse-shoes, and other athletic sports, were indulged in, while every crowbait in the county, that could head off a steer, was paraded as a race-horse. In fact these musters were carnivals of enjoyment on the frontier, during which our early settlers abandoned themselves to feasting, carousing and general jollity.

In November, 1804, by a treaty made by Gen. Harrison with the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations of Indians, all their lands, Rock river, and much more elsewhere, were ceded to the government. This treaty was afterward ratified by portions of the tribes in 1815 and 1816. But there was one old turbulent Sac chief who always denied the validity of these treaties, and by his wild and stirring eloquence at times, though usually gloomy and taciturn, incited the Indians to hostilities. He was distinguished for his courage, and for his clemency to prisoners. He was firmly attached to the British; had been an aid to the famous Tecumseh and cordially hated the Americans. This chief was Mucata Muhicatah or Black Hawk. Under pretense that the treaties before referred to were void, Black Hawk, in the spring of 1831, with three hundred warriors, invaded the State, drove off the white settlers, destroyed their crops, killed their stock, and other violent depredations, besides committing several murders. By the promptness of the military he was quickly checked, and compelled to sue for peace, and ratified the original treaty of 1804. Notwithstanding this treaty, Black Hawk, with about six hundred warriors, again entered the State in the spring of 1832, and committed many acts of vandalism. Great alarm prevailed, and Governor Reynold's issued his call for two thousand troops which was promptly answered. This was the first demand upon the patriotism of our county. Drafting was at first resorted to fill Clark's quota, but as this entailed considerable hardship and injustice, volunteers were called for. Two companies of about eighty men each were quickly raised and mustered at Darwin, and reported to and were accepted by the governor. The officers of the first company were William B. Archer, captain, Danie

Poorman, first lieutenant, and Royal A. Knott second lieutenant. Upon arriving at the rendezvous, Captain Archer was assigned to the staff of the commanding general with the rank of colonel, and Royal A. Knott was elected captain. The officers of the second company were John F. Richardson, captain; Woodford Dulaney, first lieutenant, and Justin Harlan, second lieutenant. Both these companies served with distinction until the war was ended.

The next call upon Clark for the military services of her sons, was in the war with Mexico. One company of about seventy-five men was raised and mustered at Marshall, and officered as follows: William B. Archer, captain; Nicholas Hurst, first lieutenant, and Charles Whitlock, second lieutenant. The company left Marshall June 6, 1846, and was transported to Alton in wagons; arrived there and reported to the governor, and was by him received as company number twenty-seven, on the 9th following. The company was discharged June 27, 1846, the State's quota having been filled by previously accepted troops. By an act of the Legislature, of February 26, 1847, the sum of six hundred dollars was appropriated by the State to defray the expenses and pay for the services of the company; and Justin Harlan, Timothy R. Young and Uri Manley, were appointed a Board of Commissioners for the disbursement of the fund. Several members of the company, confident that it would not be received, and anxious to serve their country, enlisted in other organizations, and served through the entire war, participating in its fiercest battles, one being killed at Buena Vista. Among these were the Hon. James C. Robinson, David Dolson, Austin Handy, Daniel and Luther Groves, and James Bennett.

The next occasion upon which Clark was called upon to manifest her patriotism and devotion to the country, was the war of the rebellion 1861–5. It is unnecessary to refer to the causes which precipitated that stupendous struggle, that most gigantic civil war that marks the history of the world, for they are familiar to all.

On the 4th of March, 1861, on the marble in front of the national capitol, in the presence of thronging thousands that surged like an ocean around their feet, stood two men, Abraham Lincoln and James Buchanan, one old and gray, and bowed by responsibilities and years, gladly laying down the burden of his power and august position over a great people, for the quietude of a peaceful home; the other, accepting the thorny glories of the White House, and outward bound into the wild turmoil of contending hosts and heroic deeds. The strife of opinions and clash of factions which had been waxing deeper and stronger between the North and South concentrated after Lincoln's election, and the heart of the Nation was almost rent in twain before he took the inaugural oath. Already had a Southern government been organized; already had the Palmetto flag kissed the sky at Montgomery. And when these two men shook hands, it was a supreme moment portentous with mighty events—the commencement of an epoch grand and terrible in the history of our country. And when Abraham Lincoln solemnly swore to preserve intact the Constitution and Union of his fathers, peace veiled her face, and shuddering, fled before the darkening pall and lowering gloom of intestine war. No one realized the coming terror, or thought how easy it was for a war of passions to verge into a war of blood. The idea of a rebellion that would rend our fair country for long and cruel years, that would fill the whole length and breadth of the land with widows and orphans, was not recognized as a possibility. The people hoped against hope that the calamity of war would be

averted, that milder counsels would prevail, that some plans of pacification could be united upon. But all in vain, and when in the twilight calm of a southern morning a screaming shell burst over Sumter, its reverberations echoed from sea to sea, and aroused a mighty nation to arms. How little did the actors in that opening scene dream of the horrors that were to follow!

In response to the first call for troops, in early May, 1861, a company was at once enlisted, with Edwin Harlan as captain, and Nineveh S. McKeen and A. G. Austin as first and second lieutenants. It was afterward assigned to and became Company "H," 21st Infantry, of which U. S. Grant was colonel, and then began his illustrious military career. The next were Company "G," 10th Infantry, and Company "B," 2d Artillery. As the war progressed old Clark, true to her ancestry, sent company after company. She was represented by Companies "F," of the 30th; "G," of the 54th; "C," of the 62d; "G," of the 70th; "I," of the 79th; "K," of the 130th, and "G," of the 152d Regiments of Illinois Infantry. She had Company "K" in 1st Missouri Cavalry; her sons fought in the 14th Indiana. She was represented by detachments in Illinois and other State regiments other than above mentioned. Space precludes an extended mention of each, and comparisons would be invidious. Suffice it to say they fought and died as freemen, and shed imperishable glory on the arms of the State. Clark, throughout that long and desperately contested war, sent 1,560 men to the field, over one tenth her population at the time, of which number it is safe to say, one eighth never returned.

Old Clark was largely represented in the War of the Rebellion, and her sons fought in nearly every important battle in the south and southwest. They were in that gallant host that captured Forts Henry and Donelson. They stood in the murderous hail at Crab Orchard and Stone River. They stormed at Lookout midst hissing shot and hurtling shell, and planted the banner of their country amid the war and shock of battle upon his dizzy crest. At Chickamauga they rallied around that "Rock of the Union," General Thomas, and aided in stemming the tide of inglorious defeat. They charged at Fredericktown and fought at Mission Ridge. Their blood crimsoned the fated field of Shiloh, and reddened the sod at Atlanta. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile, at Corinth and the Wilderness. Before Nashville, at Franklin and Five Forks. They were in that wonderful masterpiece of modern warfare, unequaled in its boldness of conception and execution in the history of the world, in that army that swept to the sea, and thence northward through the Carolinas and Virginia. They wore out their lives in weary waiting and hopeless captivity amidst the cruelty and disease of loathsome prison pens, and their ashes repose at Andersonville and Tyler. The bones of her children rest in unmarked graves along the lonely bayous of Texas and Louisiana. In the dusky glades of the Wilderness, in the sunny savannahs of Georgia, at the foot of frowning Lookout. And their bones reposing on the fields they helped to win, and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their silent dust but the flag they died to maintain.

Herewith are appended the muster-rolls of the two companies furnished by Clark County, during the Black Hawk War, and also the names of those who served during the war with Mexico. They are appended in the belief that it is eminently appropriate that the names and memories of these gallant men should be perpetuated within the pages of this work, and that it will be a matter of interest to their descendants, for generations to

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come. The first company raised in the Black Hawk War, was that of William B. Archer, of which mention has heretofore been made. It was known as Capt. Royal A. Knott's company of the 1st Regiment of the 2nd Brigade, Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the Governor's proclamation of May 15, 1832, and mustered out August 15, 1832.

The following is the roster:

Daniel Poorman, 1st Lieut.

George W. Young, 2d Lieut. discharged July 21, 1832. Lost mare.

Sergeants.—Stephen Archer, John Fears, James Lockard, Oliver C. Lawell.

Corporals.—William T. McClure, James Dunlap, discharged July 31, 1832; Noah Beauchamp, discharged July 31, 1833; John W. Thompson, lost mare, saddle, bridle and blanket.

Privates.—Jesse K. Archer, Daniel Boone, lost horse, strayed away; Samuel Burk, lost horse; William Bostick, George Berry, Thos. F. Bennett, Theophilus Cooper, lost his horse; Joel Cowen, Chalkley L. Cooper, lost mare; Jeremiah Crip, lost mare; Martin L. Chenoweth, Alexander H. DeHart, discharged July 21, 1832; Lorenzo D. DeHart, disch. July 21, 1832; Alhanan Davis, Daniel Davis, Samuel Dolson, furloughed, Aug. 9, 1832; Andrew Fleming, discharged July, 21, 1832; Ahalis Fanin, horse worn out; Phineas Fears, lost his blanket; Martin Grove, John B. Grant, James E. Henderson, Hez. A. Henderson, Sanford Johnson, Moses Kenney, discharged July 21, 1832; Marshall Lafferty, Artemas Lathrop, William McCabe, John McCabe, John McGuire, Thomas Minor, Benj. Ogden, sick and furloughed June 21; Nehemiah Ogden, Absalom O. Peters, Samuel Poorman, discharged July 21; Samuel Prevo, furloughed August 7, 1832; Ira Prevo, Ebenezer Payne, discharged July 21; Lyman B. Squires, Elon Sharp, lost blanket; James Shaw, Elijah Stafford, discharged July 21; John Van Winkle lost his blanket; John Waters, lost his horse; Thomas Wade, Thomas White, lost his horse.

This company of volunteers assembled in Darwin, Clark County, Illinois, May 31st, 1832, and then and there elected officers; and from that place marched June 3, 1832, and under the Governor's order rendezvoused at Hennepin, on the Illinois river, June 11; next day marched and arrived at Fort Wilbourn, Lower Rapid, Illinois river, and the company was mustered into the United States' service June 19th, 1832.

August 15, 1832, (signed) Royal A. Knott, Captain.

The next command was Captain John F. Richardson's company, of Spy Battalion, 3d Brigade Illinois Militia Mounted Volunteers, called into service same as company foregoing; organized June 5, 1832, marched to Fort Wilbourn and was mustered into the service of the United States June 19, 1832, and mustered out at Dixon's Ferry, Rock River, Illinois, August 15, 1832.

The following is the roster:

Woodford Dunlaney, 1st Lieut. furloughed August 4, 1832; Justin Harlan, 2d Lieut. furloughed August 4, 1832.

Sergeants.—Jacob Dolson, John Wilson, lost horse, saddle and bridle; Asher V. Burwell, lost saddle and spancels; Robert Davidson, horse gave out, left at Ft. Winnebago.

Corporals.—Christian Jeffers, Nathan Hallenbeck, Richard Ross, George Wilson.

Privates.—Zeno A. Ashmore, Samuel M. Biggs, furnished Martin L. Ashmore, as subst.; Franklin Cooper, lost horse and saddle; Daniel Davidson, Aspano Elliot, Andrew Hadden, supposed to have been discharged; Samuel Hadden, supposed to have been discharged; Joseph Hogue, supposed to have been discharged; George Johnson, supposed to have been discharged; John Kerr, supposed to have been discharged; Conrad F.

Locker, lost his horse; Joseph W. Markle, Stephen Nott, Nineveh Shaw, appointed adjutant; Cyrus Sharp, Martin Thomas, Robert Taylor, deserted June 20; James Williams, Gideon B. White, Samuel White, lost his gun and blankets; Luther White, Robert White, Tarleton Wheeler, lost his horse; Alexander Yocum, Abel Laugham, supposed to be discharged.

Mexican War.—As has been elsewhere remarked, Clark had no distinct organization in the war with Mexico. After the rejection, by the governor, of the company from this county, several of its members enlisted in other organizations, and served through the war. The following list is reasonably accurate, though others may have served whose names are not embraced within it.

In company "K," Capt. Lyman Mowers, of the First Regiment Illinois Foot Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John J. Hardin, were the following privates: David Dolson, Isaac English, Stephen Elam, Lyman Guinnip, Jonathan Groves, Luther Groves, Austin Handy, Cyrus Lathrop and W. H. Robinson. They were enrolled June 18, 1846, at Alton, and were discharged June 17, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico. In company "D," Captain W. W. Bishop, of the Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Col. Ferris Forman, were Sergeant Burns Harlan, left wounded in hospital at Vera Cruz, May 7, 1847, and Corporal James C. Robinson. Their company participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was discharged at New Orleans, May 21, 1847. In company "H," Captain John S. McConkey, of the Fourth Regiment, under Col. E. D. Baker, was Robert H. Eaton, discharged October 13, 1846, in Mexico, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATIONAL—FIRST STEPS TOWARD KNOWLEDGE—SCHOOL LANDS AND THE FUND DERIVED FROM THEM—THE DUNCAN SCHOOL LAW—TAXES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES—CHANGES OF THE SCHOOL LAWS—FIRST SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY—EARLY TEMPLES OF LEARNING AND PIONEER TEACHERS—ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES—STATISTICS, ETC., ETC.

"'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

AS early as 1647, the question of educating the masses through the medium of common schools was agitated in New England. In that year, an act was passed, to enable "every child rich and poor alike, to learn to read its own language." This was followed by another act, giving to every town or district, having fifty householders, the right to have a common school, and to every town or district having one hundred families, a grammar school taught by teachers competent to prepare youths for college. An eminent writer, in after years, commenting upon this act, states it to be the "first instance in Christendom where a civil government took measures to confer upon its youth the blessings of education." "And never before," he adds, "was embodied in practice, a principle so comprehensive in its nature, and so fruitful in good results, as that of training a nation of intelligent people, by educating all of its youth." When our forefathers, nearly a century and a half later, declared in the ordinance of 1787, that "knowledge, with religion and morality was necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," they struck the keynote of American liberty.

The educational history of the county, should interest every reader of this work, more perhaps than any other subject mentioned and treated in the general history of Clark. When the survey of the Northwest territory was ordered by Congress, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools within each township. The famous ordinance of July 13, 1787, proclaimed that "schools and the means of education, should forever be encouraged." By the act of Congress of April 18, 1818, enabling the people of Illinois to form a State Constitution, the "section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, should be granted to the State, for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the support of schools. The act further recites, "That five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within said State, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following: two fifths to be disbursed under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the State; the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." In other words, Congress donated to the State a full township, six miles square, for seminary

purposes, and the thirty-sixth part of all the residue of public lands in the State, and three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the remainder, to support common schools, and promote education in the then infant State. Truly a most magnificent and princely donation and provision for education. The sixteenth section, so donated, amounted in the State to nearly a million acres; in Clark County, to about nine thousand acres.

Laws were first made directing county commissioners courts to appoint three trustees for the school land in each township, where the inhabitants of such townships numbered twenty white persons. The first school trustees in Clark County, were appointed December 2, 1819, and were Samuel Prevo, William Lockard and William B. Archer, for Union, or what is now York township; Charles Neely, Zaccheus Hassel and John McClure for Dubois, now Darwin township; Thomas Black, Richard Armstrong and Samuel Peery for Washington, now Wabash township; Jonathan Mayo, Lewis Murphy and John Stratton for a township then in this county, and lying about seven miles north of the present town of Paris. The commissioners also appointed three trustees for the school section lying two miles east of the city of Danville then in this county. These trustees had power to lease the school lands at public outcry, after twenty days notice, to the highest bidder, for any period not exceeding ten years, the rents to be paid in improvements, or in shares of the products raised. The laws were crude, and fell far short of their intended object. The school lands under the lessee or rental arrangement, yielded little or no revenue; many of the renters having no title to, nor common interest in the land, only opened and cultivated enough for a bare support, and of course produced nothing to divide. Then squatters took possession of a considerable portion, and wasted the timber, and in many ways depreciated the value of the lands. As a result, the cause of education languished, and was at a stand-still for years. There were a great many influences and obstacles in the way of a general diffusion of knowledge. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means of remunerating teachers were scarce. And teachers competent to impart even the common rudiments of an English education were few and school books were fewer.

This state of affairs continued until 1825, when Joseph Duncan, then a member of he State senate, and afterwards joint owner with W. B. Archer, of the lands on which Marshall is situated, introduced a bill for the support of common schools by a public tax. The preamble to the act, appended, was as follows: "To enjoy our righs and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact, that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be the means of developing more fully the rights of man; that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society; and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government, like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole."

This admirable law gave education a powerful impetus, and common schools flourished in almost every settlement. But the law was in advance of the civilization of the times. The early settlers had left the older States, and plunged into the wilderness, braving countless dangers and privations, in order to better their individual fortunes, and to escape the burdens of taxation, which advanced re-

finement and culture in any people, invariably impose. Hence the law was the subject of much bitter opposition. The very idea of a tax was so hateful, that even the poorest preferred to pay all that was necessary for the tuition of their children, or keep them in ignorance, as was generally the case, rather than submit to the mere name of tax. This law, is the foundation upon which rests the superstructure of the common school system of to-day. In fact, our present educational laws contain nearly all its salient and distinctive features. The law provided for the division of townships into school districts, in each of which were elected three trustees, corresponding to directors of the present day, one clerk, one treasurer, one assessor and one collector. The trustees of each district, had supreme control and management of the school within the same, and the employment of teachers and fixing their remuneration. They were required to make an annual report to the county commissioners court of the number of children living within the bounds of such district, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and what number of them were actually sent to school, with a certificate of the time a school was kept up, with the expenses of the same. Persons over the age of twenty-one years, were permitted to attend school upon the order of the trustees. And it was no uncommon thing for men beyond the meridian of life, to be seen at school with their children. The law required teachers at the close of their schools, to prepare schedules, giving alphabetically, the names of attending pupils, with their ages, the total number of days each pupil attended, the aggregate number of days attended, the average daily attendance, and the standing of each scholar. This schedule was submitted to the trustees for their approval, as no teacher was paid any remuneration, except on presentation to the treasurer of his schedule, signed by a majority of the trustees. The law further provided that all common schools should be maintained and supported by a direct public tax. School taxes were payable either in money or in produce, and teachers would take the produce at market price, or if there was no current value, the price was fixed by arbitration. Peltries were received in full payment of school taxes. It is related that the salary of a teacher named Malcom, for a ten weeks school, was once paid wholly in coon skins. And that the pedagogue carried them on his back to Vincennes, a distance of over thirty miles, and there disposed of them.

When this wise and wholesome law was repealed by the Legislature, General Duncan wrote, as if gifted with prophecy, "That coming generations would see the wisdom of his law, and would engraft its principles on their statute books; that changes in the condition of society, might render different applications of the same necessary, but that the principle was eternal and the essence of free and enlightened governments." "And," he added, "legislators who voted against the measure, will yet live to see the day, when all the children of the State will be educated through the medium of common schools, supported and maintained by a direct tax upon the people, the burden falling upon the rich and poor in proportion to their worldly possessions." These predictions are yellow with the years of a half century and over, and have been faithfully fulfilled and verified.

The Duncan School Law, as it was called, remained in force only a little over two years, when it was repealed. It was, substantially, that the legal voters of any school district, had power, at any of their meetings, to cause either the whole or one half of the sum necessary to maintain and conduct a school in said district, to be raised by taxation. And if the voters decided that only one half of such required amount was to be so raised, the

remainder was to be paid by the parents, masters and guardians, in proportion to the number of pupils which each of them might send to such school. No person, however, could be taxed for the support of any free school, unless by his or her consent first obtained in writing. Though all persons refusing to be taxed, were precluded from sending pupils to such school. In almost every district there were those who had no children to educate, and then there was an uncivilized element of frontier life, who believed education was a useless and unnecessary accomplishment, and only needful to divines and lawyers. That bone and muscle, and the ability to labor, were the only requirements necessary to fit their daughters and sons for the practical duties of life. A proverb then current, was: "The more book learning, the more rascals." To quote a localism of the day: "Gals didn't need to know nothin' about books, and all that boys orter know, was how to grub, maul rails and hunt." That senseless prejudice, born of the civilization of the time, has descended in a slight degree to the present, and yet tinges the complexion of society in some localities in our county.

The law required the trustees, when they deemed it expedient, to divide the township into school districts, so that each district should not contain a less number than eighteen scolars; and that the funds arising from the rents of school-lands, should be paid over to the several districts, in proportion to the number of attending scholars, to be applied toward employing a school teacher, etc. At this time, 1827–8, there were only three or four schools in the county. This law was repealed January 22, 1829, and a law enacted the same date, provided that the sixteenth section, given by the government to each township, might be sold upon petition of nine tenths of the freeholders of the township, to the trustees of school lands, the proceeds to be loaned on real estate and personal security, and the interest to be applied toward the payment of teachers. The lands not to be sold for less than government price, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This law was repealed in turn, by an act of the Legislature of February 15, 1831, which provided that three fourths of the white male inhabitants of any township could petition for the sale of their school section, the proceeds to be loaned at the highest obtainable rate of interest. The law furthur provided, that any five citizens, of any school district, could borrow any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, for a period not exceeding ten years, for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse.

Not one of all these laws embodied, nor did they for many years after, embody, a standard of qualifications for teachers. All that was necessary, was for the instructor to satisfy the people and trustees hiring them. As a consequence, many of the early schools were of a poor description. The teachers, as a rule, were illiterate, their acquirements consisting of a smattering knowledge of the trinal branches of early day teaching, namely: reading, writing and ciphering, which were then considered to comprise all needful learning. Geography, history and grammar, were never taught, the latter being considered as especially useless and superfluous. Once at at a debate, where the question, "whether or not grammar was necessary to learning," was discussed, a pioneer teacher paralyzed his opponents, and, demolished their argument, by declaring that "grammar was like the top-knot of a jay bird—more for ornament than for use." "For," he continued, "what difference does it make whether a fellow says onions or ingens, so he

can figger, and tell what five and a half bushels come to at twenty-three and three fourths cents a bushel."

A portion of the school fund received from the State, known as the "State Interest Fund," and which has been paid regularly for over half a century for the support of common schools, occurred substantially in this way: In 1828 the practice of selling the school lands was first inaugurated. The system was continued under various laws, to follow which, through all their ramifications, would necessitate tedious prolixity, and be of no interest to the reader. The proceeds of such sales, together with the 3 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands, were paid into the State treasury, and were disbursed by legislative authority, as other moneys. But the State only borrowed these funds, and agreed to pay interest on them. Under the law trustees of school lands were authorized to invest the funds resulting from their sale in auditor's warrants, and State paper, as the notes of the State bank were then called, at any discount they were able to procure. These vouchers were received by the State at face value, and interest was paid on them at the rate of 2 per cent per annum to February 15, 1831, when the interest was added to the principal, the State paying 6 per cent interest on the aggregate, and so on, adding the yearly interest to the principal, until December 31, 1833, when the total amount became the principal, to which has been added all amounts since received, and on the total the State pays an annual interest, which is distributed yearly among the counties, the share of each being proportioned to its school population.

The first educational effort attempted in the county was a school taught by Peleg Spencer, west of York on Union Prairie, about the year 1820. He afterward removed to Lawrence County, and is described as having been a successful teacher for the period, but very harsh and severe; a grim tyrant in his little literary realm, over which he ruled with despotic sway. He was a conscientious man, it is said, and ever bore in mind the golden maxim. "Spare the rod, and spoil the child." And from his freedom with the hazel and hickory it is safe to say his pupils were not spoiled. The next school was on Walnut Prairie, in a log building, where the brick school-house, near Shaw's Ferry, on the Wabash, now stands. It was taught by Robert Taylor, a pioneer and highly respected citizen of Clark, and who died in 1869. Mr. Taylor was eminently successful, as an educator; was a marked exception and far superior to the teachers of his day and age. There are estimable citizens now living in the county who remember him as their best benefactor. These were the pioneer schools of Clark County, no others being established until about the year 1825, under the Duncan law, when three or four were put into operation: one in Washington, now Wabash Township, and was taught by a man named Johnson; one near the present town of Westfield, and one near Charleston, which was then included in this county. After the repeal of the Duncan law, education, for over a generation, was in anything but a flourishing condition, either in the county or State. Like the stagnant waters of a southern lagoon, it was difficult to tell whether the current flowed backward or forward. For nearly forty years the school-houses, school books, school teachers and the manner of instruction, were of the most primitive character throughout a large portion of the county.

The early school-houses, as a general thing, were of the poorest and rudest kind, and are fully described in other chapters of this work. A few of these humble school-houses—time-worn relics of the early days—are yet standing, eloquent of an age forever past. The

writer recalls one, rotten and shaky to the last degree, and serving as a receptacle for a farmer's corn-fodder. The huge, open-throated chimney has fallen down; the broad clapboards of the roof, held on by crumbling and worm-eaten weight poles, are deeply covered with moss and mold; the rude door is gone and the puncheon floor has disappeared. The The genius of learning has long since flown to finer quarters, and over the whole edifice hangs a gloom—a mist of decay.

The old-time pedagogue was a marked and distinctive character of our early history—one of the vital forces of our earlier growth. He considered the matter of imparting the limited knowledge he possessed, a mere question of effort, in which the physicial element predominated. If he couldn't talk or read it into a pupil, he took a stick and mauled it into him. This method, though somewhat distasteful to the urchin, always had a charming result,—a few blubbers, red eyes and a good lesson. The schoolmaster, usually, by common consent was a personage of distinction and importance. He was of higher authority, even in the law, than the justice of the peace, and ranked him in social position. He was considered the intellectual center of the neighborhood, and was consulted upon all subjects, public and private. Generally, he was a Hard-shell Baptist in religion, a Democrat in politics, and worshipped General Jackson as his political patron saint. But the old-time pedagogue—the pioneer of American letters—is a thing of the past, and we shall never see his like again. He is ever in the van of advancing civilization, and fled before the whistle of the locomotive, or the click of the telegraph were heard. He can not live within the pale of progress. His race became extinct here over a quarter of a century ago, when our common school system began to take firm hold, and became a fixed institution among our people. Our older citizens remember him, but to the young of to-day, he is a myth, and only lives in story and tradition.

The Legislature, in 1837, again revised the school law, making several important changes, repealing many objectionable features of former enactments, and adding several wise and liberal amendments. Under this act, any township might become incorporated by a two thirds vote of the inhabitants. Three trustees were elected, whose duty it was to divide the township into school districts. Teachers were to be paid wholly, or as far as the same might extend, out of the interest arising from the proceeds of the sales of school lands, then or thereafter made. Any excess remaining, was to be added to the principal of the township fund, at the option of the trustees, and any existing deficiency to be raised either by taxation or subscription, as the voters might determine. No teacher was to be paid, except on presentation to the township treasurer, of a certificate of qualification to teach. A section of this act, and which is embodied in the school law of the present day, created what is known as the Surplus Revenue fund, and from it is derived a portion of the State Interest fund.

The first step toward establishing a higher or more advanced institution of learning in the county, than the common district school was in 1839, when a bill was passed incorporating the "Marshall Academy," with William B. Archer, James Whitlock, William C. Griffith, Channing Madison, Justin Harlan, Nineveh Shaw, William McKeen, Woodford Dulaney, Stephen Archer, James Plaster, John Bartlett, Jonathan K. Greenough, William Tutt, Nathan Tefft, Thomas T. Wethers and Joshua P. Cooper as trustees. Stephen Archer is the only survivor of the original board. The act provided, that if at any time, the trustees desired to change the character of the institution, from an academy to a college, they

should memorialize the Legislature to that effect, when a liberal charter would be granted, with all the necessary powers to carry the same into effect, and that the name and style should be the "Marshall College, of the Eastern Division of Illinois." The first academic building stood where the present brick high school of Marshall is situated; it was a long one-story frame structure, and was afterward removed to the present premises of M. R. Chenoweth. The academy was placed in charge of the late Rev. Dean Andrews, and many are the living representatives throughout the county, who received instruction in that humble building and from that able preceptor. The main portion of the present brick building was afterward erected, and about 1856, the building and grounds were sold to the Methodist denomination, which conducted the school for many years. In 1872, the people of school district, number five, Marshall township, became the purchasers of the building and converted it into a graded c mmon school, and by additions to it, and improvements to the grounds, have rendered them commodious and sightly.

In 1839, also, a law was passed, incorporating the "Marshall Female Academy," with James McCabe, Isaac Hill, Thomas Henderson, Thomas Carey, Justin Harlan, John Bartlett, Stephen Archer, Woodford Dulaney and William B. Archer as trustees. This institution was never carried into successful operation.

Matters pertaining to education and common schools, remained substantially unchanged until 1845, when a law was passed making the secretary of State *ex-officio* State superintendent of common schools, and authorizing a school tax to be levied in each district, subject to the decision of the voters. The secretary reported to the Legislature in 1847, that the common schools throughout the State, with the exception of a few localities, were in a deplorable condition, especially in the southern portion.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1848, the school law was again revised in all its details. From the passage of this act, dates the office of school commissioner, who was made *ex-officio* county superintendent. School lands could be sold when two thirds of the white male inhabitants thereof, over twenty-one years of age, should petition the school commissioner. Each congressional township, was established as a township for school purposes; the law provided for the election of three trustees in each township, who had supreme control of the schools. The trustees divided the township into school districts, and three directors were elected in each, the employment of teachers, building and repairing school houses, and many other duties. Taxes could be levied by a majority of the voters of each district, but the levy was limited to twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property. The law required that all teachers be qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography and the history of the United States. Each teacher was required to exhibit a certificate of the school commissioner certifying to his qualifications. This revision is essentially the foundation on which our present superstructure rests.

The Constitution 1818, is silent upon the subject of educating the masses through the medium of common schools. The framers of the Constitution of 1848, went a little further, and said, in a subjunctive way, that the general assembly might provide a system of free schools. But it was not until after half a century of existence as a State, that, our delegates in convention assembled, engrafted upon the pages of our organic law, a mandatory section, declaring that "the general assembly *shall* provide a thorough and efficient

system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education."

The following exhibit of the condition of the common school system in the county, for the year ending June 30, 1882, is not uninteresting to the friends of education. There are at present, in the county, on hundred and two school districts, and one hundred and four school buildings. There were employed, during the year, one hundred and seventy-seven teachers, who imparted instruction to six thousand and thirty-eight pupils. Of the one hundred and four schools taught in the county, six are graded, and two of the six are high schools proper, one each at Marshall and Martinsville. A graded school is where there are more than one teacher, and where the school is divided into departments, usually with a reference to the age and advancement of the pupils, and known as the primary, intermediate and advanced grades. The county in addition to her excellent and flourishing common school system, and her high and graded schools, has one college, conducted by an able faculty, and with a reputation inferior to none; it is under the direction and management of the United Brethren denomination, and is located at Westfield. All these will be fully written up in the respective townships in which they are situated. The educational history of each township will also be given, from the small and humble beginnings, through their various changes and improvements to the almost perfect state of the present.

The total school expenditures, in each township, for all purposes, including wages of teachers, repairs, fuel, erecting school buildings, etc., are as follows:

Anderson, $1,397.92; Casey, $14,794.93; Darwin, $1,497.65; Dolson, $3,908.53; Douglas, $619.05; Johnson, $1,150.18; Marshall, $6,721.84; Martinsville, $4,439.19; Melrose, $1,955.32; Orange, $1,417.91; Parker, $1,325.88; Wabash, $4,336.51; Westfield, $8,018.87; York, $2, 459.65.—Total, $54,143-.43.

In the townships of Westfield and Casey new school-houses were built, which will explain increased expenditures over those of the other townships. The above expenditures were for the year ending June 30, 1882. About one hundred and eighty unexpired teachers' certificates are outstanding, of which about twenty are first grade, the remainder second grade. The county received from the State school fund, for the year, the sum of $7,437.13; from the State interest fund, $423.45; from fines and interest on loans, the sum of $189.42, making in all $8,050.00, which was distributed by the county superintendent to the treasurers of the different townships in the county.

CHAPTER VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD—HOW IT WAS BUILT—RAILROADS—THEIR APPEARANCE IN CLARK—BUILDING OF THE VANDALIA ROAD—WABASH AND OTHER RAILROAD PROJECTS—CONCLUSION, ETC., ETC.

"When the iron steed shall know why man restrains
His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plain," etc.

THE old National Road and its construction created as much interest in its day, not only in this county, but in all the country through which it passed, as any internal improvement ever inaugurated in the State of Illinois, perhaps. It was originally called the Cumberland Road, after the old stage road from Washington, D. C., to Cumberland, Md., a great highway in its time, and forming the eastern division and terminus. This road was a national work. It had been provided for in the reservation of five per cent of the sale of public lands in Illinois and other States, and biennial appropriations were its dependence for a continuance to completion. When Congress made any appropriation for this road, it required that "said sums of money shall be replaced out of any funds reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States."

The work was commenced on the road in this county in 1827–'28, by the cutting out of the timber on the line, and was pushed to practical completion as far west as nearly to the east line of Fayette County. Then with scattering work at the streams as far west as Vandalia, such as a levee across the Okaw bottom, and several bridges at that place, had exhausted the appropriations of Congress, and the people of Illinois, becoming crazed over the foolish State policy, were divided in sentiment to the extent (some wanted it to go to St. Louis and others to Alton) that no further appropriations were procured, and the great work was stopped. To this portion of the country it was a most important public work. It gave the people access to the outside world, where, before, they had been pent up by almost impossible obstacles. People could go to Terre Haute, and even to St. Louis, and thus reach markets and sell the little portable stuff they had, and buy such things as their necessities demanded and haul them home. But the growth of county improvements was slow indeed. The county, like the people generally, was poor, and while they made commendable efforts, yet often the money was wasted through being expended by inexperienced or ignorant men.

In after years, it may be of interest to some, to know which of the public highways passing through Clark County, was once known as the old National Road, and just where it was located. It is the road passing east and west through Marshall, on the north side of the public square, and known as Cumberland or Main street within the corporate limits, taking its name from the original title of the road. It was a great thoroughfare before the era of railroads, and was intended to cross the continent, even as railroads now cross it. But railroads were invented a little too soon for its entire completion, and its im-

portance in this age of steam, is no greater than any ordinary county or State road.

A branch diverged from the main line at Zanesville, Ohio, and crossed the Ohio River at Maysville, Ky., passing through Lexington, thence to Nashville, Tenn., and on to New Orleans. Thus the country was to be spanned from east to west and to the extreme south.

Railroads.—As we have stated in a preceding chapter, all of Clark's early railroad projects resulted in failure, and she was doomed to sit idly by and see many of her sister counties, younger in years than herself, prospering through means of railroad communication, of which she, herself, was wholly deprived. This was the case until a comparative late day in railroad building and railroad enterprise.

Hon. W. S. Wait, an old and prominent citizen of Bond County, in a letter to B. Gratz Brown, June, 1863, makes the best introduction to the history of the rise and progress of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad—the first road built through Clark County. Mr. Wait says: "The railroad projected so early as 1835, to run from St. Louis to Terre Haute, was intended as a direct line of railway to the Atlantic cities, and its first survey was taken over the exact line of the great Cumberland road. We applied to the Illinois Legislature for a charter in 1846, but were opposed by rival interests, that finally succeeded in establishing two lines of raiload connecting St. Louis with the Wabash—one by a line running north, and the other by a line running south of our survey, thus demonstrating by the unfailing test of physical geography that our line is the central and true one; the two lines alluded to are the Terre Haute & Alton and Ohio & Mississippi. We organized our company with the name of the Mississippi & Atlantic Company in 1850, by virtue of a general railroad law passed the year previous, and immediately accomplished a survey. An adverse decision of our Supreme Court led us to accept the offer of eastern capitalists to help us through, who immediately took nine-tenths of our stock, and gave us John Brough for president. Our right to contract was finally confirmed, in February, 1854, the road put under contract and the work commenced. The shock given to all railroad enterprises by the 'Schuyler fraud' suspended operations, and before confidence was restored, the controlling power, which was enthroned in Wall street, had arrived at the conclusion, as afterward discovered, to proceed no further in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. For purposes best understood by themselves, the eastern manager amused us for several years with the hope that they were still determined to prosecute the work. When we were finally convinced of the intentional deception, we abandoned the old charter and instituted a new company, under the name of the Highland & St. Louis Railroad Company, with power to build and complete by sections the entire road from St. Louis to Terre Haute. The charter was obtained in February, 1859, with the determination on the part of the Highland corporators to make no delay in constructing the section connecting them with St. Louis, but were prevented at the outset by difficulties since overcome, and afterward by the existing rebellion."

This public letter portrays some of the chief difficulties with which the friends of this road had to contend. "State policy," the stupidest folly rational men ever engaged in, was openly urged by many of the leading men north and south of the "Brough road," as it was generally called. Hon. Sidney Breese, a long resident of Carlisle, on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, publicly declared for that doctrine, "that it was to the interest of the State to encourage that policy

that would build the most roads through the State; that the north and south roads (alluded to in Wait's letter) should first be allowed to get into successful operation, when the Central line should then be chartered, as the merits of that line would insure the building of the road on that line at once, giving to middle Illinois three roads instead of one, as the chartering of the Central line first would be a death-blow to the other two, at least for many years to come." Mr. Wait replied immediately, saying it was the first instance he had ever known where the merits of a railroad had been urged as a reason why it should not meet with merited encouragement, and after more than $100,000 had been expended on the "Brough road." Further work was therefore suspended.

Clark had taken an active interest in the road. At the November election, 1854, a proposition for the county to subscribe $75,000 to the capital stock of the company, was submitted to the people and carried by five hundred majority.

In February, 1865, the rebellion nearing its close, the people along the "Central Line," or "Brough" survey, again renewed their petition to the Illinois Legislature for negotiation of their right to build their railroad on their own long-cherished route.

Mr. Williamson Plant, of Greenville, who has been secretary of the road from its inception, and is still in this position, furnishes the following facts of the history of the road:

On the 10th of February, 1865, a liberal charter was granted for building the present St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad.

The line was designated in the charter as "commencing on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, running thence eastward through Greenville, the county seat of Bond County, and through Vandalia by the most eligible route, to a point on the River Wabash." The persons named as incorporators were Henry Wing, S. W. Little, John S. Dewey, Andrew Mills, Solomon Kepfli, Garrett Crownover, Curtis Blakeman, Wm. S. Smith, Charles Hoile, Wm. S. Wait, John B. Hunter, Williamson Plant, Andrew G. Henry, J. F. Alexander, Nathaniel M. McCurdy, August H. Deickman, Ebeneze Capps, Frederick Remann, Mathias Fehren, Michael Lynch, Thos. L. Vest, J. F. Waschefort, Sam'l W. Quinn, Chauncey Rose and J. H. Morgan.

The counties along the line took an active interest, generally, in the road, and Clark was not behind her sister counties in aid to the enterprise, but came forward with liberal subscriptions.

The first meeting of the board of incorporators met at Vandalia on the 14th day of November, 1865, for the purpose of organizing and electing a board of nine directors, with the following result: John Schofield and Charles Duncan, Clark County; Samuel Quinn, Cumberland County; J. P. M. Howard and S. W. Little, Effingham; C. Floyd Jones and F. Reemaer, Fayette; Wm. S. Smith and Williamson Plant, Bond County. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held at Effingham on the 22d day of November, 1865, for the purpose of electing the first officers of the company, J. P. M. Howard was elected president, and Williamson Plant secretary.

Through the influence of E. C. Rice, who was Chief Engineer of the "Brough" survey, and had made estimates for the work under the same, Gen. E. F. Winslow, a gentleman of great energy and considerable railroad experience, after various propositions being made to build part of the line, or parts of the road, contracted, August 22, 1866, to build the entire line from the "west bank of the Wabash to the east end of the dyke at Illinois town." The contract was finally ratified at a meeting of the board of directors, held at Vandalia November 14, 1866. An addi-

tional agreement was entered into November 28, 1866, and made part of the original contract.

The first shock received by the railroad company in the outset, was the lamented death of its earnest leader and judicious friend, Hon. W. S. Wait, July 17, 1865, thereby depriving it of his mature judgment and wise counsel in carrying out and making the contract about to be entered into for building of the road under the charter so recently obtained from the Legislature.

In 1867, first mortgage bonds were put on the "property, rights, franchises, leases and estate, etc., of the company to the amount of $1,900,000." When the property was leased, in February, 1868, a second mortgage was put on the same to the amount of $2,6 0,000, each mortgage bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. For the purpose of further equipment of the road, preferred stock has been issued to the amount of $1,544,700, bearing 7 per cent interest.

The issue of $2,000,000 has been authorized. This stock will take precedence over the common stock of the company in receiving dividends, and as the interest on the preferred stock may accumulate before any payment thereof, the prospect for dividends on common stock is remote.

By mutual understanding between the contractors and the company, E. C. Rice was engaged as Chief Engineer, January 18, 1867, and he commenced the first survey on the west end of the line in March, and the grading was begun as soon as the line was fixed at the west end in April following. At the same meeting a code of by-laws was adopted, and Greenville was designated as the general office of the company.

At the annual election held in January, 1867, J. P. M. Howard was re-elected president, Williamson Plant, secretary, and W. S. Smith, treasurer. April 3, 1867, Mr. Howard gave up the position by request, and J. F. Alexander was chosen president of the company in his place.

By the charter the company was authorized to issue first mortgage bonds, not to exceed $12,000 per mile. The capital stock was made $3,000,000, which could be increased at an annual meeting by a majority of stockholders in interest, as they should direct. The road was completed to Highland, July 1, 1868. The first regular passenger train did not run to that point until August 20th following. By consent of the railroad company, Gen. Winslow, as contractor, was paid $120,000 for labor expended on the line, to the 10th day of Feb., 1868, and at his request was released from his contract. The same was ratified and accepted by the company at their meeting, March 13, 1868. The company entered into a contract, February 10, 1868, with Thomas L. Jewett and B. F. Smith, of Ohio; Geo. B. Roberts, of Philadelphia, and W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, in the firm name of McKeen, Smith & Co., to complete the road at an early day. At the same time and place, an agreement was entered into, leasing the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. In the report of the president of the Vandalia Company, made to the stockholders at the annual meeting, held at Greenville, January 6, 1872, he says:

"When on the 10th day of February, 1868, the contract was made insuring the completion of your road, another contract was also made, providing for its forming a part of a continuous railroad line from St. Louis (via Indianapolis) to Pittsburgh; and for perfecting this object your line was leased for a period of 999 years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, for the joint interests of the company and the several railroad companies forming the said line. Under this lease the lessees were to work your road

at their cost and expense, and to pay to your company 35 per cent of the gross earnings, first paying therefrom all interest due on the bonds of the company, and all taxes assessed against the property of the company, advancing any deficit in the amount needed to meet these liabilities, and paying the surplus (if any remained) of the 35 per cent to your company. Your board, in view of the light traffic usually done upon a new line, reduced the proportion due your company of the gross earnings to 30 per cent, provided that after payment by the lessees of the road, out of the 70 per cent received for that purpose, if any surplus remained, it should go to your company."

From small earnings from the time the road was opened, first to Highland and Greenville, in 1868, and finally through to Terre Haute, July 1, 1870, it has developed a marvelous increase of business, not only to the road, but to the farming and all other industries along the line. The whole cost of the road, and equipment of the same to July 1, 1870, when the contractors turned the road over to the lessees, was $7,171,355.89, which was increased steadily as the line was more fully developed by "rolling stock" and "betterments," etc., on the road, until the last report of the treasurer, W. H. Barnes, made the total costs of the road and equipment to October 1, 1880, $8,330,410.75. The amount of business done over the line for the year 1881, aggregates $1,565,515.04, and the rental due to the company from the lessee for the year ending October 31, 1881, was $469,354.50, and for the same time $424,827.04 was earned in carrying passengers; $43,490.57 for express, and $90,835.98 for mail services.

The first regular passenger train over the whole line, on schedule time, was on the 12th day of June, 1870, and as mentioned before, the contractors turned over the road, as per contract, to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, July 1, 1870.

The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad is 158 miles from East St. Louis to the eastern line of the State, and seven miles from State line to the Wabash river at Terre Haute, and about 25 miles in Clark County.

The Wabash Valley Railroad was the next project in which Clark County became interested. This project came up while the "Brough" road was on hand, and before work wholly ceased upon it. The Wabash Valley road ran north and south, the survey conforming substantially to the present Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. It was one of the railroad projects growing out of the old internal improvement fever. On the 5th of May, 1855, by a vote of the people, $50,000 were subscribed by the county, to aid in the construction of the road. A line was surveyed from Chicago to Vincennes and work commenced. The work was vigorously prosecuted until the grading was fully half done, when for lack of funds and from other causes, work was eventually discontinued and the project, for the time being abandoned.

Some years after the close of the late war, it was revived under the title of "Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad," and as such it was completed to Danville. A new company—"The Paris & Danville"—was then formed, and under that title the road was built through this county in the winter of 1874–5, and during the next summer it was completed to the Ohio and Mississippi road at Lawrenceville. A more complete history, however, will be found in Part I. of this volume, and hence a repetition is unnecessary here.

The only railroad that Clark ever enjoyed until the completion of the Vandalia line, was a horse railroad with wooden rails, running to the quarries on the Wabash, and was

used for transporting stone to the Wabash valley. It was known as the "Williams Railroad," and was considered quite an institution, by those who had never seen a railroad.

The Terre Haute & Southwestern Railroad was an enterprise in which Clark County took an active interest, particularly the southeast part of the county. At one time, it seemed almost certain that the road would be built, but from a lack of either funds or stamina, or a little of both, it failed, and probably will never be revived.

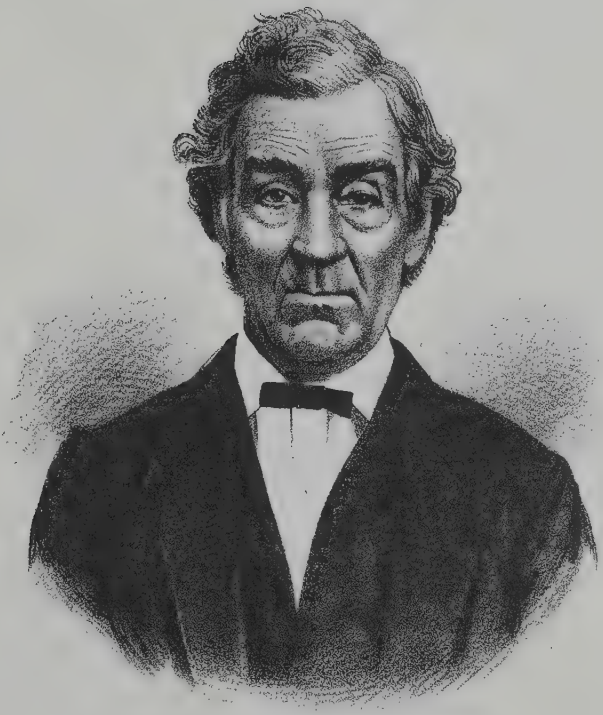
The Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, passing through the western portion of the county, has been recently constructed. When properly completed and equipped, it will prove a valuable and good paying road.

Conclusion.—Written history, as a rule, is generally too formal, dignified and scholastic, to interest the mass. Of broadest scope, it requires too much nicety and precision as to circumstances and dates, and too much multiplicity of detail. It requires, in order to be perfect, so much minuteness, and so many unimportant facts, as to often render it wearisome. Hence, the reader is requested not to consider the foregoing pages an elaborate history, or finished production, but more properly as a sketch of the county in which we live, and one, too, that is not written up to the level of critical perfection; and the critic who expects or demands elegance of diction, grandeur and purity of expression, nicety of language or precision of words, will be disappointed.

Though a sketch, and of course admitting of anecdote, excursive digressions, and a flexible texture of narrative, yet, for the most part, it is essentially historic. The writer has humbly endeavored to narrate within its pages some of the physical and moral features of our county, its formation, settlement, local divisions and progress; the habits and customs of the early pioneers, interspersed with individual incident. He has striven to execute his task with candor and fidelity, though profoundly aware that many inaccuracies and imperfections exist. Stating facts from the records, and on what appeared to be good authority, and avoiding as much as possible all false coloring and exaggeration. How far he has succeeded is submitted to the judgment of his fellow citizens of the county.

Much of the early history of the county has been lost through the unusual mortality among our aged citizens, who have passed away in the fullness of years and honors, after living long, useful and eventful lives; after their early dangers and privations were but stirring memories of the forever past, they laid down their burdens, and "slumber in the sanctuary of the tomb, beneath the quiet of the stars." But much yet remains, and we have endeavored to record as we could, some of the events and ordeals of those early days; some of the habits, customs and incidents in the lives of those heroic men and women who, forsaking the comforts of civilization, and braving death and danger in countless forms, plunged into the wilderness and transformed it into peaceful and happy homes for their descendants. We have recorded them as the customs and manners of our day and time, which will remain long after we have passed to the silent dust.

In conclusion, while it would be rather invidious to name the kind friends from whom the writer has received substantial aid and encouragement in the preparation of this sketch, yet it would be indeed rude if he did not return to them his humble and grateful acknowledgments.



Wm Crews

CHAPTER VII.*

BENCH AND BAR—THE EARLY COMERS AND WHO THEY WERE—SOME COMMENTS ON THE PROFESSION—FIRST LAWYERS—BIOGRAPHIES AND CHARACTER SKETCHES—ANECDOTES OF FICKLIN AND LINDER—OTHER LEGAL LUMINARIES, ETC.

"Time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." —*Blackstone.*

IN the very first steps of organization in the county there were no local lawyers here. In fact, the legal machinery of the county had been all fully put in working order before even the legal circuit riders came to gladden the hearts of the people with their imposing presence, seedy plug hats, and the singular combination of store clothes and home-made shoes and socks. But courts were a necessary part of the legal start of a county—justice had to be administered, quarrels adjudicated, rows settled, naturalization granted, and many other little things that could only be performed by this august body, were a pressing necessity, and the court, therefore, was among the early comers. Lawyers, then, especially to the county municipality, were much more esential than now, for in the very first essentials toward making a new county the assistance of trained legal minds were indispensable. The people could themselves move in the matter of forming a new county only so far as to talk up the project among themselves,and agree upon the boundaries, etc., but after this, at every step they must have the aid and guidance of lawyers. They had to reach the Legislature and a formal petition duly signed had to be drawn; not only this, but a draft of a bill creating the county, defining in proper technical and accurate words the new county's territory, naming three commissioners and defining their duties, etc., and to whom but a lawyer could they go for all this? The work of these men, then, was of the greatest importance, as they were the foundations upon which rests the future of the little municipality. Their advice to the people, their work in the matter of legal documents, were to remain with us in the long time and for the weal or woe of the unborn generations. But soon after the county organization came the first term of the Circuit Court, and with it the lawyers to see after the little business that might perchance be there needing their learned attention. This array of traveling lawyers was but a meager crowd, but the work awaiting them was light, and the fees were ranged down to coon-skin currency prices. This meager caravan, however, as they traveled on horse-back, from county to county, constituted the early Bench and Bar. It was the court, and the "circuit riders," of the early fraternity, and without drawing invidious distinctions, the moving procession was constituted of some of the most valuable of our pioneer people. Their life was a hard one, their work often difficult and perplexing; they braved the heat and cold, the storms and floods, and all over the vast circuits (then embracing more than half the State), with their wardrobes and their law libraries in their saddle-bags—which, often, with all their clothes, they carried on their heads while their horses were swimming the

*By H. C. Bradsby.

swollen streams. They traveled from one county seat to another, where often they would not find more cases on the docket than there were numbers of them, and these frequently unimportant and frivolous, the hotel accommodations meager and rude, and packed with perhaps a rough-and-tumble lot of hunters and trappers, who had come to town to have a jolly good time and make night and day hideous with their orgies. If the judge got a private room he was in luck, because generally the rooms were all in one, and all over this were beds on the floor, and on cots, as thick as they could be placed, and all the night long the chances for sleep were few and far between. Then below this vast sleeping room was the hotel bar-room, where drinking and "stag-dances" often rioted in noisy fun the most of the night, to the screeching of a cracked fiddle handled by some yahoo who could worry the very soul in agony of all within ear-shot of his hideous caterwauling. The writer hereof will never forget hearing Judge Koerner, upon one occasion, somewhat like that above mentioned, express his exasperated feelings. The judge would be perfectly quiet in his cot for some time and then flounce over, pouch out his lips and blow, and, talking to himself apparently, say, "d—n dot feedling." And thus the long night was interminably drawn out.

The Circuit Court held generally biennial sessions in each county. The judge was the great man, of course, upon the recurring great day of the assembling of the court. The Bar was much like the nightly courtiers attending upon royalty, and it is not wonderful that they inspired the greatest respect and awe from all the people as they went in triumphal procession over the country. Even the clerks and sheriffs and other local officials of the court, by virtue of their right to approach the bench and bar upon something like terms of familiarity, and exchange words with them, were temporarily greatly enlarged and magnified and sometimes doubtless greatly envied by the common crowds. But soon after the organization of each county came the local lawyer—the dweller among the people—and thus some of the glamour that invested the profession of law passed away. Soon, too, these increased in numbers, and as law and politics were synonymous terms, and, in their electioneering, they more and more mixed among the people, generally coaxing and wheedling them out of their votes, kissing babies, patting frowzled-headed, dirty faced boys; flattering the rural sunflowers, kissing the blarney stone and dealing out thickened taffa to the old beldames, and hugging like a very brother the voters, and dividing with them their supply of plug tobacco, and tipping the wink to the bleareyed doggery keeper—making spread eagle speeches everywhere and upon all possible occasions, and thus the work of breaking down the one great barrier between the profession and the people, and their mingling in discriminate herds, went on, until a lawyer got to be simply a human being, "nothing but a man," as the boy said when the preacher for the first time dined at his mother's house.

But the fact remains that in the early settlement of the State, and in the first formation of the laws and customs of the different counties, these gentlemen had much to do, and to their glory be it said, they did their work wisely and well, and the proud State of Illinois, and her royal train of daughters—the 102 counties—are imperishable monuments to their industry, patriotism, ripe judgment and incorruptible integrity. We have here the fourth State in the Union, and it was eager and swift in the race for the third place. The next decade will place her second, and a few brief years may, nay, doubtless will, put her at the head of the

great column of States, and toward this grand consummation a meed of praise will always be due these good men—the early Bench and Bar. The first session of the Circuit Court in Clark County was held in Aurora, as stated in a preceding chapter, the first county seat, on the 20th day of September, 1819. Judge Thomas C. Browne presiding, and W. B. Archer, clerk, and the first case ever entered upon the Circuit Court docket was a little appeal case, from the docket of C. Patrick. Wickliffe Kitchell appeared as the plaintiff's attorney, and John M. Robinson for the defendant. This first case of the court's docket, bear in mind, was not at the first term of the court, for, according to the record, there was no case put down for trial at this court. The records are models of their kind, and we much doubt if any county in the State can show records in their organization, that would compare with these in their completeness or mechanical execution. Every paper, every certificate and each proper entry are all in their place and are models that have never yet been improved upon. These splendid records should be preserved by the county, as one would the apple of his eye, and the time will soon come when these books will be a just and fitting monument to the first county officials, especially the clerk of the court.

In April, 1820, the second term of the Circuit Court for the county convened, Judge William Wilson presiding. There were only four cases on the docket, and two of these were for slander. At this term of the court appeared as attorneys, John McLean, John M. Robinson, Wickliffe Kitchell, Mr. Nash, and Henry W. Dunford. At the September term, 1820, William P. Bennet was enrolled as a practicing attorney. At the May term, 1821, the clerk, W. B. Archer, makes this explanatory entry: "Be it known that the sheriff, clerk of the court, suitors, etc., attended at Aurora, the seat of justice of Clark County, on Wednesday the 23d day of May, 1821, and until 4 o'clock of Thursday, the 24th day of said month, and no judge appearing to form a court, the people dispersed." At the October term, 1821, Nathaniel Huntington and Jacob Call were enrolled as attorneys. At the May term, 1822, Jacob Harlan acted as clerk *pro tem.*, and John M. Robinson appears upon the records as the first State's attorney for the county of Clark, John Jackson enrolled as a regular attorney.

In 1823 the county seat was moved from Aurora to Darwin. In 1825 Hon. James O. Wattles succeeded Wilson as Circuit Judge. At the November term, 1825, Judge James Hall held a term of the court, and at this term T. C. Cone was enrolled as an attorney. Then in 1826 Judge Wattles again presides, and at the April term, 1827, Wilson is again on the bench. In 1831 Edwin B. Webb appears as the State's attorney.

O. B. Ficklin.—In 1830, now fifty-three years ago, in a memorable day in September, appeared in the little town of Darwin, the Hon. O. B. Ficklin, "on horseback." Judge Ficklin says he can distinctly remember the day, because it was just as the little town was in the greatest state of excitement over finding a den of snakes. He thinks if the whole village had been suffering an attack of jim-jams they could not have had a worse attack of snakes. When found, the reptiles were intertwined into an immense roll, larger than a bale of hay, where they had apparently gathered to go into winter quarters. When disturbed they started in every direction, and the people *en masse* had armed themselves and were working away in the slaughter like men threshing wheat with old-styled flails. The old judge says his arrival was wholly eclipsed by the serpents, but he congratulates himself that he has stayed longer than the snakes, at least longer than that particular

batch of them. The people were not so much to blame for overlooking him and seeing only the snakes. They didn't know him then, as well as pretty much everybody in Illinois now does; they did know the snakes, and they literally pulverized the heads of the descendants of the first apple vender with their heels, and with sticks, clubs or anything they could lay their hands upon. Ficklin rode up to the tavern, dismounted, carried his rather emaciated saddle-bags into the house, had his horse put up, and immediately joined the little army that was so bravely battling with reptiles. Ficklin came from Missouri to Illinois, and fixed his home at Mt. Carmel, and thus became a member of the Wabash bar, and entered actively upon the practice of his chosen profession. He diligently continued his studies, struggled hard to pay his light expenses of living, and by untiring energy to win a name and just fame among his fellow members of the bar. He was then but a bright, inexperienced boy, having been born in Scott County, Ky., December 16, 1808. It is not intended here to give a statistical biography of Judge Ficklin, but rather a mere outline of dates and facts, as a foundation on which to build, or place a sketch of the man mentally, morally, socially and politically. His political life commenced as early as 1834, when he was elected to the Legislature at Vandalia, the then State capitol. Here he first met Douglas, Lincoln, John T. Stewart, Jesse K. Dubois and many others who afterward gained wide celebrity. He describes Douglas as the little, sprightly boy of the Legislature, very bright, affable, industrious, and universally liked and petted by all the members. Lincoln was long, gangling, uncouth, and his clothes always fit badly, and he looked so awkward that his friends were always afraid he would tramp on his own feet and trip himself. But he could tell a good story; sometimes showed fair ability in argument, and was conceded to be an opponent who would bear a great deal of watching. Jesse K. Dubois—well, everybody on the Wabash knows him, and respects and loves his memory. He was one of the kindest hearted, most genial men that Illinois ever produced. His power with men lay in his kind, warm heart. John T. Stewart impressed young Ficklin as the giant among these pigmies, both intellectually and physically. He was all intellect, without that flow of animal spirits that are generally essential to a politician. Then, too, he was more given to be a great lawyer than a great politician. His whole nature imbued him with the aristocratic ideas of the Whig party, and the Whig party in the early days of Illinois, was not well adapted to the wants and ideas of the people. Hence, Mr. Stewart never entered very seriously into politics, especially after his memorable contest with Douglas for a seat in the United States Congress. These were the men that Ficklin met at the State capitol in the winter of 1834. His recollection is most distinct upon the point that there certainly was not one there who then even dreamed there was not only the materials for presidents, but men who by sheer force of their intellects, and in defiance of defeats in elections, would send their fame all over the globe; whose memories would endure forever. In this remarkable school for young men, Judge Ficklin measured his capabilities in many a sharp contest, and from none of these did he ever have to retire with his plumes either ruffled or plucked. He returned to his constituents, and in the winter of 1834–5 was chosen States attorney for the Wabash District. In 1837 he removed to Coles County, locating in Charleston, where he has resided ever since, and entered here at once upon a large, and for those days a lucrative practice of the law. In 1843 he was elected to Congress. In the congressional delegation from

Illinois at that time were Douglas, McClernand and Wentworth. He was re-elected in 1844 and again in 1846, and again elected in 1850. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1856, when James Buchanan was nominated, and also a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860. In 1876 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. In 1846 he married Elizabeth H. Colquitt, of Georgia, daughter of United States Senator Walter T. Colquitt, and sister of the present U. S. Senator from Georgia, Gov. Alfred Colquitt.

This is the briefest outline of his political life, but it is of his legal and social career that we prefer to speak more fully. He is the father, now, of the Illinois bar. A ripe scholar, a profound jurist. But his supreme gifts were an integrity and probity that were never suspected, and an intuitive knowledge of men that has never been surpassed. He had a boundless contempt for human frauds and shams, and he hated a scoundrel with an intensity that never relaxed. So strongly was this in his nature that when once started in the pursuit of a nest of rascals, he at once lost sight of fees or emoluments, and for the pure love of right and justice he pursued the villain as relentlessly and persistently as the blood-hound is said to follow the fleeing fugitive. A history of these dens and villains that he has uncovered, and laid the heavy hand of the outraged law upon, would make an instructive book of thrilling interest. When profoundly interested and aroused, his eloquence was of the highest type—his language strong and rich, and his sentences clear-cut and as finished as the highest classics. We know of nothing of a similar kind that surpasses for pathetic eloquence, his tribute to the memory of his friend, Judge Steel, before the court and bar when he presented the resolutions of respect to the departed jurist and beloved friend. The words welled up spontaneously to the lips from a heart full of grief and sadness; they came unstudied, and for this very reason they came with a naturalness, power and fascination that has seldom been equaled—never surpassed. But by his intimate acquaintances he will probably be the best remembered for his rare social gifts and conversational powers. He loved to talk and to hear others talk, and it mattered not with whom or in what circle he found himself, his talent of adaptation was never at fault. From the most ignorant and simple he could, by his natural gifts for cross-examining, extract both information and quiet amusement. If he found them too ignorant for anything else, they could tell him about their "sisters, their cousins, and their aunts," and the absorbing interest of the old judge in these at once became a comical study. And even thus he was storing away information about the people that he at some time, either in the practice of the law or in his political campaigns, could use to a great advantage. The younger lawyers of the district will tell you that he can go into almost any county in the Wabash district, or in central or southern Illinois, and on opening court day, take his seat in the court room and as each one of the younger generation of men enters, if he does not recognize him, he will ask his young lawyer friend the name of the man, and when told it, he will most generally reply by saying, "Oh, yes; I know; the son of such and such a man, who settled on such a creek," and then proceed to tell his friend all about the man's family and relatives. It is said that in this way he knows more people, and more about them, than any other man in the State. He would gather from his uncouth friends often as much or more quiet amusement than information. For instance, riding along the road one day he overtook a woman driving a team of oxen, hauling rails. He slowed up his horse and opened a conversa-

tion. Eventually, among other things, he asked her how she liked Illinois. "Oh," replied the woman, "it 'pears all well enough for men and dogs, but its powerful tryin' on women and oxen." Thus his store of amusing incidents and anecdotes are unsurpassed probably by any man living. But his most valuable associate in life was doubtless U. F. Linder, one of the most wonderful men that Illinois has ever produced. Ficklin and Linder were near the same age; had commenced the practice of the law at the same time, and from 1837, the date of Ficklin's locating in Charleston, they were neighbors, associates, and friends; most generally arrayed on opposite sides in the court room, their legal battles were the marvel of the age. In their mental and general make-up they were in pretty much everything perfect opposites. Linder's genius was transcendent, brilliant, flashing, unstable, feverish, and diseased. He blazed up into the highest heavens like a flashing rocket, from where his unbalanced nature plunged into the dark mud like a blackened stick. Before a jury or upon the hustings his eloquence and genius played like the ragged lightnings in sportive twists. When his eloquent tongue wagged unmolested he swayed and moved an audience as with the combined force of mesmerism and electricity, and seemed to revel and riot in almost supernatural powers, and when the feverish thrill had passed he was left weak, puerile and childish, full of superstitious fears, dreading and dodging unseen dangers, vain as a simpleton, and particularly vain of those very things he did not possess, and of which almost any other man with a modicum of sense would have been heartily ashamed. He failed in every great purpose of his life, if he ever formed any great purpose, which is doubtful, because when success came to his hands, for which he had struggled apparently like the fabled gods, he threw it away and trampled it in the mud and the mire. Judge Ficklin was essential, nay, absolutely necessary, to this wild child of genius as a prop and stay, and balance, to his very existence. The conservative, strong nature of Ficklin was the only one thing in this world to stay and control the gifted madness of Linder, and the truth of this is attested in the hard and grievous life that was his continuous existence after he moved away from Charleston and fixed his habitation in Chicago, where he died a few years ago. Linder was as fickle as he was brilliant, one moment loving his friends and pouring out upon them terms of endearment as intense and soft as a hysterical school-girl; the next moment raging at and abusing them like a fury, painting the moon with blood, or lashing them with that wonderful tongue that at times was as a whip of scorpions, then as causelessly as had been perhaps his first wrath, he would humble and humiliate himself in abject apologies. The companionship, the legal contests before courts and juries, the warm friendships, the tiffs (always only on Linder's part), the social communings, the political battles and discussions upon the stump, their traveling all over the wide circuit on horse-back together, discussing everything from the size of their respective clients' ears to the simple and sublime sermon on the Mount. Could they be put down upon paper, with all their strange, wierd and amusing phrases, would make a page in the world's history that would stand alone in interest. It was, it is true, something like hitching up for a draft team the noble Percheron horse and the wild eagle of the crags. The marvelous brilliancy of Linder's genius attracted Ficklin, while Linder went to Ficklin in all his real and his numerous imaginary troubles as the helpless, heart-broken child does to its strong loving father to pour out its griefs and have

its wounds made whole. A story finely illustrative, both of the times and of these two men, is told somewhat as follows: In 1844, they each aspired to be candidates for congress—one a Whig, the other a Democrat. Early in the year they started out traveling from county to county, holding nearly every night joint discussions. They joined issue upon the then great question of the annexation of Texas. They took sides, it seems, by lot, and Linder as a Whig, was warmly for getting Texas, and Mexico too, for that matter, while Ficklin, as a Democrat, hotly opposed the whole scheme of blood and robbery. As these nightly battles grew and magnified, the people became deeply interested and many traveled from county to county to hear their favorites discuss these great questions. They had about got over half the districts, and their appointments were out for the remaining counties, when the slow word found its way to this wild country at last, that the National Democratic Convention had nominated Polk and Dallas, and upon the strongest kind of a Texas annexation platform. The word came like a thunder-clap to these young statesmen. What were they to do? They were to debate the next day in the adjoining county, and they cut the Gordian knot as they rode to the place, by changing sides, and then at it they went, hip and thigh, over the remainder of the district. This swapping sides was the life and joy of Linder, for it was his nature to stick at nothing very long. He joined pretty much every craze that came along, and always for the nonce out-Heroded Herod. If a church revival happened along when he was in one of his frequent moods of depression, he would join, and his enthusiasm was boundless and uncontrollable, and, of course, would soon blaze and burn itself out, when back he would go to his revelries and first loves. But always when he safely passed the prayer and shouting gauge, he would hie himself and hunt up Ficklin and beg and plead with him to come and go along and be saved. He would attack every one he met, in the highways and by-ways, and invite them to the marriage feasts, and, if they hesitated at all, he would open upon them his powerful polemical batteries, which discussions soon grew so heated that Linder would be more eager to fight it out, rough and tumble, give and take, than he had a few minutes before been anxious to save their imperiled souls. Thus every ism, society and church, that chance forced upon him, he tried in turns, not even slighting the Adventists with their ascension robes and a burning world. Ficklin reports him unusually serious upon this last-named religious experiment. Although it was in the dead of winter when the craze struck the village of Charleston and captured nearly all the people, as well as Linder, yet the colder the weather got the hotter Linder felt, and it so happened that on the day for the vast conflagration there were two "sun-dogs" rose up with the red sun. The people rushed into the streets and believed the red suns were the world's fire and that in the language of Ficklin, the fire had about reached the Embarras River and as soon as it could get across the river it would devour Charleston. At the head of these was Linder, praying and shouting like mad, and exhorting the people that the day of judgment and the wrath of God was at hand, but the day passed and the world rolled on as cold and icy the next morning as ever. Linder hunted up Ficklin and told him he had again got religion, that he was certain the world was coming to an end, that he firmly believed it had already passed its allotted time by twenty-four hours; that he was sincere in his religion and much wished his brother Ficklin would go along with him, etc. "But, brother Ficklin," said Linder, "I never intend my religion again to make a damn fool of me."

S. S. Whitehead, of Marshall, tells of the first political speech he ever listened to. It was made by Judge Ficklin to an audience of the great "unwashed," the barefoot democracy in their hunting shirts. An issue of that day was, much as we have it now, the abstruse problem in political economy, of a high protective tariff. The speaker finally came to this question, when he explained it with the simple proposition that "protective tariff is a Sunday-go-to-meeting word, and means high taxes upon you farmers and everybody else." We have no hesitation in saying, that for the crowd, the occasion and all the surrounding circumstances, this was the best speech ever made on that vexed question.

JUSTIN HARLAN.—Judge Harlan was a native of Ohio, born in Warren County, December, 1800, and died while on a visit to a daughter in Kentucky, March 12, 1879. He had received an academic education and studied law in the office of Judge McLean, and afterward with Judge Callett, and came to Darwin in May, 1825. In the year 1832 he was married to Lucinda Hoge, and resided in Darwin until the year 1840, when he took up his abode in Marshall. He had nine children, eight of whom are still living; one died in infancy; three of these, namely, Howard, Cyrus and Edwin, were born in Darwin, and the others in Marshall. Mrs. Harlan, who survives him, was born in Knox County, Indiana, in the year 1812. When Judge Harlan first came to Illinois he located in Palestine, and after a few years residence there removed to Darwin. His first office was justice of the peace in the last named village. He was a soldier in the war of 1832, and served out his term as orderly sergeant of his company with credit and distinction. In the year 1835 he was elected circuit judge by the State Legislature, which honorable position he filled for eighteen consecutive years, the longest continuous period of any man who has yet held the office. So ably and well did he discharge his high duties of judge that after his first term he was re-elected without opposition. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, and here his strong character, his familiarity with the fundamental laws, and his polished scholarship made him a conspicuous and leading member of that body. He was appointed by President Lincoln Indian agent ot the Cherokee Nation, in which position he served until Lincoln died, when he resigned and returned to his home in Marshall. He was one of the few Indian agents that brought no disgrace to the government, and when retiring from his post of usefulness was a loss to both the government and the Indians. After his return home, although he was not in accord politically with the majority of his county, he was elected county judge, which position he filled until within a short time of his death.

This is the record dated of a long, a useful and a great life. No shadow ever fell upon his name or fame. Strength of mind and purity of purpose were his leading traits. In his profession of the law these made him a great chancery lawyer, no doubt the ablest that ever presided in a chancery court in the Wabash district, or practiced before the courts in Clark County. In that branch of the law practice that sometimes requires scheming and cunning diplomacy, he was neither great nor very successful. A proof that his nature was faithful and just, and that his pre-eminent integrity of mind was better adapted to the equity courts. When he had laid aside his cares of office and active life he gave up his time mingling among his troops of friends, where he moved like a great central figure marked by the love, respect and admiration of all. But his delight and keenest joys of old age was in the association of little, innocent children. He loved them all most devotedly, and to make them happy to listen to

the rippling laughter that bubbled up from their guileless hearts, watch their gambols and share in their boisterous and hearty fun and frolic, was his almost constant pastime. His house, in bad weather, and the shady sward, in good weather, was the resort for troops of these prattling innocents where they came to the joyous old man like genial sunbeams—a sweet picture in the gloaming of a great, pure and noble life—a fitting crown. Let it be Judge Harlan's imperishable monument beneath which may he sweetly sleep forever.

In 1835, at the October term of the Circuit Court, Judge Alexander F. Grant presided during the term as the judge *pro tem.*

Among the early lawyers in Darwin was Eldridge S. Jenny, and a little later came a man of conside able ability in his profession, Mr. Shelledey. And then began to come Hon. Aaron Shaw of Lawrenceville, the present member of Congress, from this district. Josiah McRoberts, Kirby Benedict, of Paris, A. C. French, of Palestine, Charles Emmerson, of Macon County, Wickliffe Kitchell, and afterward his two sons, Alfred and Edward, from Palestine. Wickliffe Kitchell is remembered by the bar as a close student of the law, a faithful and conscientious attorney, but inclined to be a little prolix and sometimes prosy. In a race for Congress Kitchell, Linder and Ficklin were the three "starters." Linder, of course, was in his glory, which could only have been increased by an increase in the number of his competitors. He would open his campaign speeches by saying that he was a candidate for Congress; that he was running against Ficklin, and that his wife was running against Kitchell, and with this flippant allusion he would dismiss the further consideration of Kitchell and then turn his batteries upon the Democrats. To these merciless flagellations Ficklin would bravely respond, and then trot out Polk as "the little bob-tailed roached-maned Tennessee pony that was going to beat the great spavined Kaintuck hoss, and that the Whigs were a case of blacklegs and preachers all put in the same bed, etc., etc. These are given as mere specimens of the tart and relish that were so well calculated to hold the interested attention of the crowds that listened to the discussions.

Judge Uri Manly.—He was one of the presiding judges of the Circuit Court of Clark County. He had read law with Judge Harlan's father in Kentucky. Judge Manly was a well-read lawyer, with a quick, bright mind. His mental cultivation had been extensive, and his reading of a wider range than the average lawyer and politician of his day. He was much more remarkable for ready shrewdness than for great profundity of thought. He was succeeded in office by Judge Stephen Archer, who belonged to one of the oldest and best families that came in the early times to Clark County. He discharged the duties of circuit judge with great fairness and more than average ability.

Joshua P. Cooper came to Clark County as early as 1825. He located in Martinsville, where he married Marian, the daughter of Abner Stark. He died in 1866 in Edgar County, to which place he had removed some years before, and where he had been elected County Judge. He was one of the most eloquent men of his day. In early life he had been badly crippled by the "white-swelling." He was a member of the Legislature in 1848, and in the senatorial contest between Breeze and Shields he warmly espoused the cause of Judge Breeze. He stood for a re-nomination to the Legislature and was defeated by James C. Robinson, one of the most remarkable of all the eminemt men given to the State by the Wabash Country. A splendid specimen of frontier developement whose eventful life is full of romance and instruction. Born of humble parents in a new wild country, where

all were generally poor and rich alike—the intensity of the pinch and struggle for life usually dependent upon the numbers of young children that had to be provided for, and surrounded by very little of the blessings of society and civilization, the very poorest school facilities, where the sum and substance of life was a constant battle with the elements, hunger, the wild varments, and the beasts of prey, were the general surroundings of the childhood of "Jim Robinson," as his old friends still persist in calling him. The children of poor farmers in that day were put to work at a very tender age. In all these respects his earliest surroundings came at him rough end foremost. It may have been these very circumstances that whetted the child's natural shrewdness and cunning. At all events, it is told of him that at the earliest age he gave evidences that he had not been born with the gift of industry in tending swine very largely developed, and that his talent for shirking work off upon his older brothers was very marked indeed. In fact so masterly was his laziness, so utterly reckless was he of the health and comforts of both the domestic animals and the crops upon the farm, his tender-heartedness toward weeds as he saw them rise up in their might to choke the young corn in its efforts to make the family bread, that his family and friends despaired of his ever being of any account, and were willing to give him over to utter reprobacy. But as for playing marbles, "keeps," "shinny," mumble-peg, swimming, foot-racing, stealing out the old jaded plow horses of moonlight nights, or of Sundays when the older ones were at church, and running races for pin fish-hooks, whip crackers, or white alleys, he went forth conquering and to conquer. When more than half grown he was a lazy, lubberly, unkempt, unprepossessing bare-foot boy, reckless, rollicking and indifferent as to where the next feed was to come from as a cub-bear; a bundle of growing vitality, and exuberant animal spirits with no restraints or guides in the world except his own volitions and impulses. If his most partial friends ever supposed he possessed hidden possibilities of future usefulness and value, it must have struck them as a case of the jewel in the toad's head. Yet before he was grown, he had picked up in some unaccountable way enough education to be able to read and write, and had good books then fallen in his way he no doubt would have shown his friends for what purpose he was made, but they were not to be had and he therefore bloomed into a most expert jockey in the county. He passionately loved horses and especially horse-racing. The evidence that he admired women is well attested in the living fact that he is *only eighteen years older than his oldest son.* Thus at the early age of eighteen he was the head of a family, a renter, a wretched farmer, and with no other earthly possessions, or visible means of support, but he was as happy, contented and lazy as the day was long. The family of the young Benedict increased with a constant regularity, and he soon grew to be a leader in the county in all games and sports, and a prominent figure on exciting election days, and all kinds of hurrah gatherings. At the first call for soldiers in the Mexican war he volunteered as a soldier and served his country until the end of the war and the disbandment of the army. This circumstance was no doubt the turning point in his career of life. Soldiering, and traveling, as well as mixing somewhat with men of some culture, had educated him up to the knowledge of his real vocation in life. Upon his return home he borrowed a law book (some say it was a copy of the Illinois statutes) and commenced the study of the law. That summer he raised a meager crop of corn and read law in the shade, and at the fall term of the court obtained his license as an attorney.

He quit the farm at once and opened a law office in Marshall, and his fortune was made. His indolence, and all former roystering, indifference to the cares of life were gone, and by the sheer force of intellect and extraordinary talents, he took his position at the head of the bar as a jury lawyer in his county—a position that he now holds in the bar of the great State of Illinois. In a short time he was elected to congress, and was re-elected a number of times—in fact until he moved out of the district and located in Springfield, with a view of devoting his time exclusively to the practice of the law. When he took up his abode in Springfield that congressional district was and had been for a long time strongly republican in politics. A nomination, by the democracy, was forced upon his unwilling acceptance, and he canvassed the district, and wrested victory from the jaws of defeat, and from that day to the present the district has sent only Democrats to Washington. He was the nominee of the Democracy for Governor during the war times, when there was practically no living Democratic party in the State, and, of course, he was defeated, but he made an able and memorable canvass.

These, in the fewest words, are the prominent facts of his political life. In the meantime while this rather large and active political life was going on, his knowledge and fame in the profession of the law was growing and rapidly extending. Not only is this true, but his education and growth in knowledge kept pace with his wonderful advances in the respects above mentioned, until to-day, at the noon merely of his intellectual manhood, this misjudged, never understood farmer boy, with scarcely a single adventitious circumstance to mold and develop his mind in his youth and young manhood, has trod alone, sword in hand, and cleaved out his road to fame and fortune, and become not only a ripe literary scholar, the ablest of jury lawyers, the greatest popular orator of his day, but a statesman as well as a lawyer of national reputation. His powers as a conversationalist are as wonderful as his triuniphs in other intellectual paths, and have unquestionably contributed not a little to his successful life.

This is the instructive story—only by far to briefly told, and too much suppressed—of what a boy can do, not only without the schools, but without wealth, and with a family on his hands at the rather premature age of eighteen years! If rightly read by the youths of our country, it would prove the most valuable lesson of their lives.

Hon. Charles H. Constable.—This gentleman was born in Chestertown, Maryland, July 6, 1817, and died in the city of Effingham October 9, 1865. He had been educated in early life with great care and was a thorough and elegant scholar. He attended school at Belle Air Academy, a fine scientific and classical school, and prepared himself to enter college and then became a student of the University of Virginia, where he graduated with the first honor in 1838. Here he pursued, among other branches, the study of the law, when this department of the school was in the care of men of national reputation, and to their invaluable instruction he added his own patient and unremitting studies, and laid the foundation for that judicial knowledge which he in subsequent life displayed as an advocate and judge. Immediately after his graduation he came to Illinois, and located in Mt. Carmel, and here, on the 23d day of April, 1840, was married to Martha, daughter of Reverend Thomas Hines, of that place. Here he soon won the honorable position of ranking among the ablest among the members of a bar, which, at that day, was justly estimated as the ablest of the West. And such were the strength and solidity of his abilities that this reputation soon extended all over the State. In 1846 he was elected a member of the State

Senate, from the Wabash, Edwards and Wayne counties district, discharging the duties of the office with signal ability. He was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1848 from Wabash County. His ripe scholarship, and profound knowledge of the law brought him conspicuously forward, and many of the most important features of the Constitution were his handiwork. After the convention had completed its labors he was made chairman of a committee to prepare an address to the people of Illinois, to be submitted with the Constitution. This was a most able and admirable paper and was wholly written by him.

Judge Constable was a devoted Old Line Whig, and acted strictly with that party until its dissolution in 1854, when he became a Democrat. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1852, in the 7th district, and was defeated by Hon. J. C. Allen. Many of the older citizens will yet contend that the canvass made by Judge Constable in this election was by far the ablest and most brilliant ever made in the district. He was a Democratic elector in 1856, for the State at large. In June, 1861, he was elected judge of the 4th judicial circuit and this position he held until his death.

He was a pure, able and just judge, examining all questions that came before him with conscientious impartiality, great promptness and discrimination.

As a lawyer, judge and legislator, he was alike popular. In every position of life to which the people elevated him, he gained distinguished honors. He was well fitted to adorn the highest places in the public trust, and had his life been spared to his people the public voice would have doubtless called him to yet higher places of trust.

His acquirements as a lawyer were varied and profound. He had drunk deeply of the fountains of English common law, and he kept pace with the march of judicial science, by a familiarity with the reported decisions of our own courts and those of England. He had thoroughly studied and mastered the philosophy and spirit as well as the dry letter of the law. As a speaker he was forcible, eloquent and correct. His language showed the man of thought and cultivated taste. His bearing was dignified, courteous and polite. He was an ornament to the bench and an honor to the bar.

At times Judge Constable has been the object of the most violent and relentless political persecution, and yet those who knew him well, know that the man scarcely ever lived, who less deserved it. Firm and conscientious in all his views, and bold and fearless in their enunciation, he had, at the same time, respect for those who honestly differed from him on even the most vital tenets of his faith. His personal experience, his education and his reason taught him the fallibility of human judgment and the liability of honest and wise men to disagree upon almost every question of political philosophy in a government constituted as ours is; and he claimed no charity for himself that he did not cordially extend to others.

In all the relations of life a sense of duty —stern and inexorable—accompanied him and characterized his every act, and disregarding selfish and personal considerations, he obeyed its behests until the icy hand of death was laid upon his brow.

The biographic record of the other members of the bar, now living in the county, will be found in the department of this work, under the head of Biographical Sketches.

CHAPTER VIII.*

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTION—TYPOGRAPHY—AN ILLINOIS BARREN--PRIMITIVE ATTRACTIONS—EARLY LAND ENTRIES—ORIGIN OF THE VILLAGE—PIONEER INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

"'Tis nature's plan
The child should grow unto the man,
The man grow wrinkled, old, and gray."
—*Longfellow.*

MARSHALL Township was known in the Congressional survey as town 11 north, range 12 west, and for nearly a score of years after the organization of the county, did not bear a more specific title. For some time it formed an insignificant part of the original and illy-defined townships of Washington and Dubois and only secured recognition and prominence when it was named Marshall, and chosen as the site of the county seat of justice in 1837. The site of this township was originally occupied by what was termed in the vernacular of the frontier, a "barren,"—debatable ground where the wild fires and timber met on somewhat equal terms and either might claim the mastery. The land was high and pleasantly situated with gentle slope toward the South, giving rise in the western half to an important branch of Mill Creek which joins the main stream on the southern line of the township. Mill Creek enters the original boundary of the township on section nineteen and taking a southeasterly course passes out of the middle part of section thirty-three. The highest point in the township and in the county, is about a mile south of the site of the village of Marshall, though the village generally seems to share in the pre-eminence, the land sloping in all directions from it. Big Creek, an important stream in the early history of the county, forms the boundary on the northeast corner, but receives no affluent from this territory. In the vicinity of Mill and Big Creeks the timber early gained the ascendency and clothed the somewhat broken land adjoining these streams with a heavy forest growth, but elsewhere the township was generally covered with an almost impenetrable undergrowth of willow, hazel, and blackjack, while here and there, towering above the underbrush, an occasional shag-bark hickory flaunted its lofty top. This formed a paradise for wild or "Congress hogs" as they were called, narrow paths of which ramified this dense copse. Cattle early learned to find their way here to pick the young prairie grass that was found here and there in the open glades. During the first half of the year the unfortunate frontiersman, who found himself here by accident or in quest of stock, was obliged to wade in about six inches of water which covered the ground with disagreeable uniformity. Later in the year the surplus moisture drained and dried off, and here and there the sunny exposures bore considerable quantities of delicious wild strawberries that attracted the early settlers from the older towns of York and Darwin, and game of all sorts recognizing here a natural retreat, made it an attractive resort for the hunter.

The location of the National Road through

* By J. H. Battle.

this township in 1827, gave to this locality a partially redeeming feature, but at that time failed to excite much interest in it as an eligible site for land entries. If the county records may be relied upon, Reason Wiley did enter 160 acres on the west half of section two, and in the following year Mecom Maine made another entry on the east half of the northeast quarter of the same section, but these entries were evidently made more with reference to the quality of land in that vicinity and the milling facilities likely to be afforded by Big Creek than any belief in the future of the township. In the meanwhile, the county seat which had been fixed at Aurora in Darwin Township was, a few years later, removed to Darwin village, and the foreshadow of coming events plainly indicated that it must be again removed nearer to the center of the county, the limits of which had been permanently defined. The importance of the National Road made it certain that some part of Marshall would probably be chosen as the site for the permanent seat of justice, and the moneyed men of the older settlements were looking forward to discover the probable point with a view to speculation. This state of affairs culminated in 1835, and hundreds of acres were entered here in this year, principally by those who were residents in Darwin and York. The more significant of these were the entries of William B. Archer and Gov. J. Duncan on sections 13 and 24. Others followed rapidly in the succeeding years so that if each entry had represented an actual settler the township would have been thickly populated by 1840, as the following list of entries to that date will show. In 1827, entry was made on section 2, by Reason Wiley; on the same section in 1828, by Mecom Maine; in 1831, by Thos. Carey on section 31; in 1832, by Thos. Wilson on section 2; and in the same year on section 32, by John Craig. In 1835, the following entries appear: Jno. B. Stockwell and Orlando B. Ficklin on section 31, Wm. P. Twilley on section 28, John Riggs and Cornelius Lamb on section 25, Milton Lake, Steven Archer, and Dr. Wm. Tutt on section 24, J. Duncan and W. B. Archer, and David A. Pritchard on section 13. In 1836, entry was made by Wm. C. Blundell, Abram Washburn, Abel English and Jonathan Jones on section 1; by Woodford Dulaney and W. B. Archer on section 13; by Oliver Davis on section 19; by Albert B. Kitchell on section 21; by William Sullivan et al. on section 22; by Jacob and Justin Harlan on section 23; by Jno. Bartlett on section 25; by John Hollenbeck on section 27; by George B. Richardson, Jno. Houston and Wickliffe Kitchell on section 28; by Thos. Weathers and Jno. McManus on section 29; by A. Davis and Abraham Lewis on section 30; by P. and Geo. Thatcher on section 31; by Wm. Craig on section 32; by Levi Stark on section 33; by Wm. Bartlett and Wm. McKean on section 36. In 1837, on section 1, entry was made by Henry Cole, Michael Ripple, Samuel Galbreath and Jno. Beiers; on section 2, by Zachariah Wood; on section 9, by Jas. B. Anderson; on section 13, by Washington Cole and Hugh Malone; on section 14, by S. D. Handy; on section 15, by Wm. Ketchum; on section 17, by Robert Mitchel; on section 19, by Hayward Davis; on section 22, by Jno. Thompson; on section 24, by Richard Grace; on section 28, by E. L. Janney; on section 30, by J. C. Hillebert, and on section 34, by Vincent Handy. In 1838, entry was made on section 2, by Robert Ashmore; on section 7, by Richard Airey; on section 9, by Stephen Lee; on section 12, by Jas. McKay and O. H. P. Miller; on section 13, by Michael Meeker; on section 17, by Cornelius Sullivan; on section 20, by Jno. Combs and Jno. B. Mitchel; on section 21, by Jas. L. Clark; on section 22, by Darius Phillips,

Fred Quick and Joel Vansant; on section 23, by Caleb Philips; on section 25, by Wm. Harbert; on section 29, by Elza Neal; on section 30, by Wm. Fanbush; on section 31, by Zach. Henry; and on section 33, by Wesley and Enoch Lee, and Matthew Cleaveland. In 1839, on section 9, entry was made by William King; on section 14, by Relly Madison; on section 18, by Richard Clapp; on section 19, by Peter Weaver; on section 21, by Leonard Umbarger and Philip Smith; on section 27, by Lewis Huff; on section 30, by Christian Orendorff, Jno. A. and Peter Fredenberg; on section 31, by Henry Jeffers; on section 32, by Andrew Fleming, Calvin Bennett and George White; on section 33, by Archibald Irwin; and on section 34, by Jno. W. Bailor and Isaac W. Martin.

This list represents some ninety-five families, but a large number of them were non-residents of this county, and a still larger number either never lived in the township or did not come here until some time later than the date of these entries, and at the beginning of 1840 it is doubtful if there were more than thirty families living within the present limits of Marshall Township.

The first actual settlement was probably made in February, 1830, by Wm. George. But little is known of him. He was first found on the eastern limit of the present village, near the line of the National Road. He never entered land, but simply "squatted" on the first available spot, with no definite intention, but simply to see what would turn up. He had a considerable family which he made comfortable as circumstances would allow in a three-sided log structure, covered and banked about with the coarse prairie hay which he had cut for the purpose. On the open side of his structure was built a large fire, which served to keep off the damp, chilly air, and facilitate such culinary attempts as the support of the family made necessary. He did not stay here long. Attracted by the brighter prospects on Big Creek, the family soon moved there, and a little later went to Texas. In May, of 18 0, Abram Washburn came to near the western limit of the site of the present village. He was a native of Ohio, and came by way of the river to Shawneetown; from this point he went into the country near the town and took up some land, where he lived for some nine years. About 1830, hoping to get employment on the National Road, and at the same time secure a more healthful place to live, he came to this locality. He came in the usual covered wagon, and came to a halt near the site of McKean's residence west of the village. Pitching out such things as would bear exposure to the weather, he prepared a bed for the older children on the ground under the wagon, while the parents and the younger ones occupied the shelter of the vehicle. A log cabin was soon put up, where the parents and six children found a comfortable home. Washburn obtained work upon the National Road, and subsequently found it convenient to change his residence to the east side of the site of the present village. While engaged on the public works he had neither time nor inclination to make any permanent improvements. A garden was cultivated for the family's supply of vegetables, but the land proved so poor that but little could be produced, and resort was had to the rotted turf which had been thrown off the line of the public road, as fertilizer. Washburn subsequently entered land on section 1, on which he moved and lived until his death.

A very early settler, and of whom but little is known, was Mecom Maine. He entered land on section 2, in Marshall Township, as early as 1828. He came from New York, and was probably in the county about the time he made his entry of land, but being a quiet man, and occupied with the cares of

a frontier farm, he left but little impress upon the community which gathered there He stayed here but a short time, and left for Texas before others of his family came to this locality, although he was entrusted to select lands for them.

Thomas Wilson was another early settler in this vicinity. He was an Irishman, and made a characteristic settlement in the northern part of the township, which was popularly known as Whiskeyville. He put up one of the earliest saw-mills on the fork of Big Creek, where, in a little log structure, he did business when the state of the water permitted. He remained about here but a few years when he went to Florida. In 1832 John Craig settled on section 32, and soon after put up a saw-mill on Mill Creek, which furnished some material to the contractors on the National Road. In this year, also, Wm. C. Blundell came here. He was a preacher in the Methodist church, and made several improvements about the country, but sold one after the other, moving about from place to place. He entered land on section 1 in 1836, but did not move onto the place. He spent most of his residence in the county within the limits of Wabash Township, preaching on the circuit which was assigned him. In 1836, Abel English, a native of New Jersey, came to Marshall, and entered land on section 1. In the following year, in company with a man by the name of Hickman, who came with or soon after him, from New Jersey, he put up a combined saw and grist mill.

The first settlement on the present site of the village of Marshall was made in 1836. In January of this year the Legislature passed an act to remove the county seat from Darwin to some point on the National Road. The growing demand was that it should be located near the center of the population which would eventually fill the county, and this act of the Legislature had been anticipated by the people for several years. But which should be the favored site was a question which aroused the liveliest competition among the friends of the various eligible points. In October, 1831, R. A. Ferguson had platted the village of Livingstone in the western part of what is now Wabash Township, on the National Road, and lots in this village, a little later, sold at fabulous prices. In September, 1833, Thomas Carey laid off the little village of Careyford on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 31, and on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 32, in town 11 north, range 12 west. This plat exhibits simply a row of lots on either side of the Cumberland Road with Mill Creek dividing it in nearly equal parts. Its founder was a native of New York and came early to Danville in this State, with an ox team. He was really a resident of Edgar County but attracted by the opportunity for speculation he came to this locality, and entered land in 1831. He had a contract on the road, part of the time in partnership with James Whitlock, and built on the site of his village a large hotel for the accommodation of his hands and such traveling guests as found it convenient to use it. In November, 1836, Orlando B. Ficklin, Demas Ward and Jonathan N. Rathbone laid off the village of Auburn, about a mile west of Careyford. This was a more ambitious venture than the latter village, and was an open competitor for the prize to be awarded by the Legislative Commission. With the exception of Rathbone, the proprietors were non-residents of the county and entered into the matter as a speculation. Ficklin was a man of ability and influence, and entered into the contest with some assurance of success. A square in the center of the plat was reserved for the erection of county buildings, though it was wisely provided that in the event of the county seat being placed elsewhere, this

W. L. Draper.

square should be devoted to the use of the public as a park or common. In October, 1835, Marshall was platted on parts of sections 13 and 24 in town 11 north, range 12 west, by J. Duncan and W. B. Archer. The ground selected was high and covered by a forest growth which offered the least obstacles to making it habitable, but it had the disadvantage, owing to the character of the soil, of being wet and as forbidding in appearance as its most determined opponents could wish. It was situated considerably east of the geographical center of the county as well, but the contest was likely to be decided more by the strength of the battalions than the justness of the cause and these matters proved of minor consideration. A bill was passed by the Legislature in January, 1836, to change the county seat from Darwin to some point on the National Road nearer the center of the county, and appointed Gen. Wm. F. Thornton, Wm. Prentiss, and John Hendrix of Shelby County, and Charles Emerson and Wm. Reddick of Macon County, as commissioners to fix upon the site. But four of the commissioners appeared upon the ground, and these were divided evenly in their choice between Marshall and Auburn. The matter was again referred to the Legislature, and an act submitting the whole question to the people was passed. By this act it was provided that the people of the county should vote on the question of moving the county seat and if this was carried in the affirmative, they should again vote upon the question of the place. The two factions uniting upon the first question had no difficulty in out-voting the Darwin adherents, but upon the second question the contest was not so uneven. The adherents of Auburn had in the meanwhile been reinforced by J. C. Hillebert, a man of considerable weath living in York, who secured an important share in the plat and lands lying near it. He was, however, of a cautious disposition and not so generous in the expenditure of money as the case seemed to demand. Col. Archer, on the other hand, was a man of considerable wealth, a member of the Legislature, and possessed of large influence in the community in which he lived. He was of Irish extraction, born in Scott County, Kentucky, from whence he had gone with his father to Ohio, and with him, in 1817, came to Darwin. He early interested Joseph Duncan, who was Governor of the State in 1836, in his scheme, and bent all his influence and energies in promoting the success of this venture. After platting the town he secured a valuable beginning of the new community, in the settlement of John Bartlett and James Whitlock. The latter was especially serviceable in the spirited "electioneering" which preceded the final vote in 1837. Social entertainments were a part of the means employed to captivate the voters, and Whitlock "kept open house" in the new brick building into which he had just then moved. Here on Saturday night was held a weekly *soiree* to which the invitations were very generally extended. A piano was a part of Mr. Whitlock's furniture, a very rare sight in this country at that time, and the ladies of the family devoted themselves to the entertainment of their guests. It is said that the ladies' influence was no mean factor in the contest, and the Auburn adherents were wont to say that some of their opponents thought Whitlock's parlor was a type of heaven. At Careyford there was a dance continuing through three days, it is said, but it availed nothing. The election was held in July or August of 1837, and decided in favor of Marshall by a majority of eighty-one votes. This decision assured the eventual success of Archer's venture though it still required a good deal of attention to make it profitable as there was no small expense involved in

the struggle beside the payment of five thousand dollars, which was one of the conditions of the removal.

Early in 1836, Col. Archer had induced his brother-in-law, John Bartlett to come to Marshall, and put up and conduct a hotel. Bartlett was a native of New York and had come to Walnut prairie in 1817, but tired of country life had determined to go to Chicago and cast in his fortunes with that growing village. He had gone so far in his preparations as to rent a house there, when Archer took him in hand and demonstrated the superior advantages of Marshall. At all events, Bartlett came here in April of 1836, and erected a double log-house on the east end of the lot on which the residence of Mrs. Greenough now stands. The building was formed of hickory logs, which being cut at the right time peeled off their bark giving the structure a unique and attractive appearance. It fronted on Market street, and had three rooms, each opening by a door upon a porch which ran the whole length of the building. At this time the national road was in process of construction through the county. Through the village it had been graded and finished, but in the near vicinity large forces of workmen were employed, and these men, with the through travel which began to be a prominent factor in the western communities, brought considerable revenue to this wayside inn.

The corps of Government engineers engaged on the road made this point their head-quarters, and were the guests of the hotel for upward of three years, while the increase of transient business made it soon necessary to erect a long building on the west side of the lot for their accommodation. The second building erected in the new village was a large frame stable, 42 by 113 feet, which was placed on the corner of Market and Franklin streets, where Archer Bartlett's lumber-yard now is; and the capacity of this spacious building was frequently taxed to its utmost to afford accommodations for the horses of the hotel guests. Here Mr. Bart ett did a thriving business for years, the morning bills amounting from fifteen to fifty, and not unfrequently reaching one hundred dollars in amount. A little later in this year a second and important addition was made to the community started here, in the family of Jas. Whitlock. He was a native of Richmond, Va., and came to Jonesboro, in this State, about 1825. After remaining a year or two at this place he removed to Vandalia, then the site of the State capital. Here his ability obtained recognition and he was soon elected to the Legislature where, after serving two or three terms, he was appointed as registrar of the first land-office opened in Chicago. He performed the duties of this office but a short time, however, when his eyes failed him, and attracted in some way by the growing prospects of Marshall, he bought a stock of dry-goods and came at once to the new village. The site was certainly not the most attractive for business enterprises of this sort. The most of the large trees had been cut off the plat, but the streets and lots, which were marked by the surveyor's stakes, were only to be discovered by a careful search among the luxuriant under-brush. The only buildings were the deserted cabin of Washburn, west of the village site, the cabin on the east of the town, which Washburn then occupied, and the hotel buildings. But unstinted hospitality was the virtue of the age, and Bartlett did not hesitate to take in even a dry-goods store. One of the rooms of the hotel was at once fitted up for the purposes of a store, and here Whitlock opened up his stock. In the following year he put up a one-story brick building, which is still standing on the corner of Franklin and Cumberland streets, and to this he transferred his family and business.

The early settlement of Marshall village was of a peculiar character, and is not easily traced after the lapse of upward of fifty years. Its only attraction was the fact that it had been fixed upon as the county seat, and many, whose business made it advisable to remove here, did so with grim forebodings of finding it a hard place in which to live. At the first sale of lots, in 1835, a considerable number were disposed of at prices ranging from ten to one hundred dollars; but many of these were bought to await the issue of the venture, and did not represent any immediate growth of the village. When the final choice was made, a new element entered into the question and brought a number of families of considerable property, which greatly aided in advancing the interests of the village. During the year or more which preceded this decision, however, Col. Archer, who retained his home in Darwin, spent much of his time about the new village, and turned every favorable circumstance to its advantage. At that time the national road was the principal line of travel to the West, and scarcely a day passed that did not find some family journeying in the characteristic wagon, in search of a home in the new country. A large part of this class of travelers were moving in an aimless way, with no definite destination in mind. Where the locality suited their fancy they were prepared to halt and build a home, and there was nothing in the character or custom of the country which rendered this an unsuccessful method. Col. Archer was on the alert for such emigrants, and some of the earliest and valuable citizens of Marshall were of this class. Among the first of these itinerants to come under Col. Archer's persuasive influence was Thomas Henderson. He was on his way with his family to the West, and being a carpenter by trade, he was lured by the prospect of employment in the new town to stop here. James Pounds was another mechanic that came here early. He was a brick-layer and came as early as 1837, finding plenty of work on the new buildings which were rapidly constructed during the first years of the new town.

Thomas B. Wilson, who is not to be confounded with another early settler of a similar name, came here as early as 1836. He too was on his way west with his family, in company with his son-in-law, Paul Dennis. They were induced to settle here, Dennis putting up a cabin just north of the site of the new jail building, and his father-in-law erecting a shed building on the present site of the jail. The latter building was constructed of poles covered with clapboards and with a flat roof, with just inclination enough in one direction to carry off the rainfall, the inside being innocent of lath and plaster. Wilson was a stone mason and plasterer, a native of New York, and a man of good intelligence. He built a stone wall around the square on which the St. James hotel is situated, for Col. Archer, the remains of which still stand to attest his workmanship. Other early mechanics who came in through Col. Archer's influence, were James Matthews, Willard Center, carpenters, and Linda Pattersen, a blacksmith. The latter was probably the first of his trade here, and a son born to him here is said to be the first birth in the township. Elza Neal was the first wagon maker, and came here from Bruceville, Ind., in 1837. His residence was on the site of his widow's present residence on Hamilton street, his shop occupying the site of the stable just east of his house and near the line of the railroad. A Mr. Woodward was also an early settler who had his residence on Franklin street just north of Whitlock's brick building. He was a man of the most pronounced Yankee type and early turned his attention to general teaming. His team is described as a pair of

under-fed and under-sized horses of the most dejected appearance, but with these disadvantages able to do good service, and Woodward and his team were long counted one of the regular institutions of the new town. The proprietor of the town early caused several small cabins to be erected in different parts of the village, which served to afford a home to such useful members of society as were not able to buy a lot or put up a cabin, and many of these early mechanics moved into them, eventually buying them or building elsewhere. With the removal of the court and county offices to Marshall, a number of well-to-do citizens from other parts of the county came to town. Among these were Steven Archer, a brother of the proprietor who settled just south of the village on what is now known as the Park farm; Woodford Dulaney who built the house now occupied by T. F. Day near the public school building; Uri Manley, who was then circuit clerk and probate justice of the peace; Darius Phillip, county clerk, and Justin Harlan, circuit judge, though he did not come until December of 1839.

Business was not more backward in coming to the new center of activity. One of the earliest places of business was opened in 1836, on the northeast corner of Cumberland and Franklin streets, by Jack Hadden. This man had been working on the road, and concluding that the founding of the village was a propitious opening for a business venture, put in a little stock of whisky and tobacco. This enterprise preceded the coming of Whitlock's store, but did not last long. Early in the same year James Waters, a merchant in Darwin, sent his clerk, Western Chinneworth with a stock of goods and occupied the building which Hadden had used. A little later in the year James Anderson, a brother-in-law of Waters, purchased the stock and moved to Marshall, building a little frame residence in the northeast part of the town. Anderson was a native of Ireland, and when four years of age was brought to New York. In 1820 he came to Darwin and married a daughter of McClure, an early settler of that place. He carried on the store in Marshall for several years when he sold out to McKay and Eldridge, and went to Anderson township to engage in milling. About 1838, Col. Archer started a store in a story and a half frame building on the southwest corner of these streets. His brother Steven attended to the business for a time, but it was soon disposed of to a man by the name of Scott, who in turn sold to Rowley and Davidson. Jonathan Greenough early became identified with the business of the new community. He was a lieutenant in the army and was assigned to duty on the National Road as assistant paymaster. He acted in this capacity for a year or more, when he was ordered to take charge of the post of St. Peters in the northwest. He had served at this post and had found the severity of the weather a serious tax upon his health, and after remonstrances proved unavailing he sent in his resignation. He married a daughter of Mr. Whitlock, and engaged in business with his father-in-law. He subsequently became sole proprietor and afterward formed a copartnership with Beebe Booth, of Terre Haute. The Coles family were early residents of Marshall. Harry Cole lived on the Cumberland road about a mile east of the village as early as 1836, and he, with his brothers, David, Edwin and Jerome, who first settled at Livingstone came to Marshall soon after its beginning. They were among the early carpenters, David, however, starting up the first saloon in a little frame building, scarcely larger than eight by ten feet in size, located on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Hamilton streets. John B. King was a tailor and settled in Marshall in 1836 or 1837. He built a house on

the north side of Cumberland street, west of the public square. He had a little money and considerable enterprise, and built several houses in that vicinity, which he disposed of one after another to the new settlers as they came in. He finally moved his shop into a little frame built by Manly on the site of B shop's grocery on the south side of the square. Here he established a flourishing business, for though the citizens were satisfied to wear home-made clothes during the week, the most of them soon aspired to fine suits for Sunday and gala occasions.

Among the professional men who came here early was Uri Manly. His duties about the court made it necessary for him to live at the county seat, and he came to Marshall in 1837. He purchased lots on the south side of the square, and, beside the building used by King, he erected another frame, just west of that, in which the second term of court was held, and a brick residence on the southeast corner of Clinton and Market streets. He was afterward appointed postmaster, opening the first office in the village in his residence, but afterward transferring it to the frame building used by the court, where he added a small stock of goods, in partnership with Thos. Henderson. The first physician here was, probably, Dr. Allison, who put up a small frame where Foster's shoe store now stands, on the north side of the square. Another early doctor was William Tutt. He came from Virginia to York, where he married and practiced until about 1838, when he came to Marshall. Dr. Poole came a few years later, and bought the frame of a building which stood on the northeast corner of Clinton and Cumberland streets. The origin of this building, which was standing in a shattered condition in 1838, has been forgotten, but it was eventually repaired and completed into a residence by Dr. Poole, and subsequently occupied by him.

Of the industries to which the necessities of the situation in a new country give rise, milling played a prominent part in Marshall Township. Big Creek had several mills on its banks, but the elbow which touches the northeast corner of this township was especially adapted to this purpose. A combined saw and grist mill was erected on the stream near the line of Douglas Township, by Burwell, Sharpe and Blaize, about 1830. The buhrs were made of "nigger-head" stones that were found in the creek. Before the mill was completed, however, a difficulty arose between Blaize and Sharpe, which resulted in the latter being shot and killed. Blaize at once fled the country, followed soon after by the friends of Sharpe, intent upon inflicting dire vengeance upon him. Though very often close upon his trail, the pursuers, after a vain effort of some six months, gave up the chase somewhere in the wilds of Arkansas. Blaize never returned to this region but once afterward, and then soon found it expedient to leave. After this sad affair Burwell ran the mill for some time, when he sold it to Nance, after whose death it was rented. Subsequently, David Coles, marrying Nance's daughter, finally came into possession of the mill, but more modern and better located mills came in, and this one, with all the early mills passed away. Another mill of this character was put up near where the railroad crosses Big Creek, by English and Hickman. This was a frame structure, and had buhrs made of raccoon stone, quarried near Dayton, Ohio, from whence they were transported by an ox team. This was built in 1837, and was an improvement on others, but it soon gave way to those of modern construction. Soon after this, about 1839, Philip B. Smith put up a corn-cracker on the southeast corner of Bond and Market streets. It was a very rude affair, and was propelled by tread power. A broad, solid

wheel was so placed upon a perpendicular axle, as to incline slightly, and upon this surface, furnished with cleats, horses or oxen tramped and gave motion to the machinery, which was geared to the axle. But the miller only supplied the mill, and many who had no team were forced to send their wheat and corn twenty-five miles away to get flour and meal; and this was, for those who could afford the time and trouble, much the better way, as the product was of a far superior quality. In 1839, Frederick Craiglow started a tannery in the west part of town, on the Cumberland road. It was never a large business nor a complete success, though the proprietor struggled on with it for some four years. At the end of that time he closed out the business and went to St. Louis.

With all this growth and activity, which assumes larger proportions in the recital than in the actual experience, the community which gathered in this township was essentially on the frontier at the time of which the foregoing pages are written. While not so completely isolated as the early settlements of Darwin and York, or the earlier settlements in this State, the people experienced many of the hardships and discomforts incident to frontier settlements. For the first year or two the nearest post-office was at Livingstone, and supplies were secured at Terre Haute or the stores at the older towns on the east side of the county. Mills were early built near by, but from lack of power or adequate machinery most of the flour and meal was obtained only by going long distances and enduring tedious delays. Outside the town, in the farming district, the settlement was of slow growth, the village seeming to absorb the greater part of the floating population. Here and there the smoke curled upward in the air from the scattered log cabins, and the busy pioneer protracted the day long into the night in clearing up his farm.

Deer were shot in large numbers, while wolves, panthers, "Congress hogs," an occasional bear, and the whole class of small game that is found in this section, afforded wholesome meals or rare hunting sport. The distance from any market was long felt among the farming community, and did much to retard its growth and early prosperity.

The original settlers were principally natives of the Southern States and brought with them many social characteristics peculiar to that section. Saturday afternoons was a general holiday in the country, on which the farmers repaired to the village. There was then a series of amusements which included impromptu horse races, wrestling and jumping matches, quoit-pitching, and fighting. But comparatively few in the community had scruples against the use of whisky, and strong potations tended to make the fun fast and furious. A number of saloons sprang up in the new town and throve under the generous patronage which, reacting upon the community, gave the village an unenviable reputation. "Free and easys" were a peculiar type of amusement which obtained a certain popularity here. The plan was for a party of men or boys to get up a supper consisting of chicken, whisky, bread, etc. These supplies were secured by the "free and easy" appropriation of the materials for the supper in the absence of the owner, and cooked and eaten in the woods or at some private residence. The ladies of the community indulged in the usual quilting and spinning bees, with the "gentlemen in attendance after tea." The polite society of Marshall encouraged and supported a dancing school over which Captain Tift presided and for which Whaley furnished the music. Tift was a popular teacher of the Terpsichorean art and had successful schools in various parts of the country around, and finally died "with his harness on," in a ball-room.

CHAPTER IX.*

THE CITY OF MARSHALL—THE PLAT AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS—OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—BUSINESS GROWTH—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORDERS, ETC., ETC.

ON September 22, 1835, Colonel W. B. Archer issued a circular announcing the laying out of "The Town of Marshall," and the approaching sale of lots therein. In this he says: "This is a new town laid off on the National Road, where the Vincennes and Chicago State Road crosses the former on Section 13, Township 11 north, Range 12 west, in Clark County, and is situated fifty-five miles north of Vincennes, sixteen miles from York and ten miles from Darwin; south of Paris fifteen miles, and fifty miles from Danville, sixteen miles west of Terre Haute.

"It is decidedly the handsomest site for a town between Terre Haute and Vandalia, surrounded by good second rate land, a sufficient amount of timber, and the best of *stone for building*, and it may be truly said, that no point in this section of country has proven more healthy. The confirmed opinion of those on the National Road is that *this selection will be healthy.*

"The north and south road has been opened by the proprietors from Big Creek to Walnut Prairie, and can be traveled with convenience and when a permanent road shall be made, it will not vary from the present line. Mills are convenient.

"The question of the removal of the seat of justice from Darwin has been agitated, and when finally acted upon, it is not improbable that the people of the county may find it convenient and to their interest to place the permanent seat of justice for the county at the *Crossroads.* The land is owned by *Joseph Duncan* and the subscriber, and a clear title. *A sale of lots* will take place on the 17th of October next, and terms of payment will be easy. The most liberal encouragement will be given to mechanics and others who will improve."

In this statement the strong points are probably marked by the italic which appear in the original document, and while nothing is said of the extraordinary development of the "Craw-fish chimneys" to be found here, the salient points of the location are not unfairly presented. The plat of the town thus referred to was filed for record in October, 1835, and was bounded and divided by the following streets, beginning on the west side: West, Clinton, Hamilton, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Fulton, Henry and East. Beginning on the north side the streets follow in order: North Green, Mechanic, Cumberland, Market and South. Michigan street, now principally occupied by the Wabash Railroad, passes through the plat in a nearly due north direction, cutting the plat diagonally. The references attached to the record set forth:

* By J. H. Battle.

"1st. The town of Marshall is situated and located on the south half of section number 13, and the north half of section number 24, in township number 11 north, of range 12 west, in Clark County, and State of Illinois. 2d. Cumberland street, through which the National Road passes, is one hundred feet wide, ten feet on each side of the National Road being added for sidewalks, and bears south fifty-eight degrees west, by the magnetic needle, to the west line of blocks, where it bears more west as will appear by the length of the lots. Michigan street is eighty feet wide and bears north, six degrees west. All other streets in the town, including the border streets, are sixty-six feet wide. Each and every alley is twenty-five feet wide. All the streets and alleys, Michigan street excepted, run parallel or at right angles with Cumberland street. 3d. Each lot where the squares are regular, is sixty-six feet front, and 122 feet in length, and when they are fractional or overrun, the size will be seen on the plat in feet marked in figures. 4th. Square number 5 is given and donated for educational purposes whereon to erect a college. Lots five and six of square number fifteen, is given and donated for religious purposes whereon to erect a meeting house. Lot number one, and fractional lot number two, of square number three, are given and donated for educational purposes whereon to erect a school-house for the benefit of the citizens north of the National Road. Lots number 7 and 8, of square number 38, are given and donated for educational purposes whereon to erect a school-house for the benefit of citizens south of the National Road. 5th. The north half, or lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, of square number 35, is given and donated for ground or space whereon to erect a Market House."

The qualifications set forth in the circular quoted were sufficient at that time to bring together a very respectable company of purchasers, and on the day appointed the sale proceeded with considerable animation, some seventy-five lots being disposed of, principally to residents of the county. No donation had been made at that time for the county public buildings, but it was generally known that block 26 would be the location fixed upon, should occasion for its use arise. In any event it would probably be a public square, and naturally form the business center of the town. The crossing of Cumberland and Michigan streets, the National and State roads, divided the choice of buyers for business sites, and about these two locations lots were considered the more valuable. Beside the lots donated as noted in the record of the plat, block 26 was reserved, together with lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 20; lots 7 and 8 in block 21; lots 4 and 5 in block 22; and lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in block 28. The reservation of these lots indicates Archer's idea of where the business center of the town would be likely to form. There is no evidence of the competition which was manifested in securing the various lots save in the variation of prices paid for them, and this is an uncertain guide, as the situation and condition of the lot, considerations long since in operation, probably had a very large influence in determining their value at that date. In block 21, which forms the northwest corner of Washington and Cumberland streets, lot 1 was sold to Michael B. Thorn, for $12.50; lot 5, to James B. Anderson, for $71.50; and lot 6, to Stephen Archer, for $40. In block 22, just west of the preceding block, on the north side of Cumberland street, lots 1 and 2 were sold to Robert Kirkham, for $20 each; lots 3 and 6, for $8 and $30 respectively, to Joseph Shaw; in block 23, lots 1 and 2, for $10 and $8.50, to James Waters; lot 4, to Arthur Foster, for $10.50; and lots 7 and 8, for $22 and $20, to Woodford D. Dulaney. In block 24, lot 1,

to the same person, for $12; lot 4, to Isaac Kelso, for $17; lot 5, to Jacob Johnston, for $25.50; lot 7, to Wm. McKean, for $26; and lot 8, to Dulaney, for $30. In block 27, lot 5 was sold to Isaac Kelso, for $12; lot 6, for $7.50, to Nathaniel Washburn. The only lot sold in block 28 was lot 6, which fell to Dulaney, for $29. In block 29, lots 3 and 4 were sold respectively for $30 and $78, to James Waters; lot 5, to Kelso, for $21.50; lot 8, for $20, to William Leatherman. In block 30, lots 2 and 3 were sold for $23.50 and $22.50, to James W. Waters; lots 4 and 5, for $23.50 and $16.50, to Geo. Armstrong. In block 31, lot 1 was sold to Jacob Johnston, for $21, and lot 4, in block 32, was sold to Waters for the same price. Lots 4, 5 and 6, in block 37, were sold for $20.50, $7, and $10, respectively, to Dulaney; and in block 38, lot 3 was sold for $9, to Wm. Forsythe; and lots 4 and 5, for $10.25 and $7, to John Riggs. Other purchases were located on blocks 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 20, and ranged from $5, paid for lot 1, in block 18, by Milton Lake, to $78, paid by Waters, and $71, paid by Anderson. The largest number of lots were bought by Dulaney who paid an aggregate of $203.50 for fifteen lots. The aggregate sales amounted to $1,154.25, and were made to about thirty individuals.

It will be observed that among the purchasers at this sale there were but few who came here before the removal of the county seat to this place was determined, and some who did not come even then. During the following year, and in 1837 and the early part of 1838, there was a good demand for the remaining lots and Col. Archer sold upward of one hundred, principally in single lot sales, to those who were on the ground to make the village their home. In the meanwhile prices had very considerably advanced, scarcely any sales being made at prices below $35, and others much higher. All the lots in block 4 were sold to different persons for $50 each; those in block 6, from $53 to $65 each. In block 13, J. K. Dubois paid $75 for lot 3; for lot 7, in block 17, Jas. Whitlock paid $90; in the same block, lot 8 sold for $100, while lot 6, in block 19, lot 5, in block 23, and lot 8, in block 25, sold for $150 each. Lot 7, in block 27, and lot 8, in block 12, each sold for $200; lot 6, in block 23, sold to Benj. F. Allison for $275; lots 1 and 2, in block 27, sold to David Scott, of Springfield, Ohio, for $800, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in block 28, sold, with the improvements on them, for $1,500, to John Bartlett. A few of these prices were obtained after the final vote on the county seat question, but the first sale seemed to demonstrate the success of the town and the price of property took a permanent advance at once. In the fall of 1837, encouraged by the success of his plans Col. Archer laid out the first addition to the town and submitted it for record on November 3, 1837. This consisted of fifty-two squares or blocks located on the four sides of the original town. On the north were two ranges of these squares, with thirteen irregular out lots extending north of these to the limits of the section lines; on the east and west sides were two ranges, and on the south a single range. The new streets thus formed on the north, running parallel with Cumberland street, were Murray and Hudson, with Daviess on the south. On the west side, at right angles with the former, were Handy and Bond streets, and on the east side Ogden and Madison. The blocks were laid out with four lots each, 132 feet square, save blocks numbers 1, 16, 17, the squares between Mechanic and Market streets, and those south of town between East and West streets, in which the lots are of irregular sizes. These lots were easily disposed of during the following year or two, and in July of 1839, Mr. Archer made an addition of seventeen out lots of various sizes, on the west of Handy

and north of Daviess streets, lot number 7 of this addition, containing 4 and 9-100 acres, being donated by the proprietor to the town as a cemetery.

The area thus made a part of the village satisfied its growth and ambition until February, 1850, when Woodford D. Dulaney made an addition on the south side of town embracing all that part of the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24. A large part of this was at that time meadow land and was not opened to the public until the fall of 1851. This addition increased the size of the town by seventy-four lots. May 11, 1852, Uri Manley made an addition consisting of the southwest fractional quarter of section 12 and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 13. This was on the north of town, Michigan, or its extension, Chicago street, forming its eastern boundary, with Newton and Archer, as intermediate cross streets. In February of the following year, Stephen Archer made an addition on the south of Dulaney's addition, consisting of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 24, and that part of the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section lying east of the Charleston and Darwin turnpike. This was divided into sixteen lots varying in area from three and a fraction to five and a fraction acres. The last addition was made by F. R. Payne in 1870, which includes the square about the depot of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad.

The area of the new town thus had a rapid and satisfactory growth; but in the meantime its political organization remained latent, its destiny being shaped by the justice of the peace, the constable and the supervisor. The principal part of the large timber which was originally sparsely scattered over the site of the town, had been removed by the proprietors, an improvement which served but little better purpose than to make the under-brush more apparent. The National Road, which passed through the village as Cumberland street, was neatly graded and in the dry season pre ented a handsome appearance. Unfortunately the sod, which is counted the best road-making material, was stripped off and cast aside by the contractors, and the sub-soil thus broken up and exposed became, in the wet season, a very quagmire, through which horsemen were obliged to lead their floundering animals. Through Michigan street passed the State road, which had been cut out and somewhat traveled, and though in better condition for a year or two than the newly made road that crossed it here, it shared the general fate of things and was often nearly impassable. Streets had only a theoretical existence, but the irregular paths that led from one neighbor's house to another's, and even the open lots, only served to swell the aggregate of mud. It is related of a family, in the early years of the town, that they undertook to go to a neighbor's, about three quarters of a mile away, and were forced to give up the attempt. They started out on foot, but soon found it necessary to remove their shoes, and before accomplishing one half the distance, they found themselves miring to their knees, the little ones unable to extricate themselves, and the older ones completely tired out with their efforts. This was not an exceptional case, and as late as 1845, Judge Harlan would have his black man harness his horses to a wagon and gather the women of the village for church service. The town was innocent of sidewalks, and the wagon drove from the door-step of the house to the threshold of the church building, and this was the only way in which an audience could be secured, even in times of revival interest. Another feature which gave the place an unprepossessing appearance, was the absence of woodland grasses. Where there was space to

stand, the rank, wild grass of the prairies had taken root, and it was not until about 1840, when Woodford Dulaney secured a bushel of bluegrass seed from his native State, that the village made the first step toward civilization, and began to make a showing of tame grass. Lots were regularly laid out at the start: frame and brick buildings early made their appearance; stores, schools and church influences followed in regular sequence, and some attempts had been made in a private way to secure sidewalks and improve the highways; but just how the town of 1855 was evolved out of the muddy, backwoods condition of things at the beginning, can not be accurately set down; its story has gone into oblivion unhonored and unsung. A manifest dissatisfaction with the state of public affairs had been apparent for several years, when an effort was made by a few public-spirited men to secure a charter of incorporation. This was granted by the Legislature in an act approved February 15, 1855. Its acceptance was submitted to a vote of the people in the following April, when the question was decided affirmatively and the following officers elected: Howard Harlan, mayor, and Wm. C. Eaton, D. A. Critchard, James Wright and John Clark, aldermen. The act provided that the jurisdiction of the corporation should extend over "all that district of country within the following limits, to-wit: one mile from the public square, and including all the present additions and subdivisions to said town, in each direction, or two miles square, [shall constitute the city of Marshall],"—a generous territory for that time, and which there has since been no occasion to enlarge.

The new government met for the first time at the "Wright House," July 7, 1855, and proceeded to complete their organization by appointing J. P. Cooper, clerk, J. A. Gossett, supervisor of streets, Stephen Archer, assessor, Lyman Booth, treasurer, and Wm. D. Wilson, marshal. The town was divided into two wards, all that part north of Cumberland street to constitute the first ward, and that part south of the same street to constitute the second ward, and then followed a code of corporation laws consisting of thirty-four sections. By these ordinances, in addition to regulating the routine of municipal business and the ordinary police restrictions, it was provided that the salaries of the city officers should be as follows: mayor, $50 per annum and the usual fees pertaining to the judicial functions of his office; aldermen, each $1.00 per day for each day's attendance upon the duties of his office; marshal, $100 per annum, and such legal fees as were allowed constables for similar duties; clerk, $2.00 for each day's service in discharge of his public duties; assessor, $2.00 for each day actually employed; supervisor $1.50 per day; collector and treasurer, the usual percentage. It was further provided, that the city taxes should be collected in "gold and silver coin, and city drafts or orders on the treasurer;" that peddlers, shows and exhibitions should pay a license fee of from three dollars to one hundred, in the discretion of the mayor; and "that if any person or persons shall barter, exchange, sell, or give away, within the limits of the incorporation of the city of Marshall, any spirituous or mixed liquor, wine, beer or ale, by less quantity than one gallon to any person or persons, at one time, upon conviction thereof, before the mayor, upon information being given to him in writing, under oath, by any person, shall be fined not less than ten dollars for the first violation of this ordinance, and for the second offense, twenty dollars, and for the third offense, fifty dollars; and for further violation of this ordinance the house, place, inclosure, possession and premises, where the same may be so sold or given away,

shall be and the same is hereby declared a nuisance, and shall be removed and abated by the mayor under the power and authority given to him under the provisions of the charter of the city of Marshall."

The municipal board upon which greatness had thus been thrust, possessed radical, progressive tendencies, but its influence seems to have been greatly impaired by legislation which bore evident marks of its being ill-considered and much too far in advance of the sentiment of the community. It was repeatedly called upon to correct such manifest errors as in the original ordinance which required all male persons above the age of twenty-one to labor on the streets; to strike out the nuisance clause of the ordinance regulating the saloon business; restricting the operations of the whole ordinance to persons keeping a place of business for the purpose of dealing in liquors, etc. There seems to be little doubt that there was a public demand for the placing of some restraint upon the sale of liquors in the town, but the radical measure instituted at the beginning caused a reaction and the board was forced to yield its ground. This subject became a shuttlecock which, tossed from one board to another, gained little respect for the sagacity or honesty of the various public officers, and no tangible advantage to the good morals of the city. The board of 1857 inaugurated the license system and provided for the sale of liquors in quantities of less than one gallon under a license, the fee for which should be one hundred dollars, while the board of 1858, with an entire change of members, aiming at the golden mean, repealed the provision for a liquor license and made the sale of ale and beer free. The salary of officials also proved here, as is the case in all small municipalities, a fruitful source of legislation, and a cheap way to manufacture a claim for economical administration. The board of 1856 signalized its accession to power by an attack on the salary of the marshal and reduced it to $50, subject to be increased at the discretion of the council to any sum not exceeding $100. In 1858, the whole list was revised as follows: mayor, $25 per annum; aldermen, each fifty cents per day; marshal, $40 per annum, subject to an increase not to exceed $70; clerk, $1.50 per day; and supervisor, $1.00 per day. Under the date of April 4, 1859, the following ominous entry, suggestive of Pickwick's "tomato sauce and the warming pan," occurs: "that T. W. Cole be allowed for cash advanced by him for copy of the act repealing the city charter, and for candles, $1.85." It is hardly probable that the latter articles were to be used at the obsequies of the city charter, however suggestive the connection, but it indicates the beginning of the end. The organization under the city charter had continued four years. The change from a simple unorganized village to a city had been too sudden and novel an innovation to be easily accepted by many, and the new and thankless duties imposed upon officials who could bring no special experience to their performance was a combination of circumstances not at all calculated to lead to the highest achievement. The result was a growing dissatisfaction with the experiment, and in this year the people decided to give up the charter at the end of that municipal year. The principal complaint seems to have been that the experiment "did not pay." What this may mean it is difficult, after the lapse of thirty years, to determine. The first council found the town without systematic improvements. The streets were graded in the usual way of country roads, and some sidewalks of various kinds had been built by private means. These efforts the city council aided, but adopted no system that should gradually embrace the whole corporation. The first action in this matter was

taken in 1858, when it was ordered that all sidewalks in the city to be thereafter constructed, should be ten feet wide, and that where sidewalks were repaired they should be narrowed or widened as the supervisor should deem wise. The sidewalks at that time very generally consisted of a slight embankment covered with sand or gravel, while here and there were board sidewalks varying from one plank, ten inches wide, to four planks wide. These were protected by a fine from injury by the leading or driving of animals thereon, and the construction of new ones of the various kinds encouraged by the city bearing one half of the expense. The improvement of the streets was principally confined to the repair of bad spots in the various streets, and the sparing application of gravel at various points. In 1857, the question of protection from fire was taken up and discussed, and the following ordinance promulgated: "Be it ordained, etc., that the hooks, ladders, ropes and all other fire apparatus now or hereafter to be provided for the use of the city, shall be placed under the immediate care and supervision of the City Marshal, who shall keep the same in some safe and secure place, easily accessible in case of fire, and until some building shall be erected for the purpose.

Sec. 2. Whenever an alarm of fire is raised every house-holder is required to bring with him to the fire a bucket, and if such bucket should be lost or destroyed at such fire, the owner may get the value thereof from the city treasury on proof or affidavit of such loss.

Sec. 3. The City Council shall appoint good men in each ward to act as guards over the different streets, and parts of their respective wards during the prevalence of any fire in the city; and whenever an alarm of fire is raised it shall be the duty of said guards diligently to watch over the different places assigned them.

Sec. 4. The City Marshal is hereby invested with full authority to act as chief at any fire in the city; to direct persons and detail as many as he may think proper to bring on to the ground where the fire is, the hooks, ladders and other fire apparatus of the city, whenever no person or persons shall voluntarily bring them.

Sec. 5. It is hereby made the special duty of the Mayor, the Aldermen and other city officers to assist and be active in forming the necessary lines for the supply of water to those engaged in extinquishing the fire.

Sec. 6. Any able-bodied person who shall refuse when called upon by the Marshal or any of the city officers above named, or any regularly appointed fire warden, to enter into line, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than ten," etc., ad finem.

Early in the previous year a destructive fire swept away several business blocks on Cumberland street, and the question arose of doing something to assist in such an emergency hereafter and it was proposed in council to purchase four ladders, four hooks, four poles, 200 feet of inch and a quarter rope, and a light wagon to carry them. The matter was debated and deferred until some time in 1858, when the ladders and hooks were procured, but the fate of the charter changed their destiny, and in May, 1859, the marshal was directed to collect and expose to public sale "all the property belonging to the city, including hooks, ladders, plows, scrapers, etc." This officer made return of the sale on the 16th of the month to the effect that ten dollars had been realized from this sale, of which sum one dollar was allowed the marshal for his services. Thus ended the *regime* of the city, and if but little was accomplished, the cost was similarly small. The entire expenditure of the first

municipal year was $302.37, and while the "journal of the council" does not give the expenditures, it may be safe to put the average expenditure at $500 per annum, for the five years under the original charter.

During the two succeeding years the village went back to its original political condition, and when in the fall of 1862, the people voted to organize the town as an "Incorporated Village" under the general law, there was but little to show for the expense and trouble of the five years of city life. The Board of Trustees which was elected had their first meeting on November, 27, 1862, at the court house. They began *de novo*, and prepared the usual list of ordinances by a series of parliamentary rules. Beside this innovation in the ordinary practice of such bodies, the new administration was not marked by any special vigor, wisdom or originality. They followed in the old beaten tracks of the city organization, dickering over the salary of the constable, aiding the building of sidewalks, patching up broken roads, and placing the liquor traffic under a license of fifty dollars, obliging dealers, however, to give in addition, an indemnifying bond of five hundred dollars. In 1866, a new board of trustees, consisting of R. L. Dulaney, J. P. Greenough, E. S. Janney, Mumford Laws and D. Legore. The members of this board were evidently animated by an intelligent comprehension of the duties imposed upon them by the position, and their prompt and vigorous action indicated no hesitation in declaring the policy of their administration. The ordinances were at once concisely revised so as to increase the sources of revenue, to restrain illy-considered expenditure, and to secure a regularly employed corporation attorney; and the whole career of the board was so marked by vigorous, business-like executive ability that it gave the city government a much higher standing with the people than it had hitherto attained. This was largely characteristic of the succeeding board, until 1870, when the present city organization was adopted. The deciding vote was cast on July 9, 1870, the decision for city organization under the general law being effected by a majority of 80 to 2. On August 20th following, the town having been divided into four wards, substantially as at present, the following officers were elected: James McCabe, mayor; William Shaw, alderman for first ward; O. G. Stephenson, for second ward; N. S. McKeen, for third ward, and Patrick Conohy, for fourth ward. In 1874, the offices of clerk, city attorney and treasurer, which hitherto had been appointments in the discretion of the council, were made elective, and are filled every two years, alternating with the other elective officers of the city.

The town had now grown to such proportions as to demand a departure from old municipal traditions, and the new form of city administration seemed in a measure, to respond to this demand, but there have not been wanting instances, during the past twelve years, when a broad, progressive spirit has been signally wanting in the city council chamber. But while a conservative policy has generally marked the city government, it has not proven an unmixed evil. Public plans have been formed entirely within the actual resources of the treasury, and while this policy has frequently resulted in vexatious delays of needed repairs, in greatly retarding public improvements, and effectually hindering any systematic plan of public expenditure, the city has never had a debt to carry. A strict code of police regulations was among the earliest legislation of the new administration, which, though it has suffered some strange amendments since then, is still sufficient, if actively enforced, to satisfy the most exacting citizen. Up to the time of this enactment the unruly citizen had been

the chief object of police restrictions, but in this ordinance the liberty of animals to wander about the streets was placed under limitations. By this law all "dangerous, unruly or mischievous animals" were forbidden the liberty of the city, and "horses, mules and asses," were not allowed to run at large between the months of December and May, both inclusive. In 1873, hogs of all ages were placed in the list of tabooed animals, between February 1st and the 15th of May in each year, *unless* they were incapacitated to root by "taming or ringing their noses." In the following year, however, the hog was again the favored object of animal restrictions, and, provided they were incapacitated as aforesaid, were alone of all brute creation allowed to wander "fancy-free" throughout the city. At the very next meeting of the council but one, the friends of the cow rallied, and expressed through the law-making power the opinion, that "it is deemed inadvisable, under our present status as a city to prohibit or regulate the running at large of cows, in view of the fact that it will tend to oppress a majority of our citizens who are in possession of such animals." In 1879, the pendulum of change swung to the opposite extreme, which is now the law, only "tamed or ringed pigs" being allowed the freedom of the streets. These legal fulminations, however, do not prevent the unmolested promenade of these animals, lunching out of farmer's wagons, and annoying teams and pedestrians as their inclination serves. The ordinances in relation to offenses against the public peace and quiet, against public morals and decency, against public safety, convenience and health, etc., etc., have always been notably stringent, and have been creditably enforced. Drunkenness in public is made a misdemeanor, and does not frequently fail of punishment. The police force of the city, under the present organization, has generally consisted of two day officers, with one night watchman, who is sustained partly by the city and partly by private subscription.

In public improvements the city government seems to have been particularly hampered by its conservative policy. The sidewalks had generally outgrown the turnpike and gravel period, and were being gradually replaced by board walks, under the *regime* of the village trustees. Public funds were employed in assisting their construction, the village treasury bearing one half of the expense of such improvements. The city council, however, took the matter into its own hands, and on petition constructed board walks or pavements only, and then assessed the expense upon the property benefited, in certain cases bearing a small proportion of the cost out of the public moneys. In December of 1875, a brick pavement was ordered to be constructed on the north side of Cumberland street in patches, in front of places of business. These walks were to be twelve feet wide, made of good paving brick, with five inches of sand foundation, and finished with a white oak curbing, one half of the cost to be paid out of the public funds of the city. This has been supplemented by walks of the same character in other parts of the business part of the city, and the construction of wooden walks within the "fire limits" has been forbidden. Stone gutters were placed on the north side of Cumberland street, opposite the public square, and in 1880 the same improvement was extended to the east side of the Court House block, on Hamilton street. Progress in street improvements has not been so marked nor so rapid. While their original condition has been greatly improved, there remains much to be done to put them in a satisfactory condition. The county is poorly provided with material for road making, and much of the gravel used has been secured along the line of small

streams, and has been of little value. The superintendent of the Vandalia Road on one occasion furnished the city with gravel at simply the cost of loading, which proved more serviceable. During the summer of 1882, fifty-five yards of macadamized road was made on Hamilton street, at a cost of $49.50. Street lighting is one of the more recent improvements. In the summer of 1875 a committee of the council was appointed to look up the subject, and subsequently a few lamps were secured and placed on trial. The whole matter dragged along, however, uutil March 7, 1881, when fifteen lamps were purchased and placed in position; since then, some half dozen more have been purchase i by individuals, which the council supply and care for.

All attempts at creating an efficient defense against fire have thus far proved futile. The earlier attempt has been noted. In 1874 the project of getting a hook and ladder truck and "Babcock extinguisher" was submitted to a vote of the people, which resulted in 58 for to 52 against the purchase of the truck, and 2 for and 111 against the purchase of the "extinguishers." A nondescript machine was subsequently bought on trial, and an old house set on fire to give an opportunity to test its efficiency as a fire extinguisher. The result was a sorry farce and the machine was laughed out of town. The only protection beside an "extinguisher" or two owned by individuals is the restrictions of the "fire limit" ordinance. This was first passed in May, 1875, and prohibited the erection of wooden buildings upon "any lot in the original plat of Marshall, fronting or contiguous to the public square in said city, or on any lot on either side of Cumberland street, fronting said street, as far east as Michigan street." Its provisions were afterward enlarged, so as to prohibit the use of wooden roofs in repairing any old, or in the construction of any new buildings.

In the matter of revenue, the policy of the city has been to maintain a high protective tariff. The earlier schedule of license fees was almost prohibitory in effect, and even now the peddlers, auctioneers and proprietors of exhibitions, circuses, etc., contribute very considerably to the city revenue when they have the temerity to "bill the town." The whole range of business, even to butchershops, are protected. The liquor license is generally restrictive in principle, but incidentally adds very largely to the income of the city treasury. This is a constant source of agitation in the council, and enters very largely into every municipal election. Under the present organization of the ci y, the action of the city authorities has varied from absolute prohibition, to license for fees ranging from $150 to $300 per annum. For the current year licenses are granted to saloons at $300, and to drug-stores for $100 per annum, subject to a heavy indemnifying bond. The cause of this vacillation is largely political. There is in the city an influential minority constant in its opposition to granting saloon licenses. Besides this factor, there is a floating vote, which vote for or against license, as serves their purpose, and this element maintains the balance of power between the two "constant quantities." Through the saloon influence the political fortunes of the hour are carried in favor of one political organization, when its opponent will turn about and bring the attack upon the enemy's stronghold by cutting off the license provision. This is done by cajoling the floating vote, not upon temperance grounds, but upon political necessity. It is not unfrequently the case that the council act in direct opposition to the expression of the people when the subject is submitted to a popu-

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lar vote. The revenue derived is doubtless a very cogent argument, and under the ordinances there seems to be every facility for making the liquor business a very unprofitable one, if carried on to the detriment of individuals or the public, provided the means supplied by law are used. In 1880, under the liquor-license *regime*, the revenue from business permits was $165 from saloons $1,200, and from fines $361; in 1881 no saloon licenses being issued, business permits amounted to $211.65, and fines $200. In 1882 the licenses for liquor sales will probably reach $1,600. The following gentlemen have been elected to the mayoralty of the city: 1870, James McCabe; 1872, Thos. H. Sutton; 1879, Edwin Harlan; 1881, D. S. McMullen.

The early business growth of Marshall was not marked by more progressive tendencies than were exhibited in the administration of public affairs. For over thirty yea s the village was handicapped by competition with more successful and older towns, with a surrounding country not rapidly developed, nor largely productive, and by a lack of public-spirited men. It scarcely needs to be said that the provisions of the founders of Marshall for its development, reveal something more than the mere business sagacity of a shrewd man of affairs. The plan of founding the village was doubtless conceived in a spirit of speculation, but in carrying out the details, his personal interest became strongly excited, and Col. Archer accepted no criterion save its future success. Though subsequently burdened with public duties and embarrassed by serious reverses, he devoted his best energies and the last remnant of his fortune to the promotion of the town's highest interests; and while many of his projects proved abortive, the impress of his molding hand is still felt by the citizen and observed by the stranger. His relations with Governor Duncan in the history of the town, while not clearly ascertained, were probably simply the purchase of his name and *prestige* for a consideration, a *prestige* that availed little beyond the inception of the enterprise.

The first building in the village was Bartlett's hotel, which was erected in 18 .6, and this was soon followed by business and dwelling houses, so that by the close of 1838 there was a good showing for a town, and the present business portion pretty well marked out. On the corners of Franklin and Market streets were the hotel buildings; on the north corners of Franklin and Cumberland were the stores of Whitlock and Anderson; on the southeast corner of Hamilton and Cumberland was Cole's saloon; and on the northwest corner, a story-and-a-half frame building, just inclosed, which Woodford Dulaney was erecting for a place of business. On the site of Foster's block was a frame building which served Dr. Allison as office and residence; and just west of this, on the corner of the block, stood an unfinished frame which was afterward bought and finished by Dr. Poole. Near the southwest corner of Clinton and Cumberland streets, fronting on the latter, stood a structure, the frame-work of which was composed of jack-oak poles. This was one of the very earliest buildings in the village, and was erected by Joseph Martin, a laborer on the National Road. This passed into other hands, and as a hotel was the first competitor for public patronage that Bartlett had. The older part of the building was torn away to give place for Claypoole's block in 1881. This was the only structure on the west side of the public square in 1838; but on the south side, beginning on the southeast corner of Clinton and Market streets, was the brick residence of Uri Manley; a frame building just east of it, which was first used by the court, and later as a post-office and business room; and still farther

east stood the little frame tailor-shop of J. B. King. These buildings, with the fifteen to thirty dwellings generally scattered over the entire area of the plat, constituted the village of 1838. The only public means of communication with the outside world was by the stage line that ran north and south on the State road from Vincennes to Danville, and east and west from Indianapolis through Terre Haute to St. Louis. The mail in this region was brought from Vincennes to Paris once a week, first on horseback, and as early as 1832 in a vehicle. In 1838 the stage line superseded this mode, and four-horse coaches ran three times a week, stopping at the log hotel to change. About 1842 the Indianapolis and Terre Haute line was extended to St. Louis, and then daily coaches passed through the town, furnishing a direct route of travel as good as any town could boast. The merchants were forced, of course, to rely upon their own resources for the transportation of goods, teaming them in favorable weather from Terre Haute, or in the spring from Darwin, where merchandise was delivered by boats. For the next thirty years the town had a steady but very slow development. Archer and Bartlett put up the brick hotel, now known as the St. James, in 1842, which, though occupied, was not finished until two or three years later. This was the most pretentious building at the time in the illavge and was the center of attraction. Here the stage lines passed, and the curious villager found it a convenient point to learn the news and get a glimpse of passengers as the stages changed horses and stopped for meals. A little before the erection of the hotel, Archer erected a frame building on the site of Benedict's block, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. In 1856 the present brick was put up in its place. Dulaney was called to Kentucky by the death of his father, and his store was subsequently occupied by Booth & Greenough. This firm was succeeded by Lyman Booth & Co. (the Greenough interest being represented in the "company"), who built a store building on the corner of Hamilton and Market streets in 1850. Three years later, Mort. Reed erected the block now known as the "Clark corner," and in the year following the block occupied by Bradley & Doll was built by Charles Welch, W. T. Martin block by Tower Bros., and the Sherman House by Summers. The Sherman House was sold to James Wright when the foundation was laid, and was finished by him in 1855 and called the Wright House. In 1856 an addition to the Benedict block, what is known as Streever's block, was erected. This covered the space between "Clark's corner" and the end of the present two-story bricks, and consisted of five buildings. The three nearest Reed's building were erected by Streever, the next one by Henry Wallace, and the last by Wm. Davis. With the exception of a single-story brick where Gallagher's saloon is now kept, these were the principal additions to the business portion of the town up to 1868.

In the meantime a vigorous agitation for a railroad had been started. A line for an east and west road had been surveyed, passing through the central part of the village; but this was seriously antagonized by other railroad interests and failed. Subsequently the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis route, better known now as the "Van. road," was projected, with lines varying from one to eight miles away from the village. The newspapers and the public-spirited men of Marshall were urgent in their appeals to the people of the county to be ready to support the project liberally with their money, and the township did vote $50,000, in addition to the $100,000 voted by the county at large, to aid this enterprise. The town, however, was subsequently relieved from this special dona-

tion. Still the road was not definitely located in the region of the village, the engineer vacillating between the various proposed lines. It was shrewdly suspected by persons interested here that he was waiting for a personal pecuniary inducement which he failed to get from the Marshall people, and receiving peremptory orders to fix the survey, ran the line a mile out of town. The work was pushed with reasonable vigor, and in 1870 the cars passed within the limits of the corporation. The completion of the Vandalia Road gave business enterprises a new start, but failed to do for the village much that was hoped for, on account of its distance from the central part of the town, and because in making Terre Haute more accessible, it reacted upon the home business interests. During this time the north and south line of railroad was agitated, and in 1874 became a fact. To this venture Marshall gave $50,000, an investment which the community has had no reason to regret. The line passes through the central part of the city and has given its development and growth an impetus which the other railroad failed to do. The finest part of the present business part of the city has been erected since its construction. In 1871 Gorham's block was built on Cumberland street, north of the square, and Legore's block, on Hamilton street, east of the square. In 1872 were erected Chenoweth's block, by Bryan & Chenoweth, and Harlan's hall, on the corner of Hamilton and Market streets. The row of three brick buildings, just west of the Sherman House, was built in 1873. Foster's block, north of the square, was built in 1874, and rebuilt in 1881. The west part of Gallagher's block was rebuilt in 1874, and the eastern part erected in the following year. Dulaney's grocery building in 1875, and the bank block in 1876; Jno. Archer block, north of square, in 1876; F. A. Berner block in 1877; and Henry Wallace's block in the same year. In 1880 Dulaney's grocery building was remodeled, the block of Kester, Cole & Archer, Dr. Bradley's office building, and the south part of Claypool's block, were erected. In 1881 Bradley's block, Claypool's corner building, Dr. Jayne's block, and Hippard's block, on the site of one of Streever's old buildings, were put up. Whitlock's building, which occupies the site of another store of the old Streever block, was erected in 1882; and Pat. Smith's block in same year.

Marshall has never laid any claim to special advantages for manufacturing purposes, but so far as abundance of good timber and shipping facilities are concerned in the question, the city is admirably adapted to such enterprises. Coal and water are secured with reasonable facility and at reasonable cost; and these various qualifications have recently attracted the attention of capitalists seeking a location, but receiving little or no encouragement from leading men, have gone elsewhere. The early community was not independent of this class of business, especially of grist and carding mills. These were a necessity, and that community that could sustain such enterprises was deemed highly favored. Marshall early secured the mills best known in pioneer times, and when the country outgrew these crude affairs, the city was fortunate enough to secure their natural successors, and so flouring and woolen mills have been a prominent factor in the city's business prosperity. The earliest among these more modern manufactories was a carding mill, started here in 1841, by Wm. McKeen. It stood where the property of Wm. Bartlett is now placed, the building having been moved across the street and now occupied by Ben. Dangler as a residence. The propelling power was an old-time tread-wheel, but in 1849 the machine was transferred to the steam mill and propelled by its

machinery. In the older settlements on the eastern and western sides of the county, there were a good many sheep kept for that time, and these brought considerable patronage to the mill. It was nearly the only one in this section of the State and people came from a large area of country. The mill was maintained for some fifteen years, making a comfortable competence for the proprietor.

The first steam flouring mill in the county was erected on the National Road in the west part of town. Before it was completed, the projector of the enterprise, Le Vay Cory, sold the structure to Wm. McKeen, who in company with Ebenezer Payne carried on the business for a number of years, when the death of Mr. Payne dissolved the partnership. McKeen then sold his interest to the Payne estate, when it was conducted by the firm of Martin & Payne, who subsequently sold it to Laingor & Fasig. From this firm it passed into the hands of Payne & Besser, and thence to Besser & Martin. The mill originally started with two run of stone, but two more were subsequently added. A mill-pond was at first constructed and used for years, but becoming offensive to the neighborhood it was abandoned and water drawn through eleven hundred feet of pipe from wells near the woolen factory. It was gradually supplied with all improvements of the time and did a large custom business, grinding about 400 bushels of wheat a week, 200 bushels of corn per day, beside other grains which were in regular demand. On October 6th, 1874, the structure took fire and was totally destroyed, the firm losing $16,000, without a dollar's insurance.. Another mill was built in the following year on the site of the old structure by A. M. Payne and Wiss. Harlan. This was a fine brick structure with modern improvements, a large capacity, and intended for commercial purposes. It was built and furnished at a cost of $25,000, and for nearly five years did a large business. It changed hands several times, and was owned by A. M. Payne and D. S. McMullen when it was destroyed by fire. Payne's interest at that time was rented by J. S. Lycan, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Lycan & McMullen. About two o'clock on September 11, 1879, fire was discovered in the upper story, and the citizens summoned to the rescue by the steam whistle. But the flames had got beyond the resources of the city and it proved a total loss, save a few fixtures which were removed from the lower part of the mill. A large warehouse, not quite finished, but containing about ten thousand bushels of wheat, stood within thirty feet of the mill, but fortunately escaped the flames. There was a light insurance, but not enough to cover half of the loss. The warehouse was subsequently moved to the Wabash railroad, near Market street, and gradually converted into an elevator. It is provided with steam power, a corn-sheller with a capacity of thirty-five hundred bushels per day, and a corn buhr. It has a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels, and is now rented and operated by Emerson & Archer.

In 1872 Ewalt, Lycan & Co. built the Little Giant Mills on South Bend street. Lycan subsequently sold his interest, and rented Payne's half in the Marshall Mills. When that was destroyed, he purchased an interest in the Little Giant Mills again. It was rebuilt in 1874, and has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. Quaker City Mill was erected in 1874 by Joseph Cork at a cost of $16,000. It has a capacity of 125 barrels per day and an elevator attached. Messrs. Besser & Marvin now own and operate the mill.

A natural successor to the old carding mill, but in no way connected with it, is the Marshall Woolen Mill. This enterprise was begun by the erection of a wooden building on nearly

the exact site of the "Little Giant Mill" in 1853. The projector of this business, E. L. Janney, was a resident of Palestine and a lawyer by profession. His eyes failing him, he was induced by his brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander, to go into this business and the two gentlemen came to Marshall for this purpose. The mill did a thriving business for some five years when it was totally destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and continued in operation until the present brick structure was erected near the old site, at a cost of about $12,000. The early business was largely custom work and drew its patronage from a large area of surrounding country. Home-made clothing was at that time the general wear, and customers were in the habit of coming long distances to get their wool worked up, frequently waiting two or three days for their turn. In the last mill some improved machinery was placed and considerable commercial work done. A good grade of jeans, a coarse sort of cassimere, common flannels, and a good quality of blankets were manufactured. But of late years the industry has languished, the mill operating only a part of the time.

There was little demand for early banks here, and there has never been one of issue in the town. In 1857, the Eagle Insurance Company was chartered, with Nathan Willard, Uri Manley, Chas. Johnson, Robt. Brown, and Sam'l McClure as stockholders. The charter authorized the company to loan money at any rate of interest that might be agreed upon between the contracting parties. No attention was paid to insurance save, perhaps, an agency business, the evident intention being to establish a loan office without the liabilities and restrictions of a regular banking charter. The business never assumed any great importance and gradually died out. It was subsequently revived by Bates, of Terre Haute, and McMullen, of Marshall, and in 1875, was succeeded by the Clark County Bank. This organization while possessing the old charter, went into business under the general law pertaining to incorporations. The stockholders at this time were Robt. Brown, John Morton, Jonathan Hogue, D. D. Doll, and D. S. McMullen, with Brown as president, Doll as vice-president, and D. S. McMullen, cashier. The present officers are, Jno. Morton, president, Robt. Brown, vice-president, and T. W. Cole, cashier. Another private bank was started in June, 1879, by Robt. L. Dulaney, and still continues, doing its share of the business.

Until 1848, Marshall was without a newspaper. The town was small and the development of the county such that a newspaper venture did not promise abundant returns for the investment. The village was not, however, lost sight of by the public prints of the neighboring towns. Occasional communications from the "county seat of Clark County" appeared at irregular intervals in the Paris and Terre Haute papers, but they were so much taken up with personalities that nothing is to be gleaned from them as to matters of public interest. There was but little to induce the early founding of a newspaper here. The proprietors, though men of political ambitions, seem to have had less faith in newspaper influence than is generally entertained at this day, and they do not seem to have exerted any influence in securing such an establishment. It would doubtless have proven a valuable adjunct to the other means employed to develop the village, but the man and the hour did not coincide. The harmony of political tastes was another retarding feature. On most of the important state and national questions, there was little diversity of sentiment and what really existed was of such an uncertain character that no permanent lines were drawn. The Whigs, so long as they kept the field, were in the large majority, and the "Know Nothings" ran a short but success-

ful career, but since then until 1862, the Democratic party has been in the ascendancy. During the War of the Rebellion, party differences were largely ignored and the Republican or Union party was the prevailing organization, but since its close party lines have once more been drawn more according to earlier affiliations and both of the great parties are represented with a slight preponderance in favor of the Democratic.

Journalism here, in the language of a noted politician, has been a "halcyon and vociferous proceeding." There has never been manifested any loss for language to express editorial convictions or to characterize the views or conduct of opposing writers, and much of the editorial writing has been marked more by forcible than elegant expression. In common with most early newspapers, those of Marshall have given much more space and effort to the cultivation of public opinion than to the dissemination of local news, which, perhaps, the nature of early communities and their surroundings more fully warranted than at present. But with the growth and development of the town, the newspaper has developed until Marshall is now represented by four weekly papers equal in ability to any of the surrounding towns.

The first paper published in Marshall was the *Illinois State Democrat*. It was democratic in politics, and was owned and conducted by John M. Crane and Nathan Willard The paper showed considerable ability, the enior editor being a man of some editorial. experience, though of somewhat erratic habits. Late in 1848, soon after the paper was established, Mr. Crane withdrew, leaving Mr. Willard sole proprietor, who continued its publication until the spring of 1853, developing a native capacity which gained for him an enviable reputation as a journalist. At this time he sold the paper to Messrs. J. C. Robinson and Jacob Zimmerman, who reinforced it by the purchase of the *Marshall Telegraph*, an opposing paper which had sprung up in the campaign of 1852, and changed the name of the combined journals to the *Eastern Illinoisan*. The paper continued without further change until December, 1856, when S. S. Whitehead became proprietor, as he had been editor during the most of the preceding campaign. Several gentlemen were associated with Mr. Whitehead in the business management of the paper at various times until in 1861; when it became evident that the civil war was soon to occur, he sold out his entire interest in the *Illinoisan* to H. H. Peyton, "to avoid the heat and anger sure to result." The latter gentleman, however, entered the army in August, 1861, and Mr. Whitehead was compelled to take the paper into his own control. The publication was continued until 1865 when, public duties making it impossible for him to attend to its management, he sold the office to Mr. John Littlefield. For nearly thirteen years its publication ceased, but in January, 1878, its publication was revived and it is now the organ of the more pronounced wing of the Democratic party. It is now a six-column folio, devoted principally to politics.

The Flag of Our Union, was a five-column folio, started on May 30, 1861. The leading principles of this paper are suggested by its title. The *Illinoisan* was hostile to the prosecution of the war by the North, and while its attitude in this met with the support of a considerable element in the county, the majority of the people, without regard to political faith, called for an exponent of the Union sentiment. It was in response to this sentiment and some more substantial encouragement, that John Littlefield began the publication of the *Flag*. His political affiliation had been with the "Know Nothings," but in this venture, he cautiously planted himself on the Union side of current questions. In his

first article Mr. Littlefield said: "We shall contend for a strict observance of the *Constitution* and the enforcement of the laws. * * * We shall ignore politics and discussions as to the cause of the war. But, in the language of Stephen A. Douglas, 'fight the battles of our country *first*, and talk about the causes after.'" This newspaper venture was started on small capital and limited editorial experience, but it gradually gained support until it passed beyond the stage of an experiment to a regular institution of the county. The publication of the *Flag* was suspended, however, at the end of the third volume, when the editor entered the army, but did not leave the State. In April, 1865, having purchased the press and material of the *Illinoisan*, Mr. Littlefield launched the *Marshall Messenger*, the first issue appearing April 28, 1865. In his salutatory the editor says: "The *Messenger* will be independent in all things." It started as a six-column folio, but has since been enlarged to a six-column quarto with the inside furnished by an "auxiliary" printing establishment.

Of the papers which have disputed the political field in Marshall with the Democratic journals, the earliest was the *Marshall Telegraph*. This paper was started to aid the Whig campaign of 1852, with Messrs. Jones & Farley as editors and proprietors. This venture was the outgrowth of a general desire of the Whig supporters for an organ and prominent members of the party invested considerable money in furnishing the office. The paper subsequently passed into the hands of Charles Summers, who sold it to the Democratic contemporary in the spring of 1853. In April or May of the following year Messrs. E. Callahan and S. F. Andrews, issued another paper of "Know Nothing" proclivities, reviving the name of the *Marshall Telegraph*. Mr. Callahan retired from the management in the following fall, Mr. Andrews conducting it in the support of the Republican party until the winter of 1857–8, when its publication was suspended. In the following June or July Messrs. N. O. McKeen and John A. Whitlock started the *Marshall Journal* in the interest of the Republican party which continued until the fall of 1859, when it was absorbed by the *Illinoisan*. It was edited by John A. Whitlock alone, after Mr. McKeen's retirement in the early part of 1858, and subsequently by Dr. W. S. Goodell, who published it as an independent organ, until its demise. The extinction of Republican papers, however, did not indicate the death of Republican sentiment in the county, and in 1868, the *Clark County Herald* made its appearance. The editor and proprietor, M. O. Frost, had been formerly an *attache* of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and in 1867 was publishing the *Hotel Reporter* at Covington, Ky. He was placed in communication with several of the prominent Republicans of Marshall, and the result of a conference was an agreement on Mr. Frost's part to establish a paper if 500 subscribers could be secured. This a committee of Republicans undertook to secure, and with such success that Frost was written to come with his paper. About 400 subscribers were secured, and the first issue of the *Herald* appeared August 28, 1868. The *Messenger* was then in undisputed possession of the editorial field, and viewed the establishment of a Republican journal as a challenge to political combat. Since the first issue of the *Herald* a vigorous fusilade has been maintained between these papers, which was varied on the revival of the *Illinoisan* by a triangular distribution of the skirmish. The *Herald* has been enlarged to the proportions of a six-column quarto, printed entirely in its own office. It has been marked during its history for the attention paid to the publication of local news.

Church Progress, is a weekly paper pub-

lished in the interest of the Catholic church. It was projected by the pastor of the Catholic church here, in 1878. It was designed simply as a means of communication from the pastor to the people of his congregation and was first issued monthly in a four page pamphlet form. The church was heavily in debt and this means was taken to stimulate the members to larger contributions. The scope of the paper was gradually enlarged, becoming semi-monthly in January 1880, and weekly in its publication during the present year. It is a seven column folio and is still edited by Rev. Charles Kuhlman.

But the permanent progress of a community is not measured alone by its business success. Indeed such success depends very much upon the foundation society lays in the school and church. This fact was clearly foreseen by the founder of the city and early provision was made for these aids to civilized development. The liberal donations and the sentiment of Col. Archer on this subject led the early settlers to believe that the best of educational advantages would soon be within their reach, but they did not wait for schools to come to them. Such men as Col. Archer, Whitlock, Griffith, Bartlett and Neal, set about securing a school-house at once, and in 1837 the first building for this purpose was erected on the southwest corner of the college lot. A school was taught here in the following winter by Thomas Handy, who lived on Union Prairie. In the following year Jonathan Greenough, who was a native of Maine, wrote, inviting Dean Andrews to this place with a view of promoting the school interests. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and came in the latter part of 1838. After fitting up the school-house which had been used by Handy, and the court for its first session, he taught a term or two of public school, and later, a private school in a frame building erected for the purpose. In the meantime there was a general desire that the donation of land on which to erect a college should be permanently secured by the founding of such an institution. This was the prime object of Andrews' coming to Marshall and he proposed at once to erect a building for such purpose if assisted by the people. To this proposition the people responded liberally, and about 1852 Mr. Andrews erected the main part of the brick building which is now used for the public school. No definite information can be gathered of this early school, save that for some years it was generally patronized and fairly successful under the guidance of the projector. Some eight or ten years after its founding it occurred to some of the leading Methodists of the town that it would be advisable to establish a sectarian school, to which proposition Mr. Andrews lent a willing ear and eventually sold his property to certain trustees for $3,000, certain gentlemen securing the payment of $1,000, by joint note and the balance secured by mortgage on the property. "Marshall College" proved no better as a financial investment than other unendowed colleges, and the makers of the note were obliged to meet its payment. The mortgage was subsequently met in the same way, Samuel Park, John English, James McCabe and P. McNutt assuming the burden for the Methodist society, in August, 1865. Two years later McNutt conveyed his interest to the other trustees, and on Feb. 22 1867, the property was advertised for sale. Mr. English subsequently bought it, and in 1871, sold it to the public school trustees for graded school purposes.

Among the early successors of Mr. Andrews was E. D. Wilkins, who carried on the schools with promising success from about 1856 to 1861. This was the period of the school's greatest prosperity, which, however, grew rapidly less at the opening of the war. The *Flag* says of the close of the school year in

1861: "There was a slim attendance at the examination. No examining committee being present at the exercises." B. G. Bradshaw succeeded Mr. Wilkins as president, with Prof. Hughs as assistant, and L. H. Bradley and Sheridan Cox as teachers. In 1863, a primary department was added and in the following year Mr. and Mrs. P. McNutt engaged as teachers. Mr. McNutt succeeded to the presidency in the following year and was assisted by Professor Merrick from Ohio. Mr. McNutt was subsequently appointed traveling agent and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. S. Hooper who, a little later, combined the duties of teacher with those of pastor to the Methodist church here. The college term rates at this time were, for the First Preparatory class, $7.00; 2nd. Prep. class, $8.50; Freshman class, $9.00; Sophomore, Junior, and Senior classes, $10.00; contingent fee, $1.00. Various causes combined to work against the prosperity of this school during the war and especially after its close. The growth of graded schools, and the lack of sufficient capital to place the institution in the front rank of collegiate institutions was severely felt by the management. Still the school was maintained for some time after the building passed into private hands, until it finally ceased in 1867 or 1868.

In the meanwhile the public schools had grown into considerable importance. A stone school-house succeeded the early frame building about 1840 or 1842, and was situated in the eastern part of town. Some five or six years later a brick school-house was erected on the lot donated for a female academy, and as the population of the town was increased, school room facilities were augmented by hiring vacant rooms about town, the office of the St. James Hotel serving this purpose for a time, and in 1868, some of the rooms in "Marshall College" building were also used. The inconveniences of holding schools in the several parts of town without a central building, gradually created a demand among the people for some better provision for school rooms. The question of purchasing the hotel on the corner of Michigan and Cumberland streets was early submitted to a popular vote and negatived. In 1865, it was again submitted to the people and carried by a majority of three in favor of the proposition, but the minority was so large and a counter-agitation to buy the college building sprang up, so that the trustees did nothing about it. In 1868, the subject was again raised, by an offer of the proprietors of the building to sell it for $4,000, in four annual installments. If, however, the railroad was not built, the price was to be reduced to $3,000. The building was at this time in a dilapidated condition, and some two or three thousand dollars were estimated as the cost of refitting and repairing it. The matter thus passed on until August 8, 1871, when it was decided by a popular vote of 138 to 39 to purchase the building for $3,000. The property was at once overhauled, replastered, refitted, and repaired at a cost of nearly $2,000. The public schools were graded about 1852 or 1855 by a Mr. Griffith. In 1865, there were three departments; in 1873, these had grown to seven, and there are at present twelve departments for which ten teachers are employed. The school year is eight months; the average monthly salary for teachers is $53; highest $80 and lowest $25.

Church influences were felt in Marshall as early as the coming of schools, but they did not result in permanent organizations until some years later. Services were early held by Congregationalists, Methodists and Catholics in private houses and school-houses, and about 1840, an effort was simultaneously put forth by Dean Andrews, T. F. Day and Patrick Conahy, to organize a society of their respective denominations.

The Congregational Church was organized April 3, 1841, by Dean Andrews, John Black, Elza Neal, A. M. Chapin and Willard Center, assisted by the Rev. A. M. Jewett of Terre Haute, Ind. The members were the gentlemen named, with their wives, and Nancy Black and Emeline Cole. Dean Andrews was licensed as a minister, April 7, 1842, and ordained as pastor of this church in May of the following year. He served the church, however, from April, 1841, continuing until October of 1852, and subsequently from September, 1864, until his death in September, 1872. He was a man of large influence and public spirit, and his loss was seriously felt. Between the two terms of Mr. Andrews' service, Rev. Jacob P. Chapman was pastor, and served with acceptance. Following the death of Mr. Andrews, Rev. J. T. Graves officiated as pastor until October, 1876, when a vacancy occurred until 1880, filled temporarily by Revs. M. A. Jewett, S. S. Martin and others. In September of the latter year, Rev. H. M. Burr was called, and served as pastor until September, 1882, since which time the church has been without a pastor. The church building is a frame structure standing on Hamilton street north of Cumberland street, and was erected in 1843, at a cost of about $1,500. This sum was raised by subscriptions varying from a widow's mite of *three cents* to the donation of a pair of Fairbanks' scales, the latter contributed by Mr. Fairbanks himself. The original trustees were John Black, Elza Neal, Dean Andrews, Wm. Dougan, Jesse Mark, J. K. Greenough, and John Bartlett. This was the first place of worship erected in the town, and although lacking many of the modern conveniences, is still a comfortable place of worship and a well preserved building. A weekly prayer meeting was instituted at the time the church was organized in 1841, and has been regularly maintained since. A Sunday school was also organized at the same time, and still exists, with an attendance of about seventy scholars and officers. It was about the first school of the kind organized in the county. Burns Archer is the present superintendent.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1841, also. There were some ten persons of this denomination in Marshall; Abel English and wife, Uri Manley and wife, T. F. Day and wife, James Martin and wife, Hannah Chapman and Mrs. Hays. Abel English was a local preacher of New Jersey, and under his lead a church was organized at the court house in June of this year. Rev. Burr of the Livingston circuit, "supplied" the church, and meetings were held in the Andrews frame school-house. About 1845, an effort was put forth to secure a permanent place of worship, and the following gentlemen were elected trustees with a view to carrying this effort to a practical issue; Abel English, Uri Manley, James Martin, T. F. Day, Willard Center, John Combs and Simeon Poole. The work was undertaken in earnest, and Mr. Day undertook the task of circulating a subscription paper. This was a task of no small dimensions, as not only was the home field to be canvassed, but aid was sought in Edgar and other counties where there were older Methodist societies. He secured subscriptions to the amount of some $800, which by contract with the trustees he retained, and rendered service on the building at $1.75 per day. This proved a valuable contract to the church, as the full subscription was not realized and the cost of collection proved an item worth consideration. The frame was erected on Hamilton street, just south of Market, in 1846, but for lack of funds, remained uninclosed until the next year. The building of this structure was a heavy burden to the little church, and each one was obliged to shoulder all the responsibility he could carry. The labor fell principally upon Mr. Day who, with

the sons of Mr. English, got out all the timbers, went to the land of Mr. Blundell in Wabash Township, got the poplar logs and hauled them to the mill. The lumber was sawed at English's mill on Big Creek. It is related that the bridge across the stream partly washed away, leaving a part of it standing half way over the stream. There was no way to get the wagon to where the lumber was piled, and as the only resort the lumber was brought to the wagon. To do this every board was brought to the end of the broken bridge and stood up in the stream, from whence it was taken and carried up a steep bank to the wagon. This work was performed principally by Mr. Day and illustrates some of the difficulties to be overcome to secure the place of worship. It was finally completed, and in 1849 dedicated by Rev. Hiram Brick. This building sufficed until 1873, when the present brick structure was erected on Mechanic street. For some time previous, however, the building had proved too small to comfortably accommodate the audience, and services were held in the court house, in the school house, in Manley's office, and in the Congregational church. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Pilcher the church experienced a remarkable revival, which resulted in some 300 additions to the church, and the subject of a new building was forced upon the church. A building committee was appointed, which decided upon a brick structure, the plan of which was drawn by an architect of Terre Haute. Work was commenced in spring of 1873, and the present building, 40 by 80 feet, erected at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The church numbers now about 200 members, and is in a flourishing state. Among the ministers who have served the church since Mr. Pilcher, are the Revs. Slagle, Obenchain, Burkett, McVey, and the present pastor, Rev. Robt. McIntyre.

The first Catholic who settled in Marshall was Patrick Conahy, a brother of the Bishop of Kilmore, Ireland. A year later five German Catholic families settled on farms south of Marshall. Father Bouteau, who built churches in Terre Haute and North Arm, was the first priest to visit this place. After him, Father Lallemier, of Terre Haute, attended to the spiritual wants of these early settlers, saying mass in their houses. The first priest stationed in Marshall was Rev. Hugh Brady in 1848, who remained about one year, during which time he began to build the first Catholic Church in Clark County, and roofed it. He died suddenly while on his way to Chicago to see the bishop. After him, the little congregation was attended by Revs. F. Ingolsby, G. A. Hamilton and Thos. Ryan, from North Arm, once in every two months. Father Ryan completed the old church, which still stands, though long alienated from its sacred office. A graveyard was donated in the time of Father Ryan. After him Revs. D. Byrne, John Vahey, and others, attended here. In 1851, Bishop Van de Velde, of Chicago, visited Marshall and administered the sacrament of confirmation. In 1860, Rev. H. Horen became resident pastor, and in the same year purchased a square fronting on Hamilton street, and on it laid the foundation for the present church building. In 1867, Rev. John A. Mark became pastor, and completed the new church, which was dedicated October 20, 1872, by Revs. J. A. Mark, F. Stick, and Francis, O. S. F. On this occasion twenty-nine persons received the sacrament of confirmation.

Rev. J. A. Mark, after having completed the church, put up two substantial buildings for school purposes. At the time of his removal in 1872, the congregation was heavily in debt. The Franciscan Fathers of Teutopolis attended the congregation until May, 1874, when Rev. I. Wegener was appointed pastor, and remained such until June, 1876. From

this time until December 9, 1876, Rev. P. Raynerius, O. S. F., of Teutopolis, attended the congregation. Since then Rev. C. Kuhlman has been pastor. The congregation, consisting now of about one hundred families, principally Irish, have extinguished the heavy debt under which they have labored so long, and is now in a thriving condition.

On April 4, 1846, a petition signed by fourteen persons was presented to the Palestine Presbytery in session at Paris, requesting to be organized into a church. The Presbytery gave the petition a favorable reception and appointed Revs. H. I. Venable and R. H. Lilly, and Elders James Welsh and T. M. Brooks, a committee to attend to the organization. On the 25th of this month, the committee and signers to the petition met at Martinsville and organized a society to be called the "Marshall Presbyterian Church." The original members were Alexander, Prudence, Rachel, Amy, John R., and Mary Jane Matthews, William and Jane King, James and Sarah Gibson, Rachel Babcock, Thomas B. and Jane McClure and Prudence Cochran, all of whom lived in the vicinity of Marshall and Martinsville. Alexander was made Elder, and for some years meetings were held alternately at Martinsville and Marshall, at irregular intervals, using school-houses, private residences and other church buildings for the purpose. About 1857, a fixed location was agitated and in the following year a neat, frame place of worship was erected on Hamilton street, in the south part of town. This effort cost the church a severe struggle and the house was not completed until a year later. In 1877, the building was remodeled and put in complete repair. Its steeple was subsequently blown down and has not yet been replaced. The building occupies a good-sized plat of ground and is surrounded by a handsome young grove, forming the pleasantest church property in the city. Its regular pastors have been, Ellis Howell, from 1855 to 1865; R. C. McKinney, 1868–69; Thomas Spencer, 1871–72; George F. Davis, from 1876. For years the church had no regular ministry, and its growth, somewhat retarded by this circumstance, has been slow from the beginning. Of late years, the Sabbath school has been considerably enlarged, and the general condition of the church and congregation much improved. The entire membership numbers about one hundred and thirty-two.

The ministers of the Evangelical Association, visited this county as early as 1842, and as many Germans had settled here and were without church facilities in their own language, they gladly seconded the efforts of the association in establishing societies. The first appointment was made at a point about seven miles southeast of Marshall, in the neighborhood of Mr. Kraemer's. Soon after an appointment was made for a point four or five miles east of Marshall, and L. Mannbery made leader, and another four miles west of Marshall, at the house of G. A. Fredenberger. In 1855, Marshall was made an appointment and services held at the residences of G. Markel and others. The first camp meeting was held a mile and a half southwest of the Grand Turn. Thus, until 1850, Clark County was served by two ministers whose labors took them to Dubois, Spencer, Gibson, Vanderbilt, and Warick counties, Indiana. The first German minister in Marshall was John Schrefley, and was succeeded by C. Augenstein, C. Lindner, A. Nicolai, G. G. Platz and others. The first church was built here in the summer of 1849, at a cost of about $700. A few years later a parsonage was built near the church and subsequently was enlarged and is now valued at $600.

Societies are well represented in Marshall, each of the principal orders having lodges here. Marshall Lodge, No. 133, Free and

Accepted Masons was chartered October 8, 1856, by Jas. H. Hibbard, Grand Master of the State, with James C. Robinson, Nathan Willard, Jacob Zimmerman, J. P. Woodside, Thomas Brown, Wm. S. Price and J. S. Gimbrel, as charter members. The lodge held its meetings in Benedict's block, later in a hall north of the court house square, but more recently have fitted up a hall in Dulaney's block, where the members now have very comfortable quarters.

Eureka Lodge, No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized July 15, 1850, in a room over Booth's store. The charter members were Robt. L. Dulaney, Newton Harlan, Nathan Willard, Albert D. Safford, Howard Harlan, Daniel Safford and Benjamin Stover, the latter of whom is the only one of the charter members now living. The first regular place of meeting was in Benedict's hall, from which the lodge moved to the third story of D. D. Doll's building and later to W. T. Martin's building where the lodge-room now is. The lodge now has a membership of ninety-six.

The William B. Archer Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized February 21, 1881, with L. S. Kilbourn, M. O. Frost, Milton Harris, George Slusser et al, as charter members. They have a finely furnished hall in Claypool's block. The Knights of Honor have a lodge here which numbers about a hundred members, occupying the same hall with the G. A. R. It was organized June 16, 1881.

CHAPTER X.*

YORK TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL—UNION PRAIRIE—THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT OF CLARK COUNTY—EARLY LIFE ON THE WABASH—BOATING—YORK VILLAGE—ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—THE RISE OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL, ETC., ETC.

"It is not now as it hath been of yore."
—*Wordsworth.*

THE early flow of emigration coming up the Wabash reached the territory of what is now Clark County, in the present township of York. Very many of the early members of the community that gathered here were persons of culture and wealth, and a society grew up in this vicinity that for years dominated the county. The general settlement of this part of the State, and the incidental changes wrought, effected great modifications of these characteristics, and the seat of county influence has long since moved to the interior. The early precinct included a large portion of the eastern part of the county, but subsequent changes have shorn York of much of its early territory, and under the township organization it was left an area something less than the regular Congressional town, and given the name of York in deference to the nativity of the early influential settlers. Its western and northern boundary lines are regular, but on the east, the Wabash River, flowing in an irregular southwesterly course, cuts off nearly two sections from the northern corner and nearly three from the southern corner, leaving the central range, however, nearly complete. The southern line is about two miles and a half long in a direct line, but the regular outline is broken by the addition of the section on which the village of York is situated.

The general surface of the township is level, with a slight inclination in the central part toward the southeast. This marks the line of drainage through Mill Creek, which, entering the northwest corner, passes diagonally to the Wabash a mile above York village. The creek has of late years formed a new channel, which separates from the old bed about three and a half miles from its mouth, and takes a more southerly course and empties in the Wabash River near the limits of the village. Several ponds emphasize the general level state of the land, Walsh pond in the northeastern part, drained by Snyder Creek, being the more important one. Receding from the Wabash River, the land rises by "benches" from the "bottoms" to the prairie, and then to the highlands of the interior. The river bank, nowhere in the township exceeds a height of twenty feet above the ordinary surface of the water, and from this the bottom land extends from one to three quarters of a mile, where a gentle rise brings one to the level expanse of Union Prairie. This prairie extended from this point to Mill Creek on the east, and on the north to a narrow strip of timber, near the northern boundary, which divides Union from Walnut Prairie. East of Mill Creek was principally the heavy timber land incident to this region. The early settlers found the "bottoms" of this precinct well wooded, sycamore and walnut being the principal growth. These trees frequently attained an enormous size, the latter proving a source of considerable revenue in

*By J. H. Battle.

later days. The sycamore, though less valuable, were more remarkable for size. One of these was found blown down, in the hollow of which a man rode his horse and found room to turn him about to ride out.

The soil of the bottom lands is a rich alluvial deposit annually enriched by the overflow of the river. Fields have been cultivated for forty consecutive years and the last crop shows no diminution in the yield. The soil of the prairie is a sandy loam, which is only second to the bottoms in its productiveness. This land has been farmed upon much the same plan as the bottoms, but not with the same impunity. Farm lands thus over-cropped are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and farmers are forced to consider how this loss of vitality of the soil may be repaired. Clover can not be successfully grown, and it seems probable that resort must eventually be had to artificial fertilizers. The soil of the woodlands is the usual yellow clay of this region, which is a strong, productive soil for grass and corn. The latter is the principal crop of the whole township, though on the prairie land considerable attention, of late years, has been paid to wheat growing. The early interest in the raising of fine stock has long since died out, and no attention is paid to this branch of farm industry save the raising of a few barnyard animals.

At the close of the war of 1812, the favorite site for immigration was the Wabash valley, and settlers from all parts of the country excited by the descriptions of those whom military duty had brought here, came flocking to this region even before the pacification of the Indians had been accomplished. The first to reach the present territory of York was Thomas Handy and his family. They were natives of New York, and came by the Alleghany, Ohio and Wabash rivers to Vincennes, Indiana. This long tedious journey was made in a keel boat, and much of the way not only in danger of perils by water but on land as well. After a short stay at Vincennes, they selected what is now York Township for their future home and late in the spring of 1814, landed on the site of York Village. They at once made their way to the wood-land east of Mill Creek and fixed upon a site on section eighteen. A temporary shelter was constructed over a log with brush-wood covered with bark, and under this the family found sleeping apartments, the cooking being done in open air. A permanent cabin was at once put under way, the father and one son standing guard against the approach of Indians, while the others put up the house. A little later in the year, a son, John Handy, put up a cabin a little further north. The improvements made here were only temporary, as the land had not been brought into the market and there was no assurance that the land could be held against the speculators. Two years later they entered land on section 16, which still remains in the family. The next settler to come to York was William Hogue. He was a native of Virginia and made the journey from his native State by river, pushing his boat up the Wabash, arriving at York in the early part of 1815. Hogue prepared the frontier and though a man of good intelligence kept as far from the settlement as possible. He cleared a small patch of ground from which he got enough with the abundant supply of game to support his family, but made no permanent improvement, and subsequently went to Terre Haute. He was followed to York by a brother, David Hogue, in 1816.

In this year came the Richardson and Fitch families and settled on the site of York Village. John and Joseph Richardson were brothers, natives of New York and had been prominent and wealthy men of business. About this time, however, the failure of some large speculations had brought about such

financial embarrassment as to force the sacrifice of the larger part of their property. They came by way of the river and landed on the site of the village of York. John F. Richardson, the son of John Richardson entered, subsequently, a large amount of land, a considerable portion of it being for his father and uncle who did not care to own property in their own name lest their creditors should levy on it. He was a bachelor and was prominent as a business man. His brother George F. Richardson afterward went to Texas and succeeded in amassing a large fortune. Chester Fitch was related to the Richardsons and had suffered with them in a business way, and owned considerable land in young Richardson's name. Another arrival of this year was Jonathan Lindley. He was a native of North Carolina, and moved from there in wagons in company with several other families, three of his brothers being in the company, who settled in Crawford County. Lindley settled on the northwest quarter of section 3. John Welsh came from Kentucky by wagon in this year, and settled on section 12; he was a prominent citizen and the second sheriff of the county.

About the same time with the Richardsons came James C. Hillebert and family from New York, by river, and landed on the site of York Village. Their first introduction to this new land was characteristic. It was some days before the family were landed and in the meanwhile they lived on the boat as they had done on their journey. A single plank led to the shore, and in an unguarded moment Mrs. Hillebert slipped from this to the river. Her outcry attracted the attention of Welsh who sprang to her rescue. In her fright she grasped him by the neck, and it was only by dint of vigorous blows that her clasp was shaken off and both were not drowned. Welsh finally succeeded in grasping her hair and bringing her to the surface, when both were helped out of the water. Hillebert was a man of some wealth, very careful in husbanding his gains and a hard worker. He settled just north of the village of York, where he put up a blacksmith's shop, primarily for his own use, but occasionally did work for his neighbors. A little later in the year 1816, Joseph Shaw came from Kentucky by wagon. He had been a soldier in the old Indian wars; was with St. Clair in his defeat and at the Battle of Tippecanoe. He is remembered as an austere, aristocratic man of fine business qualities and successful in amassing a large property. There were some exceptions to this class, however, in the immigration of 1816, and among these were Isaac Moore and John Chenoweth. The former was a native of Virginia and brought beside his family, little more than his household goods and his energetic disposition. He was three weeks making his way to this country, cutting his own roads most of the way, guarding his camp each night from attacks of wolves and Indians. He had been a sailor and ship-carpenter and soon engaged in rafting produce, etc., down the river. In the spring of 1835, he went to New Orleans with a raft and reached Natchez on his return, where he died. Chenoweth came here almost penniless, started a ferry, and by enterprise and energy became possessed of a large property, but he afterward became involved and moved to Coles County in 1855.

George Catron was a prominent settler of 1817. He was a member of a leading Tennessee family, his brother being an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Possessed of fine tastes and good education, he did not possess the faculty of easily identifying himself with a pioneer community and was wont to resent the familiarity indulged in in a new country. Samuel Prevo came in the same year from North Carolina, and made the tedious journey of several weeks in wagons.

John Fox

Mr. Prevo settled one mile west of York Village, and early took a front position in the community. He "ran for the Legislature" but was defeated. He was popularly known as Judge Prevo, and his characteristic pertinacity in the pursuit of an object gave rise to the popular saying of "headstrong as Prevo." Enoch Davis was another addition to the community here in this year. He made no permanent improvements and supported his family by trading, and, it was popularly believed, by counterfeiting. He was a mechanical genius, given to gambling, and traveled up and down the river plying his trade at all points from York to New Orleans. At Natchez he got in difficulty on account of some counterfeit money and narrowly escaped hanging by establishing his innocence in this case at least. After a short stay he left for a more congenial community. Newell Leonard, a native of New York, settled on section 28 in this year. He was an industrious and intelligent man, and improved a fine farm.

In 1818, there were several notable accessions. Of these, John Parker came from New York but was subsequently drowned while crossing Raccoon Creek. The creek was at fall banks, but, trusting to his team to swim across, he plunged in. The wagon box unfortunately floated off and then sank with its occupant, who was immediately drowned. William Ketchum also came this year with his family from New York. The journey was made by boats and three long months were consumed on the way. He settled at first on Grand Prairie in what is now Crawford County, but he came soon afterward to the vicinity of York Village cultivating a farm just south of the town. He was a carpenter by trade and soon found plenty of work in the thriving town just then growing up. Reuben Crow, a native of North Carolina, in the same year settled northwest of the village, and John Salmon, of Kentucky, in the village. Ambrose Pease came from Sackett's Harbor where he had lost his property during the war of 1812. By sleigh he came to the Alleghany River and from thence took a family boat down the Ohio to Evansville and in the spring of 1818 came to York in a keel boat, which proved a difficult undertaking as the Wabash was high and the current strong. They moved into the Crocker cabin and rented land of J. B. Richardson and subsequently engaged in trade on the river.

In this year Zachariah Archer and his family moved into York. Charles Archer had come the year before and on his representations and through the influence of W. B. Archer, the family came to the Wabash country. Old Mr. Archer was a native of the County Down, Ireland, emigrated to New York, thence to Kentucky and later to Warren County, Ohio, where he had at this time a good farm. When the subject of again changing their home came up, it was thought that the price of the Ohio farm could be profitably invested in Illinois, and the change was decided upon. The farm was sold, the household goods placed on wagons, and the mother and two boys started over land driving with them a number of cattle. The father with his son and his daughter, now Mrs. Hogue, came by a keel boat, down the Ohio and up the Wabash. The river journey was accomplished only after the most trying difficulties were overcome. The river was very low and time and again the men were obliged to drag the boat over the bars and through shallow places in the river. On reaching Vincennes, however, the river began to rise rapidly and the difficulty was, then, to make any headway against the current. The part of the family that came by land reached their destination some weeks in advance of the river party. After making the family comfortable in a cabin which had been erected in the northern

part of what is now York Township, they began to get alarmed at the protracted delay of the other members. Fears were entertained that the rise in the river had shipwrecked them, and the community was aroused to hunt for some trace of them. They soon put in their appearance, however, and were enabled by the high stage of water to float their boat over the land almost to their cabin. There is but little to be said of this family's influence in the settlement. Through William B. Archer, their influence is felt in all the history of the county. They were public spirited in the highest degree and while prospering financially by their industry, they gave to the interest of the county at large more than they received.

In 1820, Jesse Miller came from New York and settled on the prairie just north of the village. He was here but a short time, and is remembered chiefly as the object of considerable excitement in the early community. His wife was an invalid, and in the dearth of professional men he prescribed for her himself, with such effect, however, as to cause her death. It was thought that he administered poison because of his admiration of a young woman who was a member of his family. The people took summary measures to rid the community of him and he fled, though not in company with the object of his admiration. She remained in the settlement and was probably innocent of any previous knowledge of Miller's crime. Reese Pritchard, a native of Virginia, came here in 1824, from Ohio, where he had immigrated a few years before. James McGath had come to York the year before, and his description of the country had given the Wabash fever to Pritchard. At that time Cincinnati was but a straggling little village, and eight lots on a principal street were offered to him for a cheap "bull's eye" watch he carried, and promptly refused. He came by boat to Charleston, Ind., from whence he came by wagon to the farm now owned by Reason Bell. He subsequently rented the Hogue farm, on which he raised 6,000 bushels of corn in one season, and sold it, delivered, for eight cents per bushel.

It is impossible to note all who formed a part of the early settlement in this township. Enough have been mentioned to show the character and notoriety of a community which for years had no equal in this part of the State for culture, vigor and prosperity. There was but little opportunity for the display of fine taste, or the exercise of the prerogative of the "gentleman;" and there were but few who attempted by their demeanor to draw any line of distinction between an honest, well-disposed man and the man of gentility. Where this was done it was promptly resented by those who came from the commoner walks of life, and in a pioneer community they were masters of the situation. For a year or two this settlement was on the frontier. The Indians who had enlisted in the British cause, in the contest of 1812, had not yet learned that the war was over; and though they made no organized raids on the white settlements, lost no occasion to requite isolated Americans for their defeat in the national struggle. The early community of York was therefore in a constant state of insecurity, and many an anxious night was spent, expecting at any moment to hear the signal that the Indian hostilities had broken out with renewed vigor. William Hogue, who came here in 1815, had practical evidence that this apprehension was not unfounded. He was a great hunter and had had previous experience with the savages, and was not daunted by a fair hand-to-hand fight with them. Soon after coming to York, while out in quest of game, he became aware that an Indian, on the east side of the Wabash, was trying to "get the drop" on him. He

had no thought of retreat, but taking to a tree, prepared to argue the question with him. The Indian caught sight of him and sent a bullet in close proximity to him, knocking the bark off the tree. Hogue was at once on the alert to catch the savage, should he expo e himself while reloading his gun. His opportunity presented itself. The Indian making a false step, exposed his back for an instant, and in that instant was struck by Hogue's bullet and killed. On another occasion, while out hunting for deer with his son, he came into fatal contact with another Indian. He had shot a deer and placed it with his son on a horse to be taken home. He followed after his son a short distance to see that he got on with the burden successfully, when he caught sight of an Indina skulking in the woods, evidently following the boy. To see was to act, and in another moment the Indian was stretched out lifeless. In explaining the matter afterward, Hogue said he ordered his victim to "lay low," and he did so. Hogue carried the gun and trappings obtained from this Indian for years afterward. Fortunately for the families located here, these summary inflictions of the death penalty were not known or not heeded. Hogue had numerous adventures of this nature, but the general pacification of the tribes soon followed; and having no better game to pursue than the animals of the forest, he became dissipated and finally went to Terre Haute, where he died many years ago.

Indians, principally of the Kickapoo tribe, were here a little later in considerable numbers. They came regularly to hunt and make sugar, but were always on the friendliest terms with the whites. York Village was a favorite resort of these nomads for trading purposes, and considerable traffic sprang up in exchanging furs and skins for ammunition, metal trinkets, dry-goods, etc. In 1830 or '31 these Indians ceased their visits and were not seen in that vicinity afterward. It was supposed that the emissaries of Black Hawk had induced them to join his standard of revolt. The ensuing trouble of 1832 greatly alarmed the people living here. Many believed that these Indians, once incited to bloodshed, would return to York for the double purpose of plunder and revenge for any fancied slight they might have received. The wiser ones, however, believed the seat of war was too far removed to excite any reasonable fear of attack there, but they were not less willing and anxious to lend their assistance in restraining the fiery spirits enlisted under that savage chieftain. A company was enlisted in the settlement, a part of which went forward to join the military forces raised to drive back the Indians, but they did not see any fighting. The captain of the company was John F. Richard on; John Dolson, lieutenant; and among the privates are remembered the names of Thomas White, Sam'l Dolson, Christian Jeffers, T. F. Cooper, John Hollenbeck, Woodford Dulaney, George Wilson and John Wilson.

Up to the year 1817 the nearest point at which goods, groceries or mail could be obtained was at Fort Harrison, on the Wabash River, a few miles above the present site of Terre Haute—a journey of twenty-five miles. Vincennes was the nearest point south, which then contained some three or four frontier stores. The only means of communication with either of these points, was by the river, or over blazed trails easily traveled only on horseback. The necessities of the situation therefore compelled the majority of the settlers to depend upon their own resources, even when they could command the money for such pioneer luxuries. "Blood Mills," as they were called, served an excellent purpose for some. These were pieces of old tin, punched full of holes and fastened to a board, like the modern grater, and on

these the corn was worked up fine enough to make coarse "dodgers," or mush, though the grating was done at considerable risk of bruises, which gave this contrivance the sanguinary name it bore. Improvised mortars were in general use, made either from a section of a log or the top of a stump, hollowed out by fire and some edge tool that the farmer happened to have. In this, with a heavy wooden pestle, the corn was reduced to a condition that could be used for food. The finest was made into dodgers, while the coarser made very good hominy. About 1817 Jacob Blaize put up a horse-mill on the line of the county west of York Village. Here the farmers brought their corn, and attaching their own team, did the grinding and paid a liberal toll for the use of the machinery. It is said on one occasion the Archer family lived for six weeks on lye hominy, unable to get to Blaize's mill for some meal. It was mid winter when they went, the snow was deep, and the thermometer—probably their ears—marked ten degrees below zero. At the mill the father took charge of the horses and the grinding, and bade Stephen, who accompanied him, to go into the cabin and warm. Before he got into the house, however, he was set upon by a pack of hounds led on by a bulldog, and was pretty well used up before the animals could be beaten off. This mill subsequently passed into the hands of Benjamin Evans, a native of North Carolina, who came here in 1816. He ran it in partnership with Samuel Prevo, and after running it about two years, they built an improved mill, which was propelled by oxen on a tread wheel. This was a saw and grist mill combined, and attracted patronage for thirty miles around. At best, it ground very slowly and patrons were obliged to wait for days to take their turn, in the meanwhile "camping out." This mill, though running night and day, failed to answer the demands of the community, and in 1819 John Parker erected the first water mill in the county, on Mill Creek. The stones were made from bowlders found near by, and the whole structure was little more than a temporary shed. It did good service, however, when the supply of water was sufficient, and was a great relief to the settlers who were wearied with waiting for the ox mill alone. A third mill was built some years later by John Hollenbeck. He was a native of New York, and settled on section 11 in 1816. He was an enterprising man of business, and at first engaged extensively in the river trade, but observing that there was still a demand for an improved mill, put up a combined saw and grist mill on Mill Creek. This was fitted to grind wheat, and was the first of its kind in this region of country. People brought their wheat from a distance of forty miles, and it was no unusual thing to see two or three four-horse teams waiting three or four days for their flour. The mill was in use many years, and later was moved down the creek and furnished with a boiler. This mill continued to serve the public until destroyed by fire some ten years ago.

Most of the early members of this community came with an intelligent conception of what pioneer life meant, and brought with them such stock and supplies as were needed to make a life in the woods tolerable. But it was impossible to bring over the long distance to be traveled, and by the laborious means employed, any great amount of furniture. A few dishes and cooking utensils, personal apparel (of which there was no great surplus), the smaller tools indispensable to a farmer, and bed clothing, was the limit of the load. Oxen, cows, and some sheep and horses were brought in at the same time. A cabin hastily but substantially put up, the next care was to provide the necessary chairs, table and beds. These were generally crude

affairs, constructed out of soft, easy working timber, and finished with the ax and drawshave. Beds were made of skins and furs of animals, until the first crop furnished husks, not so warm, perhaps, but less merchantable than the skins. Most of the cabins were built in the edge of the timber on the prairie, and the first season was principally devoted to learning how to manage the huge wooden mold-board plow and "breaking prairie." Corn was the first crop planted, and what the squirrels and blackbirds left, matured and yielded a fair return for the labor, and furnished the family the supply of food for the year. Stock generally lived during the winter without shelter, and with very little more than the prairie hay provided, and in the summer thrived on the prairie grass. Hogs were easily obtained and maintained on the nuts that grew in rich abundance on the timber lands. The wolves, however, proved a source of great loss and annoyance to the settlement. Young pigs, calves and sheep, though carefully folded at night, were the easy prey of these ravenous animals; and it was only when the last wolf was driven from the country that sheep, at least, increased in numbers here, the stock only being kept up by fresh importations. Stock raising in later years became an important feature of farm industry in this township, Geo. W. Catron being prominently engaged in this enterprise.

Game was an important feature in frontier life and in this community was for years one of the chief sources of the settlers' support. Deer, prairie chickens, and the small game that found a shelter in the timber were to be found in large numbers. Indeed, deer were shot in self-defense. Fences were no obstacle to them and farmers were greatly annoyed by them as late as 1845. They would go through a field, bite off the end of the growing ears, and startled by some alarm would trample and break down more than they ate, and this was of such common occurrence that farmers arranged to guard their fields at night. One night a farmer was on guard when he heard a tramping through the corn, and firing in the direction shot and killed a neighbor who was out on the same business.

In such a country there were certain to be a class who made hunting a prominent feature in their daily avocation. Among these were John Handy. He kept a number of hounds and his adventures with wolves were the boast of the settlement. William Hogue and James Parker were others who were noted for their devotion to and success in hunting. Of the latter it is said, that he was especially successful as a bee-hunter. Bee trees were numerous along the river and their stores formed a favorite delicacy of the homely fare of the cabin and when properly prepared supplied a powerful intoxicant called Methiglin. Parker made the discovery of these trees a specialty and was one of the few who could trace these rapid winged insects successfully. On one occasion, it is said he found a tree with an unusual amount of honey stored in it. He filled the pails he carried, but there was still a large quantity which he disliked very much to leave. He wore buckskin breeches, and taking them off he tied the ends of the legs securely and went home bare-legged carrying his pails and breeches full of honey.

Leather breeches were not uncommon in York at that early day. Buckskin was the general wear of the men and moccasins much more common than shoes. The distance to any carding mill, made the wool less available though hand carding was known to some extent here. Considerable flax was grown from which jeans were made and linsey-woolsey by the addition of wool. The latter formed the greater part of women's outer wear, and jeans "foxed" on the knees and seat with buckskin was the holiday clothing

of the men. In 1818, Reuben Crow came from North Carolina and settled northwest of the village. He brought with him some cotton seed, and being familiar with its cultivation planted some with such success as to introduce it quite extensively among the settlers. He afterward erected a cotton-gin on his place which was worked by horse power. So extensively was this staple grown that he worked up a considerable business, taking toll for the use of his machine. Ketchum afterward constructed a gin which worked by hand. A good deal of use was made of this cotton by the women of this settlement and largely took the place of flax; samples of the fabric made is still shown. The climate proved too variable for the crop, however, and its cultivation in this country long since ceased.

With all the earnestness of pioneer life there was probably much more time given by all classes to recreation than is devoted to-day to that purpose. Inside the cabin there was more necessity for the economical expenditure of time, and the women united play with much of their work. After deer skins could be dispensed with for bed covering, quiltings brought the women of the neighborhood together during the day, the men joining them in the evening. Sugar-making was another occasion when work and play went hand in hand. Sometimes several families would join together and camp through the season where the largest number of best sugar maples could be found. The men tapped the trees and gathered the sap while the women cared for the kettles and camp. There was always time in the evening for a gathering of the young folks and a merry dance. Dancing was the great in-door amusement of the community, and a walk of several miles after a hard day's work only added zest to the entertainment. Wm. Buck, Whalley and Larvill were noted knights of the bow and were in constant demand for miles around. Necessity was the mother of invention with them, and to save their moccasins and shoes, both sexes danced barefooted, not, however, without some minor casualties. The floors were rough and not devoid of splinters, and a spirited romp was not infrequently interrupted to give time for the removal of a troublesome splinter. Out-door sports were such as are common to pioneer settlements, but here was added to the usual hunting, shooting and athletic matches, a passion for horse-racing and gambling. The latter was undoubtedly encouraged by the river traffic which brought many in contact with this vice which prevailed to such an alarming extent upon the Mississippi River and in the towns along its banks. It was thus transferred to York, and practiced to a very serious extent. Horse racing and horse trading also took on the more vicious type here. The Richardsons were noted as horsemen but had the reputation of being too honest to make money out of the business, but there were others, not a few, that were more successful if not less honest. The outcome here, as well as elsewhere, was an unpleasant number of brawls which too often ended in homicide or murderous assaults. As a natural concomitant the use of whisky was unrestrained. This free use of liquor was not peculiar to this locality but at this period the whole nation used it as a common beverage. The natural habit was here further stimulated by a peculiar combination of circumstances. Corn was sold for eight cents per bushel and must be delivered at one of the river towns to get that. It was of no avail at the stores in exchange for goods and was almost a drug in the market. Whisky, on the contrary, was always available, either at the stores in barter or for shipment down the river, and this at eighteen to thirty cents per gallon, was a better investment than the corn. This stimulated the

construction of stills in various parts of the country, one of the earliest being erected at York Village. The consequence was that large quantities of this liquor were manufactured. Farmers carried their corn to the still and brought back their whisky, as farmers of to-day get cider, and where every one had it a large amount was drank. The conservative force in the society of York seems, through this lapse of years, to have been inadequate to curb or correct the evil, and when, in most communities, the people were becoming aware of the nature of this evil and shaking it off, the settlement of York, had hardly reached its climax. All elements of society united in the practice, and the history of many of the early influential men is clouded to its close by unfortunate dissipation.

The Wabash River proved, in this respect, as in many others, an important factor in forming the character of this settlement. It required at that time no particular acquaintance with nautical science to navigate its waters, and many citizens of the settlement traded more or less on the river. The lower river men were often found here in the prosecution of their business, and this repeated contact seems to have been especially effective in its evil influence upon the plastic community. The influence of the river was scarcely less marked in the advantages it brought. It offered an untrammeled communication with a profitable market, and the enterprising men of the early settlement were not slow to take advantage of it. The country produced an abundance of corn, pork, whisky, hay and hoop-poles, all of which were in good demand in New Orleans, and a way was soon devised to convey these commodities to market. A rude flat-boat of varying dimensions was made, supplied with the usual steering apparatus and shelter for the crew and cargo. It was then freighted with hay, or poles, or a variety of the country's products, and cast off in the stream with a force of three to six men to manage it. Before the date of steamboats the main object was to avoid obstructions in the river and to float in the strongest current to the journey's end. On reaching the Ohio it was a common thing to lash several smaller boats together, which gave a greater momentum and a quicker voyage. Arrived at New Orleans and the cargo disposed of, the timber of the boats was sold and the boatmen made their way home as they felt disposed. Thomas Handy, on one occasion, after he was sixty years old, walked back, and this was not an uncommon occurrence at the inception of the business. Others bought a horse and rode home, and both methods were in vogue until the steamboat offered a more satisfactory mode than either. The adventures of these river men, if all told, would fill a volume. Assailed by roughs, gamblers and footpads, the return trip was by far the more difficult one to make, and many a wreck is reported where the whole proceeds of a cargo would be expended upon the gilded vices of the southern city. But the more experienced traders, among whom are remembered John F. Richardson, Ambrose Pease, John Hollenbeck, and Isaac Moore, found means to avoid these dangers, and to make the business a source of profit.

Until 1829 there were no regularly established roads through the township. Its official relations attracted travel to the southward, Palestine then being the county seat. Business activity found its outlet by the river, and the York settlement was practically isolated from the interior. Clark County was formed in 1819, and the new seat of justice established on the river, so that the irregular trails sufficed general purposes until the growth of settlements to the north and west demanded something better. With the establishment of the National Road and the subsequent line of stages, a more expeditious and direct line of

travel was inaugurated, and York began to find itself cut off from the principal thoroughfare. The "middle lane road" was first established, running north and south, west of the Vincennes and Chicago State road, and was extensively traveled. In the following year the State road was laid out, and through the exertion of J. C. Hillebert, who was interested in property near the site of Auburn, another road was laid out by the county from York Village to the former point. The latter village began to attract some attention as a business point about this time. In 1825 the town had been platted by Chester Fitch as attorney for John F. Richardson, though probably the real owner himself. As laid out, York comprised thirteen blocks of eight lots each, located on the west fraction of section 4, town 8 north, range 11 west. The base line was run parallel with the river, which at this point runs a southwest course. A broad street was laid out on the bank of the river, called Water, and parallel with this, in regular order, followed Union, Market and Cherry. At right angles to Water street, Broadway, 99 feet wide, extended through the middle of the plat, while south and parallel with it ran Green and Fish streets, and north of it Mechanic and Liberty streets. The town had been irregularly laid out before this, sufficient to accommodate the business that began very early to center here, but in just what manner is not definitely remembered.

The first structure erected on the site of this village, was a log house erected in 1815, by Israel Harris. The cabin occupied a prominent point close to the river brink, near the end of Broadway, but the bank has since been so washed away, that only the well remains to identify the spot. On Richardson's coming in the following year, the cabin, which had not been occupied, was purchased and occupied by them, with the Fitch family until cabins could be erected elsewhere. Joseph Richardson and his family, including John B., his son, retained the Harris cabin; John Richardson built another near by and Fitch took up his abode on his land west of the village. The latter Richardson was a man of marked ability, and had served in the New York Legislature. He was an ardent Federalist and very severe in his strictures upon Aaron Burr, with whom he had on one occasion in the Legislature, a vigorous debate. His son, John F., early engaged in the river trade and was one of the most active in it.

In 1817, Elisha Crocker came with his sister from New York, and built a log cabin on Water street, near where the remains of the old warehouse now stands. Here he opened up a little stock of goods, but four years later went to New Orleans. He was succeeded by James C. Hillebert, who left his farm and forge and engaged in mercantile pursuits. About 1820, French & Wise began business in York, kept a general stock, manufactured saddlery and harness, and bought grain for shipment down the river. They continued only about two years when they closed out. In the year following the beginning of their business, Benjamin Olney opened up a small stock but closed out in 1823. Succeeding them, John B. Richardson began business in a log building on the river bank in the upper part of town where he continued for a long time. In 1829, a man by the name of Snyder put up a frame building nearly opposite Hillebert's store for the purpose of engaging in trade, but sold it to Hillebert before he purchased a stock of goods. The building stood on the bank of the river with a stone store room below. On purchasing it, Hillebert moved his goods into it, and built a frame extension out to the river's brink. This was the main warehouse in the village, and a place of considerable business until the building of the railroad robbed the town of its early importance. The extension

has disappeared, though the original structure, preserved by its solid foundation, still remains. For years the steamboats discharged the most of their freight for the village here, and took on a large share of the grain exported from this point.

In 1830, James McGath erected a brick building on Broadway near Water street, and opened a store in it. He came to York in 1821, from Virginia, but subsequently tried business in the village. Two years later he was succeeded by Woodford Dulaney, who continued business here until 1839, when he removed his stock to Marshall. The building still stands, the second brick building erected in the village. The first brick was erected on the river bank just below Hillebert's warehouse in 1829. This was erected for a pork packing establishment, but after serving this purpose for two seasons the business was abandoned, and Eli Curtis opened it as a hotel and entertained the public in it for some twenty years. In its time it was considered one of the finest edifices on the river. The first building which served as an inn, was a log cabin on Broadway, built by Elisha Fitch. He did not pretend to keep hotel, but just allowed people to "stop over night and get a bite." The wife of Ambrose Pease being left a widow soon after coming to York, opened hotel in a little log house that stood on the river bank at the north end of the site subsequently occupied by the pork house. She conducted the business for five years, acting as landlady, cook and chambermaid. At one time she boarded twelve men and did the cooking entirely at an old-fashioned fire-place, receiving one dollar and a quarter apiece per week. A third hotel was kept in a hewed log house near the central part of the village by Amos Murphy.

The manufacture of whisky was an important industry all over the country. At the time of which these pages are written, the river trade in which corn in the form of whisky could be more profitably handled, led to the early establishment of stills, John B. Richardson established the first one, erecting for it a substantial brick building north of the village, near the present steam mill. A large business was built up here, and large quantities of the liquor were shipped down the river. The business was continued some fifteen years, when the building was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. About 1833 a log building was erected near the south end of town, and a distilling apparatus put in it by a man by the name of Warner. It had a capacity of about three barrels per day and was carried on about six years and abandoned. The building was subsequently burned down. Another distillery was established about 1840, in a log building in the southwest part of town, by John Fitch. It was run about six years and then abandoned, the old cabin rattling down at last.

Among the early mechanics of York is mentioned the name of Martin Sparks, who came here with Parker and Ketchum. He first settled on Grand Prairie and afterward moved to the village where he followed his trade of carpenter. John Salmon was another tradesman; came from Kentucky in 1818, did a cooper business, making pails, tubs, etc. Thomas Rod and Samuel Doughty were early blacksmiths. The only professional men were doctors. The season of 1818 was especially noted for the sickness that generally prevailed in the settlement. At times there were not enough well persons to attend upon the sick. An extensive overflow had left considerable *debris* to decay in the summer sun, giving rise to miasmatic poisons, that prostrated the whole community. This was of almost annual occurrence, though its effect was not always so disastrous. It was the practice, however, to prepare for an attack o

malaria, as it was known at such times, that it was idle to expect aid from neighbors. Among the physicians who lived in York, Dr. Tutt was perhaps the earliest. He was a native of Kentucky and practiced here for some fifteen years, when he removed to Marshall. Dr. Seaborn also practiced here for three or four years, when he, too, succumbed to the prevalent disease and died. Dr. Oglesby, who was something of a preacher as well as physician, came here from Indiana and practiced a few years, and is said to have received as fee from one man for one year's services, 6,000 bushels of corn, two yoke of oxen and a fine horse.

In the meanwhile the village had been increasing in the number of its inhabitants and area. Before the erection of Clark County it had been a strong rival with Palestine for the honor of the county seat, and through the numerical superiority of its friends and actuated by its jealous fears, the latter town secured a boundary line which would include York in the new county. This did not check the prosperity of the latter place. Its business increased rapidly and its reputation spread abroad so that it was considered a good point to make in the description of Marshall, in 1835, to state its nearness to York. The growth of Darwin, however, brought a new rival in the field, and at the date mentioned, was rather bearing away the laurels. The completion of the railroad in 1870, however, added the crowning disaster to the town's waning fortune. It is now a pleasantly situated village of some 250 inhabitants, standing on a moderately elevated plateau, on the outside of a curve in the river. The channel of the Wabash near the village is deep, and runs near the shore, affording excellent opportunities for loading and unloading boats. The old business houses have many of them passed away, and not being replaced, the business has shrunk within its modern limits without leaving vacant buildings to mar the appearance of the village or to tell the story of its decline.

In the early time there was not that division of labor that is found so effective in later days. The demand for labor in all the avenues of human activity was considerably in excess of the supply of laborers, and all the capabilities of men and women found ample exercise. It thus happened that the doctor was often the preacher as well, and the preacher sometimes did not scruple to excel as a hunter and trader, and in one case at least, showed his mechanical skill in counterfeiting. The latter combination of gifts was said to exist in John Parker, who came here from Kentucky in 1818. He at first squatted on Mill Creek, where he afterward purchased land. He subsequently built a mill as noted above, and was noted as a successful hunter. His preaching was somewhat hindered in its effect by the general belief that it was but using the "livery of the Lord to serve the devil." His sons, Joseph, James and Benjamin all followed in the same path, preaching, hunting and counterfeiting. The whole family afterward went to Texas, where it is said they met a violent death at the hands of the Indians. The community happily was not compelled to depend upon such broken reeds. The needs of the hour raised up men who preached the gospel without money and without price until the people became able to do their part in sustaining religious worship. James McCord was an early self-constituted missionary. He was an earnest but illiterate man, possessed a rude fluency of language, was a ready singer and gained considerable influence along the line of the Wabash River. He was one of that class of preachers, popularly known as "Bible pounders," but seemed especially adapted to the time and place. He successfully carried on several extensive revivals, and on one occasion in York was en-

couraged by the conversion of some twenty or thirty persons. On being congratulated upon his large draught of fishes, he replied in his characteristic way, "Yes, we caught a great many fish if they don't all turn out tad-poles." Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated Methodist preacher of New York, held a large meeting near Hollenbeck's mill at an early day, and Richard Newport, an early evangelist of the old school Baptist church preached here.

The outgrowth of these efforts, but more especially of McCord's, was the organization of a Methodist class at the McGath schoolhouse, among the early members of which were the Pritchards, McGath, and Woods families. This organization maintained a precarious existence until 1837, when the York Protestant Methodist Church was founded and the two organizations united. The original members, thirteen in number, were Charlotte Hillebert, Susan Moore, Amy Baker, Harriet Dolson, Jackson Barker, Lewis McClure, Elizabeth McClure, Mr. and Mrs. James McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Earle, and Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Collins. This church was organized at the York school-house by the Revs. McCabe and Witherspoon, who served it some time as preachers. Two years later conference held its first session at York, and attached the church here to the Mill Creek circuit. After holding services in the schoolhouse for some three years, the church bought ground of J. F. Richardson, and two years later erected a frame building at a cost of about one thousand dollars. This place of worship, with occasional repairs, has continued to serve the church until the present. There are fifteen members at present, but the condition of the organization is not the most prosperous. Services are held at irregular intervals, there being no regular supply. Among the names of former pastors are those of Revs. Doyle, Witherspoon, Richard Wright, Crawford, Green, Hamilton, and Burkett, the latter serving in 1881.

Rock Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1868, by Rev. Mr. May, at the Union school-house. It began with about twenty-four members, and a place of worship was erected at once on ground donated by Jonathan Hogue at a cost of $1,200. The church still maintains regular services, though the membership is much reduced.

The York Presbyterian Church was, perhaps, the first religious organization in the township. This society was founded about 1825 by Rev. Samuel Scott, a missionary of this denomination, whose field of labor extended along the course of the Wabash River. He served without pay, supporting himself by the cultivation of a farm he owned near Vincennes, and carrying a supply of food with him on his trips, in a pair of capacious saddle-bags. The church at York was organized in the school-house with but few members, and was served for some years by Mr. Scott. The church subsequently erected a frame building, which was burned about 1862. Three years later the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions gave the church generous assistance to build another. This is a frame building, 40 by 60 feet, and cost about $1,200. The church subsequently died out, but in 1869 was reorganized by Rev. Thomas Spencer, and has since maintained regular services until 1882. There are about thirty members at present.

An Old School Baptist organization existed here for a few years, about 1835, holding services in the village school-house. Elder Canady served as pastor and leader, but the organization failed to mature, and has been out of existence some twenty-five years.

The schools date from 1818. In this year an old log cabin on the Fitch farm, which had been used as a dwelling, was fitted up for school purposes. The windows were covered

with paper saturated with coon's oil, the desk and benches made of smoothed puncheon, and the floor made of split logs. Here Peleg Sanford bore the rule and proved a good teacher. Among his scholars were Samuel, William, Ira, Reuben and Polly Prevo, William Berkley, John Moore, —— Richardson, Lewis Pease, Loyal Towsley, Lucy and Anna Moore. In 1821, another school was taught in the shed part of the Crocker house, by J. Niles. Another school was taught near the Handy settlement, in the deserted cabin of a squatter, by James Jewell. It was the custom of the scholars to occasionally lock out the teacher to make him "treat." Jewell, however, was proof against all minor devices, and the older attendants of the school determined to use more persuasive means. They seized him and carried him bound to the river, and were breaking the ice to "duck" him, when he yielded and promised to treat the whole school on a certain day. It was, of course, known throughout the neighborhood, and on the appointed day not only the whole school but the whole grown population of the neighborhood gathered and partook of the whisky and maple sugar provided, some of the older ones finding it difficult to walk steadily on their return home. Morrison was the name of an early teacher, who also conducted occasional singing schools. Robert F. Taylor was among the earliest teachers of this township. He came to the county in 1818, and was a man of fine education. He first worked by the month for John Handy, and afterward taught school on Union Prairie as early as 1825. He taught, in 1829, the first public school, in a frame building on the McGath farm in section 28, where the building still stands. Taylor was rather severe in his discipline, and believed in saving the child so far as a liberal use of the rod was concerned. Soon after 1830, a brick school house was erected in the village of York This was the first of its kind in the county.

York Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons, finds its home in the village. Its charter was granted October 5, 1859, to Chas. Johnston, J. S. Cox, W. H. C. Coleman, Samuel Doughty, Chas. Gorham, L. D. McClure, Enoch Meeker, J. A. Parker, R. Falley and John Ketchum, as charter members. The lodge has had a prosperous experience; erected a hall in 1867 at a cost of $2,200, and now numbers thirty-two members.

York Star Lodge, No. 419, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered in October, 1870, to William Evans, W. J. Martin, J. H. Daniels, H. S. Lee, and John W. Harris, as charter members. In 1879 the lodge bought a hall of Elisha Jackson in the Lindley Building. They have a membership of twenty.

The Grand Army of the Republic have a post here. It started with eleven members, which has since increased. Its meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall.

CHAPTER XI.*

DARWIN TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—WALNUT PRAIRIE—FIRST STEP TOWARD CIVILIZATION—WORK AND PLAY IN A NEW COUNTRY—STERLIN—AURORA AND DARWIN—COUNTY SEATS—RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, ETC.

"Shall wholly do away, * *
The marks of that which once hath been."
—*Coleridge.*

DARWIN Township is the outgrowth of the second settlement in Clark County, though scarcely later than that of York. The Wabash River was then the great thoroughfare of this country, and the early immigrants, who appear to have learned little from the history of the older settlements of the East, cherished the idea that the subsequent development of the country would leave the prominence of the river unchanged. It seems to have been expected that considerable towns would grow up along its margin while the interior would never be settled, or at least, not until the civilizing influence of the towns should penetrate the wilderness. The result was that the inflow of population followed up the course of the river until land was found free for pre-emption, and there settled to grow up with the country. Darwin was well situated to attract early immigration. The river bank was covered by a heavy growth of timber, and of sufficient height to insure against the rise of the river in times of freshet. The land gently rising as it receded, presented for the most part an unbroken line of fine timber, while a number of brisk streams converging near the central point of the river line, marked the site of the predestined city. At this point the first settlement of the township was made, and a village sprang up that would have reached the realization of the settler's fondest hopes, had they been founded on correct premises. But the railroad and all the vast development of nineteenth century civilization touched this land, and the vain hopes of the pioneer vanished like the mirage of the plains.

The limits of the territory included in the present township of Darwin coincide with the lines of the congressional survey save on the east side, where the Wabash makes a deep and irregular curve to the westward, cutting off about eight sections of what would otherwise be a full township. Like other townships in the county, in the early history it passed under another name and included a much larger area, but was subsequently reduced to its present outline and named from the village that gave it prestige. Its surface is generally rolling, somewhat broken, however, along the streams and in the northeast, and subsiding into a level prairie in the southeast corner. The general inclination and drainage as marked by its streams, is toward the elbow of the river above the site of Darwin village, a little rise at this point forcing the streams to find outlets into the Wabash above the village. Big Creek, the largest stream, simply crosses section 2 and finds an outlet by a nearly direct southern course. Sugar and Patrick's Creeks, rise in the northwestern corner and empty into the Wabash on

* By J. H. Battle.

section 15; and Bohn Creek which drains the southwest corner, flows northeastly and enters the same bend of the river on section 22. Walnut Prairie covers about four sections and is defined by Bohn Creek, the site of Darwin, and the first "bench" above the river bottoms, and extends southward into York Township where it is separated from Union Prairie by a narrow strip of timber. The river bottoms of Darwin were distinguished from those in York by a heavy growth of poplar and walnut, the latter fringing the prairie here and giving it the distinctive title of Walnut Prairie. On the higher ground of the township the principal timber was hard maple, beech, linn, oak and hickory. Nearer the river, oak and hickory predominated, a considerable portion of the latter being small white hickory which furnished an important article of commerce. The soil of the woodland is a light yellow clay which is found particularly adapted to wheat growing. The bottoms are a rich alluvial soil which is devoted to corn and continually cropped without signs of exhaustion. The prairie is a sandy loam and has the peculiarity of never being excessively wet. The first settlers, it is said, found no difficulty in traveling across it at any season of the year, the turf not easily cutting up even when excessively traveled upon by wagons. The community have indulged in very little diversity of farm industry. The early demands of the pioneer settlement turned an unusual amount of attention to sheep raising, but this characteristic has long since passed away and the raising of corn and wheat with enough stock to supply the demands of the farm, is the occupation of the Darwin community.

The early settlement of Darwin was hindered by its very attractions. In 1816, the lands first came into market for sale, and the popular notion in regard to this country being entertained by speculators, a large part of the more eligible land was promptly taken up by these capitalists and for years held at such exorbitant figures as to exclude emigration. Among these were McCall and Patterson, C. and F. Buttet, Samuel Chambers and others. Others among the actual settlers, took advantage of the credit offered by the Government and put all the money they could raise into the first payment on lands, expecting to sell a part of their lands to subsequent settlers; but there was plenty of land to be got cheaper and there was no sale for it on such terms. The result was that the time for the second payment came around, the land had not earned enough to any more than support the settlers, a panic ensued and good land could not be disposed of for seventy-five cents per acre. The Government extended the time of payment for eight years but this in many cases did not save the property to the settler. The speculators fared no better; and after holding for several years, the interest and taxes each year adding to the burden, the speculators brought their lands to the auction block where they were sold below government prices. Great losses were sustained in this, and the rapid growth of the community greatly retarded. In 1816, however, the settlement got a beginning in the family of John McClure. He was of Irish descent, though born in Kentucky, and made his way through the wilderness with wagons. For a considerable part of the way there was no trail, and he was forced to chop his road out before him, guided only by the surveyor's blazes. He settled on the west half of section 27, and entered this with the east half of the northeast quarter of the same section. His cabin was built on what is now the site of Darwin village. After erecting a cabin his first care was to dig a well which was made permanent by inserting a large hollow sycamore log.

The public lands coming on the market for

the first time in 1816, attracted attention to this locality, and quite a number succeeded in securing lands. Among these was A. Snider, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a shrewd German, pretty well advanced in age, and of a somewhat penurious disposition. He secured 126 acres where Dr. Mitchell now lives, but subsequently sold it to Armstrong and removed to Hutsonville. Charles Neely came about the same time; settled on section 28, on the west side of Walnut Prairie, where the Indians had had a village and a cornfield. He was made the first probate judge of the new county, when he rented his farm to John Davidson and moved to Darwin Village. Another family that came this year was that of John Essarey. He was a native of Kentucky and made his way here through the wilderness in wagons, cutting his road much of the way. In the same year came Jesse Ezra. He settled near the village of Darwin, built one of the first houses erected in the village, and for several years kept a boarding house. He was a man of some means, and subsequently went to what is now Wabash Township and improved a fine farm.

An early settler in 1817 was Lewis Bohn. He was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and came here across the country in wagons. The route from the East was not then defined by any trail beyond the older settlements in what is now the State of Indiana. For a number of weeks he toiled through the unbroken wilderness, following the uncertain guide of the surveyors' marks and aiming only to reach the "Wabash country." After a tedious experience of camping alone with his family by night, and traveling almost unguided by day, he reached the Darwin settlement. He was well educated in his native tongue, and became a wealthy and prominent member of the community, living for years on the farm he entered west of the village of Darwin. The Leonard brothers were early emigrants from New York. They settled on the eastern side of the township, near the site of Aurora. Here they built a double log house and small improvements, which they subsequently sold to Dr. Patrick and returned to New York. In 1818, Zacheus Hassell came from Tennessee and settled on land adjoining the Darwin plat on the south. He was a man of considerable enterprise, brought in a good deal of stock and cleared up a fine farm. In addition to these permanent improvements, he found time to gain a reputation as a great hunter, and especially for his success in hunting bees. In 1822 he sold his farm to Zachariah Linton and moved to Wabash Township, subsequently going to Paris and thence to Texas. Linton was a native of Ohio, and soon after purchasing the Hassell farm, engaged in boating on the river. An early trip was to New Orleans with a flat boat load of wood. Here he got into an altercation in regard to selling his load, and in a moment of passion struck a man a fatal blow with a stick of wood. The authorities arrested, summarily tried him and hung him, with short shrift, in a few days. His son, Hathaway, continued on the farm, became a fine scholar and prominent in the community and county; was elected county treasurer and served several terms.

Samuel Yocum, a native of Kentucky, was a settler of 1821. He was a brother-in-law of Nathaniel McClure and settled in the village of Darwin, but died soon after he came. Jacob Harlan was another accession of this year. He was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and an old acquaintance of the Archer family. Clark County had in the meanwhile been formed and Wm. B. Archer elected clerk of the county. The business was small and Archer had so much else to do, that he urged Harlan to come and take the office-

work and its emoluments. Harlan was a young unmarried man, and accepting this invitation, became a member of the new community. He was subsequently appointed post master, clerk of the county commissioners' court, recorder, judge of probate and notary public, and held these several offices at the same time. He subsequently married a daughter of John Chenoweth and erected a hewed-log house, which is still standing and used as a residence. Mr. Chenoweth was a man of considerable wealth, and the official honors of Harlan seemed to call for a more than ordinary dwelling, and this building may be taken for a specimen of an aristocratic residence of that time. It was a story and a half high, had two rooms and a ladder leading to the attic. The huge fireplace was at one end with one of the first brick chimneys on the outside, and stood on the corner of Water and ———streets. Mr. Harlan was highly esteemed in the new community and held his offices until his death in 1836.

Nathaniel McClure came to Darwin from Kentucky in 1819. He started with his family in wagons from Mercer County with the intention of settling in LaFayette, Indiana, but pleased with the appearance of the settlement here, he stopped with the intention of raising one crop and then continuing his journey. In the fall of this year however, Mr. McClure died, the first death in the community if not in the county, and the family remained here permanently. William Dixon was an early settler also, a native of Kentucky and an illiterate man. He was, however, a shrewd man of business, and acquired the name of William X. Dixon because of his inability to sign his name. In 1822, James P. Jones came to the Darwin settlement and took a prominent place in the community. He was a native of New York, had emigrated to Vigo County, Indiana, and thence to New Orleans. In the latter place he engaged extensively in the lumber trade; but dissatisfied with the city, he came up the river to Darwin, of which he learned through the traders from that point. He bought the Essarey property in Darwin and kept hotel for a time. In 1824, he was elected sheriff, served until 1831, and subsequently moved to Coles County.

Though begun at nearly the same time, there were radical differences between the settlements of York and Darwin. They were rivals from the very start, though the competition was not well defined until after the formation of the county. Up to that date the former settlement was a prominent contestant with Palestine for the honors of the county seat, but after the formation of Clark, while yielding all pretensions to such honors on account of its geographical situation, it did not abate one tittle of its pretensions to commercial superiority. In this, its claims seem securely founded. York was established by a class of active, wealthy business men who early gave the community a prestige which is a long stride toward success. Darwin, on the other hand, had hardly ground to stand upon. The land was no sooner open to purchasers, than speculators, who had imbibed the popular notion as to the future of the Wabash country, began to out-bid actual settlers at the land auctions. The result was that the growth of the settlement was slow and distorted. The energies of the whole community were concentrated upon the village and its development seemed at first to begin at the top and go downward. The fixing of the county seat at this point did little for its early growth as there was but little business of a public nature and from the nature of the circumstances could not bring its prime advantage—the attraction of business—to bear upon the place. Additions to the settlement at Darwin, were slowly made, however, spec-

J. J. Golden, M. D.

ulators forced to yield their grasp upon the land, allowed room for expansion, and with the advantages of a good river landing, and freed from any powerful rival distributing point for the country to the northwest and east it rapidly excelled its early rival. The earliest comers were those whose taste and experience fitted them best for farming, and it was not until about 1824, that an active business class of people came in and turned the advantages of the location to a valuable account. Succeeding the lower settlement with an interval of scarcely two years, Darwin was for the moment almost on the frontier. The native "lords of the land" had not entirely surrendered their hold upon the country. The last lingering embers of the war of 1812 had died out, and the recognized home of the Indian had been removed west of the Mississippi, but large numbers of the different tribes, loth to give up their hunting grounds to the irrevocable possession of the white, still made their annual visits to the banks of the Wabash. Hunting, fishing, and making sugar in the season, they loitered about during the milder part of the year, begging, bartering and thieving in a petty way until winter when they left for their stores of corn near their villages. While here the pioneers were on the best of terms, the boys of both people playing together, and the older ones engaging in feats of strength and marksmanship. Traders found them profitable customers with whom whisky was not only a "legal tender," but a highly prized commodity in comparison with which all other values rapidly shrank. Notwithstanding this free use of "fire water" the Indians seem to have maintained the most amicable relations with the settlers until the events of 1832 caused a cessation of their visits. The outbreak of hostilities in 1832, though menacing a distant point, did not fail to have a disturbing influence upon the settlement of Darwin. There was quite a strong minority that urged the advisability of the river settlements doing something to guard against a sudden incursion of these merciless foes of the whites, but nothing was done in this direction save the formation of a company under the command of John Stockwall, which, however, saw no part of the military activities pertaining to this outbreak of savage hostilities.

It was upward of ten years before the settlement of Darwin began to depend upon its own resources for supplies. During the earlier years, Fort Harrison on the upper Wabash and Vincennes below, were the points to which the settlers made long, tedious journeys for provisions and mail. These journeys required three days if there was no delay in securing prompt service, but as that was almost unprecedented good fortune, the average grist cost much nearer a week than three days. Care was usually taken that a season's supplies should be provided before the winter set in, but it was no uncommon thing to find the best judgment thwarted by unforeseen circumstances when even the ingenuity of the pioneer was taxed to supply the meagre fare of the frontier table. Corn was the staple article in the early settler's bill of fare. Lye hominy was easily prepared, but this could not suffice for even the moderate demands of a pioneer, and various devices were resorted to, to secure a substitute for meal. Perforated tin bent upon a board served as a grater on which the corn was torn sufficiently to pieces to make a sort of mush and dodger. Huge mortars, made by hollowing out a firm stump or large block, were used in connection with a large wooden pestle for pounding corn fine enough for food. The coarser part was served up in hominy, while the finer part did very good service as a coarse meal in the form of dodgers. The early mills of the lower settlement did much to relieve this embarrassment, and there were

who could not either by themselves or through neighbors, get meal and later, flour for the purposes of the cabin. The lack of streams of sufficient capacity and stability, but far more effectively the lack of available mill-sites in the hands of actual settlers, prevented the erection of those pioneers of manufacturing interests, and no mills were erected until about 1830, and then in the vicinity of the village of Darwin.

Even with no mills in the close vicinity of the settlement, the people were not obliged to live on a corn diet. The second crop, and often the first, was wheat, and flour was not a rare thing by any means, after the first few years. Every settler brought in more or less stock which his earlier experience had taught him to be necessary to his comfort, and butter and milk, with the wild fruits and honey, left little to be desired as accessories to a palatable meal. Besides, cows, oxen and horses, the Darwin settlement was marked for the number of sheep brought in early. It was hardly to be expected that they should escape the general fate of such defenseless animals in a new country, but by dint of great care and fresh importations the stock was maintained. The wolves were especially troublesome, attacking beside sheep, young pigs and calves and occasionally a cow. During the daytime these animals kept in the timber and seldom molested even sheep. At night, however, they were abroad and sheep were not safe, even in the village, unless protected by a high stake and ridered fence too high for the animals to jump over. Even persons were not altogether safe from the large timber wolf that was the prevailing species here, and no one thought it prudent to go out at night without a torch, which served the double purpose of light and a means of defense.

The early members of this community were not especially well-to-do. Most of them brought sufficient capital only to improve a farm in a country where but little more than energy and frugality were required, and these were, fortunately, sufficient to found a home here. After the very first arrivals, immigrants found open doors, and willing hands to assist in raising a cabin. A single day sufficed for the united neighborhood to erect the rude structure, build a fire-place and chimney and saw out the logs for doorway and windows. Into houses in this condition the new arrivals were generally glad to remove, for free as the hospitality of the pioneer may have been, it had no power to increase the capacity of the cabin, and two families packed a little dwelling, designed for one, to overflowing. Blankets supplied the place of windows and doors, and furs, skins and blankets spread on brush or the puncheon floor supplied the beds. Furniture of all sorts was improvised out of such boxes and barrels as were brought into the country containing household goods, or manufactured from the timber with the ax and drawshare. Each man was the architect of his own fortune, and while the whole neighborhood lent willing assistance in case of special need, each one was too busy with his own affairs to ply any trade for general hire. There was scarcely any medium of exchange by which such interchange of labor could be effected on any extended scale. Corn and wheat were ground, wool carded, and cotton ginned on a system of tolls; schools a little later were maintained by the subscription of pork, corn or wheat, and shoes were sometimes made by men who lacked the small means to start a farm, in the same way, but the interchange of labor was mainly effected by "swapping work." The cabin once erected, the first care was to provide for a crop. On the prairie land, this preparatory work consisted of "breaking" and allowing the land to lie fallow until spring if possible, but generally a crop was put in at once, the

corn being dropped in every third furrow. In the woodland, of which the larger part of this township consisted, the object was accomplished with more difficulty. During the winter about ten acres would be "cut over," the trees felled, cut into logs about twelve feet long, brush trimmed and limbs cut in suitable lengths to handle. Early in the spring an invitation was sent out for a distance of five to twelve miles to a "logging bee." There was sure to be a full attendance, such a thing as "regrets" not being known to the crude society of the early day. A few would bring their ox teams,for which there was generally but little use, if any, in the logging. The timber was raised on "hand-spikes" and carried by five or eight men and placed upon the heap for burning. When all was prepared, the party invited would generally be able to pile up the whole ten acres in a day. The work was done with a hearty good will, and never taxed the strength of the workers sufficiently to prevent their enjoying the generous meal and dance with which the occasion generally closed. This done, the heaps were fired and left to the care of the wife and boys, while the father responded to the invitations of his neighbors. Thus it was no uncommon thing in the earlier years of the settlement for the male part of the community to spend a month or six weeks in the spring of the year, "logging up" the farms for several miles around. Then came the plowing among roots and stumps and putting in the crop. There was always an abundant harvest. But a small part was needed for the family or stock and there was no market for the surplus. In fact, the inroads of game left very little surplus for the first year or two.

This abundance of game was altogether a mixed evil. When first planted the crop was subject to the attack of crows, black-birds and squirrels, when further advanced the thousands of wild ducks and geese and turkeys sometimes threatened to take all that was left. Geese were especially destructive to young wheat, cropping the blade close to the ground and their droppings killing what they could not eat. Deer were numerous, and wolves, while the timber swarmed with the chattering game that found shelter there. "Painters" were too numerous for a feeling of security though they were generally easily frightened away or left without danger of their pursuing a person. On one occasion a man riding along a trail in the woods was considerably frightened and his horse considerably scratched by one of these animals springing upon him from a tree, but it lost its hold and was soon left in the distance. Women out picking berries were often startled by seeing these animals crouched in neighborboring trees evidently meditating the chances of an attack, but no serious results are known to have occurred from them here. Without this abundance of game it is difficult to determine how much of the country would have been early settled. For a time this was the almost sole dependence of the pioneer for meat and added greatly to his comfort if it did not render one of the essentials for an early settlement. The ease with which supplies could be got from the country without labor, and the sport which it afforded at the same time, led certain ones of every settlement to lose sight of the demand of the future and to rely upon this uncertain support. A few years brought a rude awakening. The game gradually decreased or were driven off by the merciless onslaught of the settlers and many found it easier and more suited to their tastes to follow the game than to turn to the more exacting duties of farming.

Darwin, like the settlement lower down on the river, removed from the advantages of older settlements, learned early to depend upon their own resources for the comforts of life. This was especially marked in the

clothing of the people and the adornment of the home. The sheep early brought in, supplied the wool which was carded by hand or taken two or three days journey to some mill which prepared it for spinning and weaving. Cotton was considerably grown and added an unusual facility for varying the clothing for the hot and cold seasons. But deer-skin was very largely in use by the men because of its durability. It was not very good material to get into on a cold morning or to wear after getting wet, but these were minor discomforts which were not allowed to excite discontent. A compromise was early effected between the linsey-woolsey and buckskin type of frontier clothing, especially for holiday wear. Jeans were manufactured at home, and clothing reinforced at the knees and on the seat, and on the front of the coat, with buckskin, were thought exceptionally fine. Several of the women gained a wide-spread reputation for the taste and skill with which these somewhat ungainly patches were made to take on an ornamental character.

Closely allied with all this serious work of the community was its sources of recreation. The demands of modern development have changed all this. Work and play have been divorced and so changed in their natures that they have almost changed places. Division of labor and the application of machinery has relieved the serious occupations of life of much of their toil, while amusements are placed under such a tariff of social exactions that a life devoted exclusively to either shows very little difference in the outcome save perhaps to the advantage of a life of labor. This change is keenly felt by those who still survive pioneer days, and they are few indeed, who do not speak with heart-felt regret at the passing of these "good old times." There was no spirit of caste in the settlement of Darwin. The richest were poor, and the poor lived in abundance, and each one who came to share the responsibilities of the community were at once taken into the charmed circle of frontier hospitality. Logging and cabin raisings brought the men together for miles around, while quilting, cotton-picking, spinning, apple-paring, and husking brought together the young and old of both sexes. These occasions often closed with a supper and a dance when the men came in. Samuel Yocum and Thomas Carico were the violinists in demand and gave their services free of charge. On holiday occasions, Christmas, 4th of July, etc., a regular ball was the special entertainment, but "bussing-bees" as the older ones called them, or games of forfeit were the general feature of ordinary gatherings. Cards were generally played by both sexes and an evening call was hardly complete without a few games of eucher or whist. The sterner sex, however, seemed to demand a stronger excitement and shooting matches, horse-racing and gambling rapidly grew into favor. In fact they became the absorbing pleasure and Darwin early gained a reputation for these excitements that was the reverse of flattering. With all this there was an unstinted use of whisky which, contrary to the usual statement of "old settlers," did make the people drunk and incite to deeds of ruffianism. The women were generally "tee-totalers." Occasionally they sipped a little toddy but their influence was, as a class, against the use of whisky, although their education did not lead them to any active persuasion against it. To this should be added a general disregard for the Sabbath. There were earnest Christian people in the early settlement, who had imbibed the Puritan notion of Sunday, but they were helplessly in the minority, and the Lord's day was a special holiday for this vicious class of excitements.

The land which was held by speculators came into market about 1831, by public sale, and the township to which the pages are de-

voted rapidly settled up. There had been some development of business interests before this, but the prosperity of Darwin dates from this change. The farmers found but little demand at home for their surplus crops and emulating the example of other settlements began very early to ship their produce down the river. When all were engaged it is difficult to learn when or by whom the first boat was sent out from Darwin, but almost every farmer took part in this undertaking to a more or less extent. The boats were manufactured on the banks of the river by the farmer who used them though it subsequently became a considerable business to which some devoted their attention exclusively, selling a finished boat at a dollar per linear foot. The plan was to take a fine poplar or sycamore tree, hew it in rectangular shape about 18 by 24 inches. This was split through the middle leaving strips about 12 by 18 inches and of lengths varying from 55 to 75 feet. These were the "gunwales" and formed the main strength of the structure. The heart side was placed outward and on the inner lower corner was cut a "gain" large enough to allow the two-inch flooring to rest in it and come to the level of the bottom of the "gunwale." The width of the boats was from 15 to 20 feet and was established by cross-pieces framed in the "gunwales" at moderate distances apart. Lengthwise the boat was further strengthened by "streamers" running parallel with the "gunwales" about four feet apart. Upon this frame work, securely framed and fastened together, a flooring of two-inch planks was laid double, pinned with wooden pins and heavy nails. The boat thus far constructed was bottom side up, and after being well caulked the difficulty was to turn it over to be finished. The practice was to choose a location on the bank of the river convenient for launching, and when the work reached this stage, to turn it on the land, though the more skillful turned them in the water. If it was done on the land, the neighborhood was invited, and all joined in lifting the one side of the wooden leviathan and letting it fall on brush heaps and a multitude of hoop-poles somewhat inclined to break its fall. This was attended with considerable risk of damage and the other way was preferred. This was to place a temporary board railing on one side and the ends. Against this an embankment, of earth was placed on the boat, and thus prepared it was launched into the stream and towed by yawls into the deep water. The side of the boat weighted with earth was placed across the current up the stream and while held in this position the embankment of earth was broken in two places to allow the water to run over the top. The weight of the earth held one side considerably lower than the other and on being broken down the current got such hold of it as to turn it right under the stream. Great care was necessary to prevent the embankment from being broken prematurely, and for those who managed the turning to escape a serious wetting by leaping in a small boat kept near at hand. When turned, it was hauled to shore by a cable previously fastened to it and then completed. The "gunwales" were trimmed off at the prow to give the boat the proper "rake"; sides about four feet high were added by nailing clapboards on studding framed in the sills or "gunwales," and then the whole was roofed over with boards projecting over the sides to shed the water perfectly, and rounded from one side to the other, the center being about five and a half to six feet high. About six feet of the stern was boarded off for a cabin, provided with bunks on either side and a stone fire-place with "cat and clay" chimney. About three feet of the front end was left inclosed to prevent the greater damage of snags, and when provided with sweeps on each side and a steering oar in the rear,

the craft was complete. These boats differed in size and would carry from two to five thousand bushels of grain. At first each man was his own pilot, but as the business increased there were those whose frequent trips down the river gave their judgment a money value, and providing themselves with published charts of the river, they set up as pilots. These men were subsequently hired to navigate the boats and were paid at first from $50 to $75 a trip, and later, according to the length of the boat, a dollar per linear foot. From three to eight hands were employed as crew at about $30 per trip, all employes being boarded on the trip, and all paying the entire expense of their return. The whole cost of such a trip including boats was from $300 to $400, though a part of this was recovered by the sale of the boat in New Orleans, which lessened the net cost by some twenty-five to seventy-five dollars. If the boat was made of carefully selected lumber, and the market was favorable the cost of the boat was sometimes realized.

The quickest trips from Darwin to New Orleans were one in fourteen days, and one in sixteen days, the average trip being somewhat longer and depending upon the weather. The start was generally made upon the spring flood and if the nights were clear and light, no snags were encountered, and no delays occasioned by "tying up" to the bank at night as a matter of prudence, the quickest time mentioned could be attained. But such a favorable combination of circumstances were seldom known. These trips though accomplished by men unfamiliar with the science of navigation were not free from serious risks of personal danger and financial embarrassment. After steamboats began to ply the Mississippi and Ohio the danger of being run down by them was very great in dark nights, and the general practice was to lie by on such occasions. At first the only signal lights were torches, and later, lanterns. An experience is related when one of these boats had entered a shute near one of the islands in the Mississippi, the crew heard a steamer coming up the stream. The channel ran close to the island and the night being dark there was the greatest danger of a collision. A man was placed on the bow with a lantern but the steamer seemed to be coming directly on the boat. The lantern was waved and everything possible was done to indicate the location of the boat to the steamer's pilot but seemingly of no avail; but just at the point of contact the steamboat sheered off, but with so small space between that the name of the boat could be read by the light of the lantern. On another occasion a snag struck the rake of the boat so far back as to let the water into the cargo and as it could not be reached the boat began to sink. Fortunately it was loaded with corn on the ear and after settling down more than half way the boat floated and was subsequently saved. Though such incidents were common the voyagers from this settlement never suffered any serious losses or accidents. This river traffic attained vast proportions, from fifty to seventy-five boats passing the settlement in a day during the season, and this continued up to about 1861 with almost unabated vigor.

With such business activity the development of a village was certain, but long before the business had attained any considerable proportions a beginning for a village had been made. A town was platted very early on a part of, or near, the site of Darwin Village, probably by Doctor Patrick and John Essarey. Septer and Charles Patrick were emigrants from Auburn, near New York, and came here in 1818. Septer Patrick was a physician of more than ordinary ability, and both were active, enterprising men, who appreciated the advantages of the landing and laid out

the village of Sterling. In the following year the county was formed and in connection with Chester Fitch, Doctor Patrick laid out Aurora on the bend of the river above Darwin, securing the location of the county seat at that point. It is probable that though the site of Sterling was more eligible for a town, the persons interested did not command land enough to make the investment profitable and so moved up the river. The site chosen had but a single feature to recommend the location. The landing is one of the best on the river, but there was no room for the town without climbing a bluff which would be the death of any village enterprise. Nevertheless, the county seat was fixed at Aurora, a court house was built, but that was the end of the project. The court house still remains to do service as a stable, and a single residence, that of O. C. Lowell, marks the site of the ambitious village. The county seat was subsequently changed to Darwin, which was laid out on land contributed by John McClure, and it is said received its name from Doctor Patrick after the father of Charles Darwin, the celebrated naturalist and author. The prestige of the county seat did little for the growth of Aurora. The Leonard brothers and Doctor Patrick moved there and began some business enterprises, and Silas Hoskin opened a tavern, but the failure of this enterprise was a foregone conclusion. Darwin flourished as though it had no near rival. John Essarey was licensed to keep a tavern "at his now place of residence, situate near John McClure's at the head of Walnut Prairie," and McClure was licensed "to keep a ferry across the Wabash River at his house." Thus competition was fairly begun between the rivals at the first term of the commissioners' court. There was no difference of opinion in the minds of the people upon the merits of the two situations, and it was simply a contest between the energy and influence of Doctor Patrick on one side, and the judgment of the whole county, backed by the manifest advantage of the Darwin location on the other. The outcome could scarcely be in doubt and yet it was delayed until January, 1823, when by act of the Legislature the county seat was changed. The early competition seems to have aroused no active jealousies, and the course of Darwin seems to have been henceforward as smooth as could be, in the nature of things. Acquiring the county seat did little more for Darwin, at first, than to give it a recognized position as a village and rid it of an annoying rivalry. In 1824, it received a valuable accession, in W. P. Bennett, a native of New York, and a prominent attorney. In the same year, John Stockwell, a native of Massachusetts came. He had wandered to New Hampshire, and in 1823, had gone down the river as one of a flat boat crew to New Orleans. Here he met Dr. Patrick and through his influence, in 1824, came to Darwin. In the following year, Justin Harlan came from Ohio, and Uri Manley from Massachusetts. These accessions, with others of about the same time, gave to Darwin that which it most stood in need of, an element fitted to discharge the new responsibilities laid upon it by the removal of the seat of justice, with credit and ability.

In 1825 the village was regularly platted and recorded. The original village comprising sixteen blocks of eight lots each, laid out parallel with the river, on what was known as McClure's bluff. It was situated on the first "bench," commanding one of the pleasantest outlooks on the river, and overlooking a considerable extent of sloping bottom land, which served as an admirable boat landing. With the beginning of such individuality came the hotel. Succeeding Essarey, came Samuel Baldy; in another part of the town, Mrs. Nathaniel McClure kept hotel for a number of years, and James P. Jones. The

latter occupied the Patrick residence, near Sackrider's home, and was for the time the leading hotel. Here the court officers lodged, and many a tale of frontier fun and hospitality is told of this early hostelry. On one occasion, when the august minds of the county officials were wrapped in slumber, though the "busy housewife plied her evening care," the whole house was aroused and startled by the screams of Polly Jones, the landlady. It appears that she had gone to the smoke-house, intent upon the morning meal, and had been startled by an unusual stir within the dark precinct. On investigation an opossum was found and brought in, and the guests having appeared on the scene in various states of *dishabille*, the matter was brought up in a committee of the whole and ended by deciding to eat the opossum for breakfast. The company had hardly returned to their beds before a second series of screams from Mrs. Jones once more summoned the household. Again the disturber of the peace was found to be an opossum, and the offense seemed so grave that it was decided to bring the culprit before the court. Judge John Richardson presided, Major Bennet and John M. Robinson appeared for the prosecution, and Bell, an attorney here on business before the court, was assigned to the defense. A jury was empanneled, and when all was ready the sheriff, John Stockwell, brought in the prisoner. The appearance of the culprit was very much against it, and nothing could induce him to plead to the indictment. But little time was taken to prove the facts, and the defense seemed to rely more upon its ability to work on the sympathy of the court and jury, than upon the merits of the facts. The pleadings of the lawyers are said to have been masterly in their way; that of the prosecution loudly demanding the protection of a helpless community, and praying for the interposition of the ægis of just law; while the defense made an eloquent appeal for helplessness under compromising circumstances, and pictured the grandeur of justice tempered by mercy. The prisoner was evidently alive to the necessity of the occasion and slowly crawled under the chair of the judge, an action which his lawyer turned very effectively. It was apparent, however, that nothing but the satiated feeling of the court at the prospect of its first victim, could save the accused from the extreme penalty of the law; and it was doubtless a cause of congratulation to the defense that the result was no worse. The jury brought in a verdict for the prosecution, and the judge solemnly declared that the least outraged justice could demand, was that the culprit should be cropped, bobbed and transported for life to Indiana. The penalty as to the ears and tail was summarily inflicted, without eliciting a murmur from the victim, and the sheriff, accompanied by the whole court, repaired to the river to see that the further penalty of transportation was effected. Arrived at the river, the prisoner made his first effort at evading the mandate of the law. Mutilation was severe, but the prospect of a life in Indiana was too much even for a 'possum, and in spite of the dignity of the assembled officials and sundry sticks and stones, he swam back to face indignant justice rather than the "Hoosier" shore. It was in vain! Even such heroic patriotism awakened no sympathy in the court. Thrown into the river again and assailed by a shower of missiles, he made for the farther shore, though doubtless with strong mental reservations. It will be a cruel blow to those who believe in the reformatory character of the law, and denounce the theory of "total depravity," to learn that in the following year this same cropped and bobbed 'possum was found in the same smoke-house, seized and eaten.

The first store was opened by Worden &

Wooster, in a cabin fronting on the river, just north of the Harlan residence, which was erected by Mr. Kibbey. These merchants first made their appearance in Darwin about 1829. They were traders on a keelboat, and were in the habit of tying up opposite a village for a few days, to supply such trade as the local stores did not furnish. They were persuaded by some of the citizens to locate here, though they stayed only about a year. They were succeeded in the fall of 1830 by John and James Waters, who used the log cabin for a while, but subsequently erected a brick building, which still stands on the river bank in the northern part of the village. These men were active, enterprising men of business, and began buying grain and produce of the farmers in exchange for goods. The grain they marketed in New Orleans, sending from six to a dozen boats down the river in a season. James became somewhat dissipated and did much to hinder the success of the firm, and subsequently sold his interest to his brother. John carried the business on until his death in 1847, amassing considerable property, which he lost, however, in unfortunate speculations. In the meanwhile, Knott & Philips opened a small grocery store in a building which stood on the river front, near the present mill. Knott subsequently succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the business, and built a large frame structure, which he sold soon after to Clark & Geer, who carried on a large general store for a number of years.

The agitation in reference to a removal of the county seat, which occurred from 1833 to 1837, had a very depressing influence upon the prosperity of Darwin. It was felt by its citizens that the town would sink into insignificance; and this impression had such an effect upon outsiders, that these years were years of stagnation in business matters. Contrary to all expectation, however, when once the matter was decided, the despondent village livened into an unprecedented activity. Roads leading to Charleston, Oakland, and to Effingham, had been established, and Darwin began to grow into a distributing point hardly less important than Terre Haute. About this time James and Harry Ross came from the latter place and did a thriving business. They handled immense quantities of grain, built and conducted a large pork packing establishment, and in three years made a large amount of money. They were succeeded by Allen Sackrider, who continued this line of business, and gradually worked into the commission and forwarding business on the most extensive scale. In the season of bad roads, when country merchants found it difficult to remove their goods, the whole town seemed to be filled with Sackrider's consignments. The whole flat in front of the town would be covered, and every empty building and stable filled with these goods. It was no uncommon thing to see three or four steamboats unloading at once, and it was a source of considerable strife among the boatmen to secure a clear space for unloading. Mr. Sackrider carried on a successful business here until 1868, when he closed out his stock and went to Terre Haute.

Among the earliest manufacturing interests of the town was a tannery established by James B. Anderson about 1829. About 1822 the Patrick brothers built a large log building on the site of Aurora for a distillery. Here they manufactured the grain obtained of the farmers into whisky and shipped considerable quantities down the river. The distillery had a capacity of about two barrels per day, and was continued some seven years, when it was abandoned. Alexander McClure had another manufactory of this kind at Darwin, but continued it only some two years. The first mill, a saw and grist mill combined, was built by LeRoy Cory on the river bank

near the central part of town. It was propelled by steam, and was burned down, and rebuilt by Cory. It was again burned down, and rebuilt by Thomas Underwood, and still serves the purpose of its construction. A man of some ingenuity, by the name of Bennett, constructed a mill on the bank of the river with a wheel situated on a float so as to utilize the current of the river. It was adapted to the rise and fall of the water, and served its purpose well until the ice of a spring freshet carried it off. The prosperity of the town, however, depended upon its success as a distributing point. The construction of the railroad from Indianapolis to Terre Haute struck a staggering blow at this success, the effect of which was emphasized by the Vandalia route in 1870. The present village is a quiet little town of some two hundred inhabitants, with but little to remind one of its early greatness. A store, blacksmith shop and mill remain of its business activity, and a ferry still serves as a connecting link between the ends of the highway which touches either shore of the river at this point, but it is no longer the metropolis of Clark County.

The pioneer preacher in this settlement, and indeed in the county, was Rev. James McCord. He was a native of North Carolina, self-educated in theology, and self-appointed to the ministry. Traveling up and down the Wabash valley, he preached in the cabins and groves, without money and without price. He was a loud and earnest singer, and never failed to tell his audiences of his trip up the river on his first arrival at Vincennes. He was instrumental in achieving much good, and prepared the way for others who gathered much from his sowing. The first regular Methodist itinerant here was Rev. Aaron Wood. He was a man of good intellectual ability, and became a prominent man in church circles here.

In 1830 Rev. Enoch Bouten, of the Presbyterian denomination, organized a church in Darwin, among the members of which were James Smith, George and Thomas Armstrong, Mrs. John Chenoweth and John Welch and wife. Services were held in the old court house, and for three years Rev. Bennett presided as pastor. He was a native of Philadelphia, an early settler in Coles County, and a man of good ability. He held services once a month, but was so strict—*actually demanding order during services*—that the people conceived a dislike for him. It is said that he was an old bachelor, and that this circumstance had soured his disposition. Rev. Thayer, a native of Massachusetts, and a man of fine intelligence, succeeded Mr. Bennett, and preached at intervals for upward of two years. Doctor Baldridge was also an early minister of this society, but moved subsequently to York, where a church was organized. This organization never erected a place of worship, and eventually died out.

In the same year a Methodist Church was formed at Darwin Village by Rev. James McCabe and the Presiding Elder, Michael S. Taylor, of the same circuit. The original members were John A. Williams, Peleg Sanford and their wives, and Bates Besser and wife. Services were at first held in the old court house and in the cabin of John A. Williams, until about 1843, when the church erected a good brick building at a cost of about $1,100. Among the pastors of the church were Revs. W. S. Crissey, John Chamberlain, Asa McMurtry, John Adams, W. C. Blundell, ——— Markle, etc. The church has lost considerable strength by removals, and is not now in a vigorous condition, services now being held irregularly.

CHAPTER XII.*

CASEY TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARIES—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL—STREAMS—EARLY SETTLEMENT—INCIDENTS—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—PIONEER LIFE—CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—INDIANS—MILLS—VILLAGE OF CUMBERLAND—VILLAGE OF CASEY—SECRET SOCIETIES—SCHOOL HISTORY—RELIGIOUS, ETC., ETC.

"So many years have traveled o'er me,
I and the story are old."

—*Bushnell.*

THE Township of Casey lies in the southwestern part of Clark County and has a geographical area of thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Parker Township, on the east by Martinsville, on the south by Johnson, on the west by Cumberland County, and was known in the Congressional survey as town 10 north, range 14 west. The north fork of the Embarras traverses the southeast corner from north to south, entering the township in section 24, and leaving from section 36. Quarry's Branch rises near the western boundary of the township and flows a southeasterly direction, through an irregular channel, and empties into the north fork in section 25. The northeastern part of the township is watered and drained by Turkey Run, which has its source in section 3. It flows a southeasterly course through sections 10, 11, 13, and unites with the north fork near the eastern boundary line in section 24. These streams, with their smaller affluents, afford the principal drainage for the entire area of the township, and were important factors in the country's development. The greater portion of the township is a beautiful prairie, which for fertility can not be surpassed by any similar amount of territory in the county. The soil, which is a deep black loam, is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes and produces large crops of corn, as well as the other cereals, without the aid of fertilizers or artificial stimulants of any kind. With a judicious rotation of crops, the land could be cultivated for an indefinite period, without any serious deterioration in its productive qualities. The prairies in their natural state were very wet, owing to the impervious nature of the clay sub-soil, and covered with a growth of grass so dense as to completely exclude the sun's rays from the ground. At that time the country gave but little promise of what it has since attained by being brought under cultivation. The broken land of the township is restricted to the northeast corner and to a narrow belt skirting Turkey Run. The greater portion of this land has been cleared of the heavy growth of timber with which it was originally covered and brought under cultivation, and in its productive qualities it ranks with the prairie soil, especially in the growth of wheat. Agriculture is the chief resource of the township, although considerable attention has of late years been paid to stock-raising, which is rapidly coming to the front as an industry.

The settlement of Cumberland by white men dates from the construction of the Na-

* By G. N. Berry.

tional Road through its territory, from which it also took its name. This thoroughfare crosses the township diagonally in a southwesterly direction, and was the chief means of inducing immigration to this locality by affording easy communication with other parts of the country. No sooner had the road been constructed than a line of settlements sprang up along it, consisting principally of workmen who moved here for the purpose of securing employment. Several of these transient settlers made considerable improvements in the way of breaking ground around their cabins; but as soon as work on the road suspended, they moved to other places. The first entry of land was made in the year 1830 by Ewing Chancellor on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20. Chancellor did not move to his land until about five years later, nor did he make any improvements before becoming a resident of the township. The first permanent settler was John Doughty, who located near the present site of Cumberland Village about the year 1833, as near as could be ascertained. Too much can not be said in praise of this staunch old pioneer who did as much, if not more, than any other man toward building up the township and developing its resources. He immigrated to this State from Indiana and was the first preacher to locate in the western part of the county. He was a member of the Baptist church and assisted in organizing the first religious society that had an existence in Cumberland, and watched over the flock with a fatherly interest for a period of more than forty years. He died about the year 1878. Anderson Arnold came to the country about the same year as the foregoing, but located further south on what is now known as Quarry's Branch, in section 28. But little is known of this man, save that he improved a farm on which he lived but few years, when he sold out and moved to Coles County. As far as known, the two persons mentioned were the only permanent residents within the present limits of Cumberland Township until the year 1834, at which time Silas Whitehead settled on the National Road, about one mile and a half from the eastern boundary. Whitehead was a native of North Carolina, but went to Indiana in 1817, when quite a young man. He married in the Hoosier State about the year 1831, and soon after emigrated to Illinois and located in the southern part of Edgar County. He lived in Edgar County until the year 1834, when he moved to this township and secured a position as superintendent on the National Road, which he held as long as the appropriations for the work held out. When the work on the road ceased, he entered a tract of land in section 11, which was his home until 1854, at which time he moved to Marshall. His son, Silas Whitehead, is the editor of the *Eastern Illinoisan* and one of the leading attorneys of Clark County.

In the year 1835 Joshua Chancellor entered land in section 21 near the present town plat of Cumberland. He is a native of Kentucky and emigrated to Illinois in company with his father about the year 1829, settling first near Martinsville. He has been a resident of the township since the year 1835, and has been prominently identified with the country's progress and development. The same year that Chancellor came to the township witnessed the arrival of James O. Hedges and his son James V. Hedges, who settled in the National road in the eastern part on section 12. The Hedges came from Ohio, and were men of some note in the early history of the township. James O. Hedges remained here about twelve years when he moved back to his native State. James V. was a man of more than ordinary education and for a number of years was one of the leading citizens in his

community. He took an active part in establishing schools in the township and the cause of education found in him a warm friend and strong advocate. He accumulated a good property during his residence in the township and died in the year 1860. Prominent among the early pioneers of Cumberland was Asa W. Dolson who came to the county about the year 1836. He settled in section 15, where he entered a tract of land, but being unfitted for the rough work on a farm he sold the place after an occupancy of about six years, and moved back to Ohio. Dolson had been a prominent business man in his native State and was induced to move here on account of financial embarrassments.

About this time came John S. Hix, a Virginian, who located here for the purpose of securing employment on the National Road. Hix had been a man of some note in his younger days, having served in the army of General Wayne as commander of a regiment. At that time he could not have been placed in the calendar of saints, and his regiment was characterized as the "Hell scrapings," being largely made up of convicts, prisoners and hard characters generally. He resided in this township for several years, and afterward moved to the township of Orange where he entered land, and made considerable improvements. Being of a roving and adventurous turn, he soon tired of the tame life of a farmer, and disposed of his place, and went to the far-away State of Oregon. His death occurred in that State about the year 1872. In the year 1836 the following persons were added to the population of the township, Thomas Scholfield, Henry Bromwell, John and William Chism, Addison Barbour and William Shook.

The first named came to the county as early as the year 1828, and settled in Melrose Township. He moved near Martinsville in the year 1832 where he entered land on which he lived until the year 1835, at which time he entered land in this township, and moved to it in the early part of 1836. He lived here about twenty years when he sold and moved to Oregon where he still resides. Bromwell came from Baltimore and was a man of intelligence and considerable note. He entered land in section 16, and was a resident of the township for twenty years. His son H. P. H. Bromwell settled in the township the same year, but remained only a short time. He afterward moved to Denver, Colorado, where he became a prominent lawyer, and was elected a member of Congress from that city. The Chisms moved to the State from Ohio, and selected homes in section 28. John resided here for about twenty years when he sold out and went back to Ohio. William made but few improvements, and spent the greater part of his time hunting, in which he was a great expert. Shook was a native of North Carolina, but had lived in Indiana a number of years before immigrating to this State. He settled first in Edgar County, but moved to this township a few years later and entered land in section 36. He was a resident of Cumberland about four years, when he sold his land to John Sloan and moved to Dolson Township, where he died a few years ago at an advanced age.

Addison Barbour was a native of Delaware, Ohio, where he had gained considerable prominence as a physician. He came to this country for the purpose of practicing his profession, as there was a great deal of sickness among the settlers at that time, especially malarial disease caused by the abundance of decayed vegetable matter on the prairies, and the wet condition of the ground. He located near the site of the village of Cumberland, and for a number of years had ample opportunities of testing his scientific knowledge on the numerous cases of ague and other complaints with which the settle-

ments were afflicted. He continued the practice of his profession in this township until about the year 1852 at which time he moved back to his native city where he died many years ago.

Settlements were made in the township during the latter of the year 1836 by William Sullivan in section 19, and Levi Mumford who located in the vicinity of Cumberland on the National Road. Sullivan entered land and improved a good farm but remained in the township only a short time. Mumford was rather a peculiar character, whose greatest delight was in hunting and he achieved quite a reputation as a skillful marksman.

Among the early settlers deserving of special mention was Dixon Cobb who came to the township about the year 1837 and settled in the northern part on section 2 where he entered land and improved quite an extensive farm. He was a native of Virginia, a man of Herculean strength, of strict integrity but of an imperious and overbearing disposition. At that time there was a set of rough characters living at the village of Martinsville, who kept the community in a constant state of alarm on account of their numerous acts of lawlessness. Upon the arrival of a new-comer into the country the first act of these desperadoes would be to "test his metal" or fighting qualities, and if a person showed any disposition to resent their conduct he generally met with a summary punishment. But few cared to gain the ill-will of this crowd and they were usually allowed to have their own way. Cobb, though a peaceable man, took as much delight in a knock-down as the champion of a prize ring, and in several bouts with the Martinsville bullies convinced them that he was not a man to be intimidated or trifled with. They soon learned the man thoroughly, and his presence in the village was sufficient to insure quiet during the time of his stay. He was a man who took great interest in fine stock and had a span of beautiful horses that were his especial pride. It is related that upon one occasion a suspicious character took one of these horses from the barn yard and rode it off in broad daylight. Cobb saw the man making off, and hastily mounting the remaining horse, started in rapid pursuit. For several miles the race was kept up at break-neck speed with the advantage slightly in Cobb's favor. The thief was finally overtaken and secured, but the noble horse had been run so hard that it died a few hours later. The man was taken to Darwin, at that time the county seat, and lodged in jail. In the trial that followed the thief was acquitted on some technicality which so exasperated Cobb that he determined to clear the country of all horse thieves and suspicious characters generally. By this time the public mind was also somewhat aroused on account of various acts of thievery and at the suggestion of Cobb a vigilance committee was formed. A number of persons suspected of crookedness were visited and warned that if certain occurrences were repeated they would be summarily dealt with. This mild manner of procedure did not suit the hot blooded Cobb, who insisted that all suspicious persons should be publicly whipped, which caused some dissension in the ranks of the regulators, many of whom were not in favor of resorting to summary measures. A committee was appointed from this body to consider the differences and after some deliberation concluded not to accept Mr. Cobb's view of the matter, a decision which gave rise to a bitter feeling between Mr. Cobb and members of the committee. Criminations and recriminations ensued, in the course of which Mr. Cobb charged Mr. Shook with stealing hogs, whereupon the latter resorted to legal redress and brought a suit for slander. The case was bitterly contested and drew its slow length along through several terms of court, enlisting

the interest of the entire community in the western part of the county. The suit was finally terminated by a verdict of ten dollars in favor of Mr. Shook. The popular verdict, however, was so marked against Mr. Cobb that he soon after sold his possessions and left the country. He moved near Vincennes, Indiana, where several descendants of the family still reside. His son, T. R. Cobb, was elected to Congress from Vincennes.

During the year 1837 the following entries were made in the township: Chester E. Fitch, section 15; Levi Morris, section 2; John Kelso, same section; John Davis, section 1; John Fitzgerald, section 3; W. J. Wilson, section 7; John Montgomery, section 10; Joseph Burch, section 10; Jacob Foltz, section 24; Joseph Atkins, section 36; Isaac Russell, section 20; P. and J. Peters, in section 19. The first three named did not improve their lands, and were never identified with the township in the capacity of citizens. Davis was a man of great energy and determination, and became a prominent farmer of the township. He was characterized by an inordinate love of his own opinions, and his stubbornness became proverbial throughout the community. He moved to Texas just previous to the War, and died in the army during the War of the Rebellion. Of Fitzgerald and Wilson but little was learned. Montgomery was a native of Ohio, and lived in the township until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he joined the army and died in defense of his country. Of the other parties alluded to but little was learned save the fact that they all became owners of considerable tracts of real estate, and were rather prominently identified with the country's growth and development. Other settlers who came in prior to 1840, were David Weisner, who settled on section 36; Thomas Armstrong, on section 2; James Lang, on section 19, where he lived until 1852, at which time he sold out and moved to California; James Skaggs, section 28, near the Whitehead farm; Amos Carlin, a native of Ohio, on section 36; William Fisher, section 21, where he still resides, one of the prominent citizens of the township; and John Ryan, on section 13. The last-named was a man of unusual thrift, and had been considerable of a politician in Ohio before emigrating to this State, having served as sheriff of his native county several terms. He lived here for a number of years, and gained the reputation of being a reputable citizen during the period of his residence. Other settlers came in from time to time, but a mention of their names would far transcend the limits of our space. By the year 1842 the population had increased quite rapidly along the National Road, and in the northern sections of the township.

In the early history of the country, everything among the pioneers was plain, simple and in conformity with the strictest economy. This was not only true of their dwellings, furniture and provisions, but also of their clothing. For several years both men and women wore almost exclusively apparel of home-made manufacture. Cotton goods were extremely scarce and difficult to obtain, on account of the exorbitant price demanded for them. As a consequence the pioneers found this one of the hardest demands to meet. Many were the expedients devised by them, especially by the frugal and economical dames; for ever since that unsuccessful experiment devised by mother Eve, of preparing an entire wardrobe from fig leaves, women have been greatly gifted in laying plans and adopting expedients in the matter of clothing. But clothing was one of the smallest considerations at that day, beyond a sufficiency to keep one warm, and the supplying of bread and meat were of far more importance, and often puzzled the pioneers to obtain it for their families. For sev-

eral years farming was conducted on rather a limited scale, owing to the wet condition of the soil, which precluded the possibility of raising any crop, save a little corn of a very poor quality. Meat was more easily obtained and furnished the greater part of the settler's fare, as game of all kinds was very plenty, especially deer and prairie chickens, the latter of which would often alight on the cabin roofs in large flocks. Wolves were the common enemy of man and beast, and roved over the country in such numbers as to prove very destructive to the farmers' stock, which could only be protected from them by being securely penned at night in high enclosures. To rid the country of these pests, wolf hunts were organized by the neighbors, who all turned out on certain occasions with horses and dogs, and many exciting scenes were often enjoyed in these wild chases. Another source of annoyance to the pioneer farmer was the prairie flies, which swarmed over the country in such vast numbers as to render working by day almost impossible; hence much of the farm labor had to be done by night. To protect the horses against the attacks of the "green-heads," they were rubbed with strong brine, which was the best protection that could be devised. As the country became more thickly populated and the prairies brought under cultivation, the flies disappeared and but few are now to be seen in the country.

At the time of the first settlement of the township by the whites, remnants of the Kickapoo, Pottawatomie and Winnebago tribes of Indians were encamped on the North Fork and Turkey Run, near the eastern boundary. They came here during certain seasons of the year for the purpose of hunting and were very civil in their demeanor toward the settlers, with whom they bartered skins, venison, beads, moccasins, etc., for calico, pork and various other articles. Through the efforts of missionaries the majority of these Indians had become Christianized and sustained churches among themselves. In the observance of their religious rites they were very strict, and punished with severity any infraction of their rules, such as pilfering, lying and Sabbath breaking. It is related that upon one occasion during religious services, a squaw was detected in the act of cutting hair off a deerskin. This grave offense called down upon her the wrath of the pious braves, who could not allow such a flagrant breach of decorum and Sabbath breaking to go unpunished. At the conclusion of the services the luckless offender was tied to a post and cruelly punished with thirty severe lashes on the bare back. The Indians discontinued their annual visits to this part of the county about the year 1842, since which none have been seen in the western portion of the county.

The nearest places where groceries and other supplies could be obtained during the early history of the township were the towns of York and Darwin, at that time mere hamlets. Some of the early settlers hauled their products to Terre Haute, a town at the time we speak of about as large as the present village of Casey. The first thought of the pioneer after securing a home for himself and his family, was a mill, where he might obtain bread for his dear ones. Owing to the absence of facilities no mills were erected in this division of the county, and the settlers were obliged to rely upon the little horse mills of the surrounding townships for their breadstuffs. A small horse mill was built a short distance west of Casey in Cumberland County, and was for a number of years extensively patronized by the citizens of this part of the county. In order to get their grinding done people were obliged to take provisions

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with them and remain at the mill sometimes as long as two and three days awaiting their respective turns.

The town of Cumberland was laid out by Ewing Chancellor and John Doughty, and dates its history from the year 1836. It was an outgrowth of the National Road and is situated in the western part of the township on the northeast quarter of section twenty. The first house in the village was a log building erected by John Chancellor for the two-fold purpose of store and dwelling. Chancellor brought on a good stock of goods, and for about ten years did quite an extensive business, when he sold out to Doughty & Co. During the early years of the village it became a prominent trading point and furnished supplies to the sparsely settled country for many miles around owing to its distance from towns of any considerable size. The early travel on the National Road, at that time being quite extensive, made the town a favorite stopping place, and it grew quite rapidly and soon gained considerable prominence. A number of machanics settled in the village in an early day, among whom was James Wilson, who erected the first blacksmith shop in the township, which he operated for several years. A post-office was established here a short time prior to the platting of the town, and Ewing Chancellor appointed postmaster. The post-office was named for Hon. Mr. Casey, at that time United States Senator from Illinois. The last store in the village was kept by John Chancellor, who continued in business until the town of Casey sprang into existence about the year 1853. The first election in the precinct of which the township originally formed a part was held inthe town of Cumberland, in the year 1838, when Ewing Chancellor and Mr. Davee were elected justices of the peace, and John G. Brown and Joshua Chancellor, constables. The village continued to grow apace until the town of Casey was laid out, when its business interests were absorbed by the latter place.

Casey is situated on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, and was surveyed by D. H. Heimer, March, 1854, for John Cole, proprietor of the land. The first building on the original plat of the village was a hotel which was erected by John Lang for the accommodation of travelers on the National road. Lang was a native of Scotland and a man of more than ordinary information and intelligence. He kept the hotel until the time of his death, a few years ago. Among the first persons to purchase lots and erect buildings in the village were William Gordon, William Kline and John Anderson. The first store was started by John Cole who erected a house for the purpose in the eastern part of the town. His stock consisted of a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, and he was in business about three years when he closed out, and left the village. J. M. Ryan kept the second store, which he operated very successfully for a period of six years, when he sold out to other parties. Among the early merchants of the place were Thomas Chancellor, H. A. Boyd and M. Sanford, the last two of whom are still in business in the village. The completion of the Vandalia railroad through the country gave the town new impetus and its growth since that time has been rapid and substantial. A number of large brick business houses have been erected, and at the present time the town is considered the second place as a trading point in the county.

The village was incorporated on the 13th day of May, in the year 1871, when the following board of trustees were elected: Lon Archer, Shannon Wilson, A. J. Snavely and Rufus Neal. H. A. Boyd was elected president of the board, Thomas Ensign, clerk, David Coffman, town constable, and Wash. San-

ford, treasurer. The present officers are the following: Wash. Sanford, president, John Brooks, clerk, H. G. Morris, police magistrate, Silas E. Tippey, police constable, William Echelberry, Charles Weckerman, John F. Emerick, R. A. Young and James Ernely, trustees.

The Casey mill was erected in the year 1869 by Rufus Neal, and is the only mill of any kind in the town or township. It is a three story building operated by steam, has four run of buhrs, and with elevator attached is valued at $9,000. The present owners are Baughman and son, who are doing an extensive business, and under their management the mill has gained quite a reputation.

A bank was started in the village in the year 1873 by David Steeples. It was known as the Home bank, and for four years did a very flourishing business. Steeples had good credit and large deposits were placed in his bank, but being of a speculative turn he used considerable of this money in his ventures, and as a consequence became financially embarrassed and was obliged to quit the business owing to his inability to meet the demands made upon him.

The Casey Bank was started in the year 1874 by Chas. Clement of Rutland, Vermont, with a capital stock of $50,000. Clement being the principal stockholder, this bank was run until the year 1877, at which time it was discontinued. Fugua and Sanford engaged in the banking business in the year 1877, and continued very successfully until 1879, when the entire interest was bought by Fugua. It has been run since that time by Fugua and son, who are doing a very good business. J. O. Fugua is the present cashier.

A publication known as the Casey *Times* was started in the year 1872 by John Garrison and B. F. Ward. It was a six-column quarto and soon reached a handsome circulation. H. A. Boyd purchased Garrison's interest about seven months after the scheme was inaugurated, and one year later Ward became sole proprietor. The paper was started as an independent publication, but under the management of Ward it was run on the Greenback basis, and afterward merged into a full-fledged Democratic sheet. This vacillating course proved very displeasing to the Republicans, who refused to renew their subscriptions. Ward continued the paper under many difficulties until the year 1878, when the office was moved to Marshall and merged into the *Illinoisan*. A second paper, known as the *Exponent*, was started in the year 1877, by a stock company, under the management of Edward Hitchcock. This paper was Republican and outspoken in its sentiments. It was continued here during the fall and winter of 1878, when the office was moved to Mount Huron, where it is still run under the editorial management of Hitchcock.

The Casey *Advocate* was started, June, 1881, by H. G. Morris. It is a six-column quarto, run on an independent basis and issued weekly. Mr. Morris has labored earnestly and spared no pains in order to give the people a paper worthy of their patronage, and his independent manner of treating the subjects of the day has won for him many favorable comments from the "brethren of the quill" elsewhere. The present circulation of the paper is seven hundred and fifty.

The Casey *Banner* was started, January, 1879, by B. F. Ward. It is a six-column quarto, issued weekly, and is independent in politics. Its subscription list, which is already large, is constantly increasing, and the paper is rapidly growing in favor. Its present circulation is between six and seven hundred.

Casey Lodge, No. 442, A. F. and A. M., dates its history from October 4, 1865, at which time the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge then in session at Springfield.

On the charter are the following names of original members: J. M. McClary, J. W. Wallace, G. S. Henderson, John Closson, Henry Sherman, A. S. Ross, John Wolford, William Carlisle, A. Jacobs, M. Jacobs, A. W. McMurry, W. H. Sherman, Fred Peters, Mahlon Lee, William Closson, Andrew Drum, John Hendricks, William M. Guthrie, Allen Minor, and Deming Sturdevant. The first officers were J. M. McClary, W. M.; J. W. Wallace, S. W.; G. S. Henderson, J. W.; Henry Sherman, Sect.; and John Closson, Treas. The officers at present are the following: William W. Bruce, W. M.; Bronson L. Adams, S. W.; Austin L. Bloomer, J. W.; Samuel Dosbaugh, Treas.; J. C. Kelly, Sect. Past Masters of the lodge are D. C. Sturdevant, J. W. Balsley, and Allen Minor. The lodge is in good working order, and has on its records the names of forty-five members in good standing. The lodge owns the hall where its meetings are held.

The Monroe Post, No. 100, G. A. R., was organized July, 1881, with a membership of twenty-two. The meetings are held semi-monthly in Sanford's Hall. The officers in charge at present are: John Brooks, Commander; Joel Weaver, Sen. V. C.; John Brooks, P. C.; and S. B. Cook, J. V. C. The number at present belonging is about one hundred. On the 6th of February, 1881, occurred a very destructive conflagration, which will long be remembered by the citizens of Casey. The fire originated in the rear end of E. S. Moore's store building, and had got under strong headway when first discovered. The flames soon reached Moyer's residence and the wareroom of H. A. Boyd, both of which were soon enveloped by the merciless flames. A few seconds later the meat market belonging to Mr. Myers, and the buildings on Gilkinson's corner, were added to the list of ruined buildings. From here the course of the flames turned the corner of Jasper street, through the old buildings belonging to Boyd, the meat market of Mr. Smith, and the barber shop of Joe McDowell, all of which were soon a smouldering mass of blackened ruins. The Hays building and the Burnap property adjoining it, were next attacked by the fire fiend, and before anything could be done to stay the flames, both houses were completely destroyed. From these buildings the fire leaped to the opposite side of the street and caught in McDaniel's shop, which was soon reduced to ashes. At this juncture the fire was checked, partly through the efforts of the citizens, all of whom did everything in their power to arrest the course of the devouring element. The following is a list of the losses sustained in this most destructive fire: S. S. Burnap's building, $450; Hays' building, $400; H. A. Boyd's stock of goods, valued at $6,250, building $1,000; Dulaney's two buildings, $900; Myers' block, $200; Wakeman's building, $250; Griffin's store-room, $600; Moore's store-room and stock, $1,100; and Gilkinson's building and stock, $2,000. This fire fell like a destructive blow upon a majority of the parties named, but two of whom had any insurance upon their property or goods. Boyd and Moore were insured, the former to the amount of $1,000, and the latter but $600. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and a certain suspicious character was at once arrested. While all believed in his guilt, it could not be legally established, and in the trial that ensused he was acquitted. The town soon rallied from the effects of this calamity, and a number of substantial business houses soon took the place of those burned.

The present population of the village is about 750. The following exhibit represents its business interests. Four large dry goods stores, six grocery stores, two drug stores, two restaurants, one flour and feed store, one furniture store, five millinery establishments,

two hardware stores, one jewelry store, one butcher shop, two lumber yards, two shoe shops, one barber shop and one marble shop. The town is steadily increasing in growth and prosperity and its future outlook is very promising.

The first school in the township was taught by Samuel G. Hoskins in a little log building that stood in the town of Cumberland as early as the year 1837. The house was erected for school and church purposes by the neighbors, each of whom contributed so much work and one cord of wood. Hoskins was a doctor and came to Cumberland for the purpose of practicing his profession, but not realizing a fortune in treating the ailments of the body, he turned his attention to other pursuits. As a pedagogue he was a success and he appears to have given universal satisfaction to the patrons of the school. He was afterward elected justice of the peace and exercised the duties of that office in a manner not at all satisfactory to evil-doers. The second school-house in the township stood near the eastern boundary, and was first used by James V. Hedges about the year 1839. Hedges was a man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, and brought with him to his work the advantages of a collegiate education. His first school was attended by about fifteen pupils and lasted three months. An early school-house stood in the northern part of the township near the Whitehead farm, but the date of its erection could not be ascertained. It was, like all the pioneer school-houses, a log structure about 16x18 feet, and was in use for a number of years. The first pedagogue who wielded the birch in this building was Thomas S. Batey, of Portsmouth, Ohio, a very good teacher and a fine scholar. Simon Mercer taught school at the same place about the year 1841. The first school in the town of Casey was taught by Silas Nelson in a little building which stands in the central part of the village. This was in the year 1859, and one year later a neat frame building containing two rooms was erected for school purposes. It stood where the present school-house now stands and was first used by D. W. English. It was in use for about ten years when the growing population of the village demanded a more commodious structure and a brick house was erected in its stead in the year 1870. This building was two stories high, contained four rooms, and cost $11,000, a sum which was considered exorbitant. Owing to a defect in the walls, the house was condemned and torn down in the year 1881, and replaced by the present handsome structure which was erected during the summer and fall of the same year. The present building is brick, two stories high, contains six large well-furnished rooms, two halls, and was erected at an expenditure of $12,000. It stands in the eastern part of the village, and in point of architectural finish is one of the finest school edifices in the county. The present teachers are Alvin Smith, principal; John Arney, Juletta Ashby, Rebecca Carr and Annie Mauring, assistants. The present attendance of the village schools is about three hundred and fifty pupils. There are in the township nine school-houses, six of which are frame, two brick, and one log. Schools last about eight months of the year, and are well supported and patronized.

The first religious services in the township were conducted by the Baptists at the town of Cumberland as early as the year 1838. Private residences and school-houses were used as meeting places for a number of years. There was no regular church organized until about the year 1850, at which time the Cumberland Baptist church sprang into existence. This society was organized at the residence of Elder John Doughty with the following members: F. M. Howe, Margaret Chism, Daniel Gordon, Phebe Chancellor, Burgess

Ray, John Doughty and Jane Doughty. Five years later a house of worship was erected in the village at a cost of about $1,200. It is a frame structure 40x32 feet, and will comfortably seat two hundred and fifty persons. The first trustees of the church were John M. Doughty, Francis Doughty, Enoch James, George Conger and Burgess Ray. The house was dedicated in the spring of 1856 by Elder Jared Riley. At the organization of the society, Elder John Doughty was called to the pastorate, a position he filled acceptably for a period of over thirty years. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1796, and moved to Indiana when nineteen years of age. He united with the Baptist church at the age of twenty-two and commenced preaching soon afterward. He was in the ministry fifty-six years and gave the best energies of his life to the noble work of saving souls. During the last ten years of life his physical strength failed to such an extent that he was unable to preach publicly. He died September 2, 1875, at a ripe old age, universally respected by all who knew him. The church, at one time the most flourishing organization in the western part of the county, has diminished in numbers during the last ten years, many of the members having died, and others having moved from the country. The present membership was not ascertained.

The Casey Methodist Episcopal church was organized through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Slater in the year 1853. The constitutional members were John Cole and wife, Jacob Ryan and wife, Dr. Barber and wife, Jacob Smith and wife, Mr. Andrews and wife, Susan Nettleton and Mary Long, the last two being the only ones now living in the place. The church was attached to the Martinsville circuit at the time of its organization and was ministered to by Rev. Mr. Slater for two years. Since then the following pastors have had charge of the church: Revs. Hungerford, Harris, Barthlow, Orr, Gay, Palmer, Mitchell, Hornold, Shields, Carrington, Shelby, Aldrich, Cabric, Hedges, Shoemaker, Dillen, Pattle, Ganaway, Graham and Potter, the last named being the pastor in charge at the present time. Meetings were held in the school-house until the year 1855, when the present building was erected. The house is frame, and was erected at a cost of about $1,800. It stands near the eastern part of the village, on Cumberland street, and is a very comfortable and convenient structure with a seating capacity of about three hundred. The church is in a flourishing condition at the present time, and numbers one hundred communicants. A Sunday-school was organized with the first starting of the church and has been successfully maintained ever since. It has an average attendance of one hundred pupils and is under the efficient management of J. W. Johnson, present superintendent.

A Presbyterian church was organized south of the village of Casey in the year 1862 by Revs. C. P. Spinning and J. E. Harvell of the Presbytery of Palestine. It was known as the Union Presbyterian church and numbered nine original members *i. e.* John Scott, Christina Scott, Rebecca Gamble, Elizabeth Kline, Mary Forester, Samuel A. Peters, Angeline Peters, Eliza Jane McClain, and a Mr. McClain. The occasion of the organization of this church was the settling in the community of a number of families from Ohio and Indiana who had been brought under Presbyterian influences in their native States. The society was maintained in a flourishing condition for some time but gradually went into decline and the organization was abandoned.

After Casey was laid out the scattered members of Union church were gathered up and the church of Casey organized February 11, 1872. The organization was effected by

Revs. George F. Davis of Lagrange, Missouri and G. A. Pollock of Effingham. At the organization the following names were enrolled as members: John Scott, Christina Scott, Elizabeth Kline, Rebecca Scott, G. W. Yoke, W. T. Adams, Rebecca Adams, Harriett Melcher, Amelia Wilson and Mrs. Martha Bergen. At the first meeting John Scott and W. T. Adams were chosen ruling elders and duly inducted into that office. The church has been served by the following pastors: Rev. Geo. T. Davis, from April, 1872, to April, 1876, Rev. Philo Phelps during the summers of 1876 and 1877, Rev. T. E. Green from April, 1878, to September 1878, Rev. R. A. Mitchell from April, 1879, to October, 1880, Rev. J. W. Fulton from November, 1880, to June, 1881. Rev. G. W. Fisher took charge of the church October, 1881, and is the present pastor. The present membership is sixty. The house in which the congregation worship is a substantial brick structure; it was erected in the year 1873 and represents a value of $3,000. The Sunday-school was organized in the year 1874 and at the present time is in good working order. The superintendents are P. B. Odeor, and W. W. Bruce.

The Roman Catholic church of Casey was established in the year 1879 by Father Kuhlman, of Marshall, and Charles Wekenman, of Casey. The original membership consisted of the families of Ed. Dyers, Michael Heim, Mrs. Rodman, Chas. Wekenman and Mrs. Orth. Their house of worship is a neat frame edifice 24x36 ft. and cost the sum of $500. It was erected shortly after the church was organized and stands in the south part of the village. Services are held every third week by Father Kuhlman, pastor in charge.

CHAPTER XIII.*

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—EARLY IMMIGRATION—SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENT—RICHMOND —WESTFIELD VILLAGE—ITS RISE AND PROGRESS—THE COLLEGE— CHURCHES, MINISTERS AND SCHOOLS.

"Turn wheresoe'er I may,
By night or day,
The things which I have seen I now can see no more."

—*Wordsworth.*

WESTFIELD Township, one of the smaller divisions of Clark, forms the northwest corner of the county. But half a Congressional Township in area, it contains of that which makes a people prosperous, much more than its proportional share. The first settlers were not dissimilar to those who pioneered the way in other parts of the county, but they early shook off the habits of dissipation that so unhappily retarded advancement of society in the new northwest, and cherishing that torch-light of civilization, the school, have achieved a progress of which their descendants may well be proud.

Originally, Westfield was a fine rolling timber land, somewhat broken along the streams, but easy to subdue and bring under fruitful cultivation, and very inviting to the pioneer seeking a home in a new country. The North Fork of the Embarras River takes its rise here in eight or ten little streams that unite within the limits of the township, or just below, and joined by others as it passes along the western tier of townships joins the main stream in the county below. These water-courses reach out from the central part to all points of the compass, affording fine natural drainage and a good supply of water for agricultural purposes. The land is a rich agricultural soil returning generous harvests of all crops. The native woods contain all varieties of timber known in this region, walnut along the deep black loam of the creek bottoms, and oak, maple, ash, etc., on the light clay of the uplands. Farmers devote their attention to a mixed husbandry, and good homes and comfortable out buildings mark their thrift and enterprise.

Situated on the verge of two counties, at considerable distance from the established lines of early travel, Westfield was not advantageously placed for quick settlement. Fortunately, James Hite settled in Edgar county, just north of this township, about 1828 or 1830, and having a large acquaintance in his native State of Kentucky, by his glowing descriptions of the country was instrumental in attracting a considerable settlement here. Of this immigration the first family was that of James Shaw. He came from Lawrence county and was probably not known to Mr. Hite and was attracted hither by the flourishing settlement in Edgar county. A small cabin was erected, twelve acres cleared off, and for a time was the only evidence of civilization within the present limits of the township. In 1831, Mr. Shaw entered his land, on section 32, and stayed here until about 1834 when he sold to Daniel Evinger and moved to Crawford county. Absalom Kester followed in the fall of the same year.

* By J. H. Battle.

He was a native of Kentucky and went to Indiana when a young unmarried man. Here he married, and subsequently came to this section of the country in search of a site for a new home. He was attracted by the natural beauty of the location and fixed upon land in section 22, for his future abode. He at once removed here and lived long enough to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, and a prosperous civilization spring up where once it was "all woods." He was an earnest member of the old school Baptist Church, and a public-spirited man, a type of the community that shaped the destiny of Westfield. In the following year, 1829, Thomas Frazier made his way from his native State of Kentucky along the old trail that led up from that State, to section twenty-four. Coming in a wagon he made it his home until he could erect a cabin. He was an enterprising man of good taste and brought with him an admiration for fine stock, and as opportunity offered gave great attention to the raising of fine horses. The farm is now owned by Joseph Cartwright. Esau Morris came in 1830, from Lawrence County. He was a type of the early frontiersman of Kentucky and the East; entered land on section 19, but spent the most of his time in the woods hunting. When game became scarce he lost his taste for the country and selling his land to Jacob Spears in 1836, he went to wilder country in the West. A similar character came the same year from South Carolina, John Waldrop by name. He was an adventurous fellow and found life here very tame. He made several trips to the West on horseback, and twice made journeys to Texas. On his second return he sold what improvements he had made to John G. Morrell and went to Texas to reside, where after running an adventurous career he was killed by the Indians. William Comstock was another accession of this year. He was a Kentuckian and made his way from his native State by wagon, comsuming two weeks in the journey. He settled on section 20, where his son, Riley Comstock, still lives. Alexander Black, a settler of this year, was a native of Tennessee, and subsequently went to Alabama. From the latter State he came to Westfield by wagon and settled on section twenty-four, removing after some years to Coles County. In 1830 came James Jones also, settling on the same section as Mr. Black. A number of his former neighbors had made their way into this country and from their descriptions he was induced to come here. He moved his family over the Kentucky trail by wagon, improved a good farm on which he lived until his death. David Bennett came the same year and settled on the same section. He was a native of Spencer County, Kentucky, and was killed by falling from his horse four years later. His was the first death in the township.

In 1831 William Goodman settled on section 19, his brother George coming about the same time. Both men were noted as successful hunters and fine marksmen, and added to their general woodcraft especial skill as bee-hunters. Neither of them made much improvement on his land, and went further west in a few years. Henry Randall and Elijah Stark, both natives of Kentucky, joined the settlement in this year. The former settled on section 25 and improved a fine farm. Stark was a man of fine intelligence, but rather impractical, and gained more reputation as a coon hunter than as a pioneer farmer. James Bell, who came in this year also, was one of the first violinists of the settlement. He settled on section 3 ½, but made very little improvement. He was a man of good education, had a considerable library, but seemed to be unfitted for the rugged experience of a pioneer settlement.

Robert Lowry was an early settler from Kentucky and settled on section 32; and in

1832 Richard Easton settled on the same section. The latter was one for whom the primitive state of the country had the most attraction, and who gave more of his time to hunting than to improving a farm. He was, however, one of the best judges of the quality of land in its wild state to be found in all this region, and purchasers were in the habit of seeking his advice in making selections. He sold his property to Charles Briggs in 1835 and removed to Coles County. Francis Davis, a brother-in-law of Daniel Bennett, and a newcomer of this year, was in marked contrast with Mr. Easton. He was a good mechanic and settled on section 23, but he neglected his trade as a carpenter and his work on his farm for gentler pursuits, which, to say the least, were less effective toward subduing the forest. He was a man of fine education and extensive reading, and his retentive memory gave him such command of facts as to make him the oracle of the early settlement. He possessed a large library for that time and took several papers, of which he was an assiduous reader; but fine words not only butter no parsnips, but cut no trees, and he never achieved a competence.

Other settlers of 1832 were William Mack, who settled on section 22; John W. Brooks, who settled on section 33 and subsequently moved to Coles County; and John Barbee, a native of Kentucky, a tanner by trade, as well as a useful mechanic in others. Mack was something of a "Jack at all trades," and proved a very useful member of the community, building houses, making plows, boots and shoes, and in the meanwhile cleared off forty acres of land. Joseph Briscoe was also a settler of 1832. In the previous year he came from Kentucky, a young, unmarried man, as driver of an ox team for James Hite. For this service he received ten dollars, and inspired by the possession of so much ready capital, looked about for an investment. He was pleased with the attractions of Westfield and entered the land on which Waldrop and Morrell had squatted. Returning to Kentucky, he married, packed up what household goods he could secure, and placing all on an ox-cart he set out with his bride for the new land. The journey was a tedious one of two weeks' length, but he found a good start in the improvements which Waldrop had made and sold to Morrell. He satisfied the latter with twenty dollars, and entered upon his new possession where he still lives. His father, Henry Briscoe, came in the latter part of 1835, bringing the balance of the family. They came with three ox carts and a drove of cattle, remaining at the cabin of Joseph Briscoe for eight days, while a cabin was put up, on section 28. Henry Briscoe was an old Revolutionary soldier and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He died in 1838. Coleman Duncan was an early settler on section 19; a man of some prominence in local politics and one of the early county commissioners. Samuel Groshart was another early citizen of some prominence in Westfield. He improved a good farm and gained considerable reputation as a hunter. After a residence of some twenty years in this township he moved to Missouri and met a violent death at the hands of a burglar who had made an entrance into his house.

Such were some of the leading men who gathered here. It is difficult in most cases to distinguish marks of individuality in the smaller settlements of a county, especially where all are derived from the same general section; but in the early community of Westfield the intelligent observer will find less of this difficulty. A majority of this community were from Kentucky, and most of those who made this their permanent home were staunch members of the Old School Baptist Church. Another fact which had an important bearing upon the character of the orig-

inal community was the presence of men of literary taste who joined their fortunes to this early settlement. The rugged experience of pioneer life and the isolation from the closer restraints of older civilization, has a tendency to unduly elevate the importance of brawn and muscle in the general consideration, and brawling and carousing are tolerated to a much farther extent than where there are gentler influences to counteract this tendency. The prevailing custom of the nation had educated the church of the early day to see no harm in the general use of whisky, and it may not be said that the members were free from intoxication; but excess was deprecated, and as year by year the inevitable result of the practice was foreshadowed, they had the moral courage to reject it. Brawling disputes were never countenanced and the general sentiment was favorable to intellectual progress. It may seem puerile at this day to note the influence of one or two libraries and men of literary taste who were found in this community; but in the formation period of society even little factors often lead to large results. These men, while not commanding the esteem of their more energetic cotemporaries, nevertheless exercised a subtle influence which even they were forced to recognize. "A walking encyclopedia" may not be a useful instrument in clearing away the forest, but it exhibits a power not possessed by the average pioneer and commands respect of the unlearned and a little less than awe of his children; and it may scarcely be questioned that the intellectual progress of Westfield drew much of its inspiration from these humble sources. Another favoring condition to this end may be observed in the character of the country. To express it in the language of one of the early settlers, "it was a good poor man's country." The land readily cleared and the soil submitting to little cultivation gave additional value to a poor man's moderate means, and at the same time a leisure to be employed as the predominent influence led him. While there were those who devoted their best energies to hunting, the rather less than the proportional share of game here did not encourage this diversion beyond the necessity of the family demand, and hence the better influences of the church and school were here felt at their best estate. The early years of the Westfield community were not, however, in marked contrast with other pioneer settlements. The cabin reared and the family made comfortable within it, there was an abundant demand for all the energies of the pioneer in clearing a space on which to plant a crop. Ten or twelve acres cleared was the extent of a season's achievement. On this, corn was generally planted though occasionally a venture was made with wheat on a little patch. Mr. Briscoe's first crop of wheat resulted in a yield of four bushels. Corn was the principal dependence, and "hog and hominy" the general fare. Game, wild fruit, maple sugar and honey varied this plainer diet but many times occurred when from the various vicissitudes of life in a new country there was a painful lack of the simplest food. Considerable stock was brought in by settlers, cows, oxen and sheep being almost a necessity. Hogs were very soon acquired and proved the staple supply of meat. Such stock was very easily kept safe from the ravages of wolves which were very numerous and bold here. Young pigs, calves, sheep and even colts were helpless before these savage animals, the depredations of which were carried to the very doors of the cabins. Pens formed by high strong fences were constructed for the defense of these animals and placed near the house of the owner. About these the wolves would gather in alarming numbers and settlers were very cautious in forcing a fight with them.

On one occasion Jacob Morrell was aroused by a concourse of wolves howling and snapping about his cabin in the night. His dog had retreated to the steps of the cabin and stood at bay, but when he opened the door and encouraged it to the attack it gave a leap into the pack but did not reach the ground; a dozen hungry jaws met in its carcass in an instant, and in five minutes more was rent in as many pieces over which the ravenous beasts disputed. In the morning only a few bones remained of what had been a dog. A horse or cow, though not always safe from attack themselves, could often beat off an attack on their young. One of the settlers had a colt throttled by wolves and succored by its dam, which could never afterward tolerate the approach or sight of a dog. In spite of such discouragements the stock was maintained; butter and milk were as plenty as they were healthful, and the simple demands of frontier dress were seldom denied the necessary wool to meet them. Flax, another essential for the supply of clothing, was extensively cultivated and proved a valuable crop in several ways. The seed had a commercial value, its fibre a domestic use, while the effect of the crop on new land was thought to have an excellent effect in "taming" it. The nearest source of supplies was at first at Vincennes; later Terre Haute and Paris brought stores nearer, and Hitesville was founded only six miles away still later. But store goods could be only sparingly afforded. Coarse muslin was 40 cents per yard, calico 50 cents; coffee 40 and 50 cents per pound and little but cash would procure them. At such prices the people could better afford to make their own cloth and clothing and use burnt corn for coffee. The principal source of revenue was the sale of flaxseed, maple sugar, whisky and grain. The latter commanded very small prices and not always a ready market; converted into whisky and hauled to Terre Haute it was a profitable article of commerce but this was not largely engaged in, however. Maple sugar was manufactured largely and considerable quantities sold. The whole family and sometimes two or three families united and spent the season where the best trees were to be found, making from five to eight hundred pounds which was marketed at Vincennes or Terre Haute for cash. Flaxseed was hauled to Vincennes principally and with the other articles sufficed to supply the cabin with such necessaries as could not be derived from the farm.

In 1836, Charles Biggs came to the settlement from Crawford County and rented a farm near the southern line of the township. He started a huckstering wagon and bought of the settlers their surplus butter, eggs, maple sugar, bacon, etc., and hauled it to the Ohio River where he exchanged this produce for goods. With the latter he started a little exchange store at his residence and a little later, with the increase of his business, built a frame store building in which he continued the traffic for a number of years, when he removed to the village. In 1829, Benjamin I. White came from North Carolina and settled west of the present site of Westfield Village. He improved a good farm and soon erected a single-geared horse-mill, the first grist mill in the township. He was an energetic, enterprising man and was satisfied with nothing but the best of its kind. The machinery was placed in a log building, 16 by 20 feet, but recognizing the fact that there would be customers in waiting and that without shelter the working as well as the waiting teams would be uncomfortable in bad weather, built a large open shed about forty feet square. The buhrs were "nigger-heads," two feet in diameter and ground a little faster than one could with a good sized coffee mill. The story is told, but not vouched for, that on

one occasion the flow of meal ceased notwithstanding the grinding still went on. After some investigation it was discovered that a hen had got near the opening of the hopper and as each kernel of corn appeared picked it up. This story may not be susceptible of verification, but it illustrates one of the inconveniences of early milling. This mill was patronized from near and far and though patrons often waited two days to be served, it was in good demand until about 1840, when it was abandoned. A second mill was erected in 1831, by Fergus Johnson. He was a native of Kentucky, emigrated to Indiana and from thence to Westfield, where he settled in the southern part of the township on land now occupied by Dr. Briscoe. This was a double-geared horse-mill, provided with a shed, and did a good business. About 1845, Isaac Koontz bought his mill, but soon afterward sold it to Lewis Walker who worked it until 1848 and then abandoned it. In 1838, the first saw-mill, which also contained a run of stone, was built on section 28, by William Lee. This was propelled by an ox-tread wheel, furnished with a shed which had become nearly indispensable, and made a further innovation by providing the motive power. This also found plenty of patronage until about 1846, when the machinery was sold and removed. Such prosperity in this line of industry induced William Neal, in 1839, to erect a single-geared mill on section 33, but this was a rude affair and though furnished with the convenience of a shed, did not continue more than four or five years. Abner Stark had a double-geared horse-mill at the crossroads in the eastern part of town as early as 1837, which ran some fifteen years. Here an attempt was made to bolt flour by hand and had quite a paying patronage.

The early cabins have long since passed away from this township, and neat frame houses have taken their places. This is one of the evidences of thrift and enterprise to be found here, and the farm improvements are not less marked in this direction. These marks of improvement began quite early, and during that period when villages were springing up by the hundred throughout the State, it is not surprising that there should be some attempt in the thriving settlement of Westfield. The mania took form here in 1836, when B. I. White laid out the village of New Richmond upon a part of his farm. There was at that time nothing in the history or circumstances of the settlement to suggest the necessity or advantage of a town, save the popular idea that each distinct settlement was sure to give rise to the city of the future, and he would be most fortunate who made the first plat. It was with some such impression that Mr. White laid out New Richmond which was not planned on an ambitious scale there being only nine blocks of eight lots each. The project did not receive an enthusiastic indorsement by the rapid sale of lots, though Stephen Sargent did in the same year secure a lot and erect a hewed log cabin on it. This was a business venture which survived only three years. About the same time James Folger started a little grocery, the principal part of his stock being whisky. It became the rendezvous for all the rougher element in the country about. Sylvester Lewis started a blacksmith shop here quite early. In 1840, Thomas Hiss, sunk vats and began a tannery business, which prospered for some years when he sold out to Wood & Hays, who continued the enterprise for a few years and abandoned it. As a speculation the platting of the town proved a failure. But few lots were sold, and the village finally lost its individuality in that of its more prosperous successor, Westfield.

At the time of the laying out of New Richmond there had just been located a road from Darwin to Charleston in Edgar County. This

was a State road and promised to be a considerable thoroughfare as all the goods for that upper country were hauled by wagon from the Wabash River. It was viewed by Isaac P. Doughhetee, Nathaniel Parker and S. D. Handy, and was subsequently surveyed by the latter. In 1835, the citizens were warned out to work on this road. In its course through the Westfield settlement the established line passed through a piece of timber owned by Abijah Darnell who very much objected to the way in which it affected his property. When the working force reached this part of the road he met them with a proposition to deflect the line so as to leave his "wood pasture" intact. How hard when love and duty clash! The roadmakers hesitated, parleyed and yielded. It was clear that they had no authority to change the line legally established, but Darnell had not come to them unarmed. He brought a big jug which he intimated contained whisky, and the leader of the working party, anxious to impose the burden of the responsibility upon the whole force alike, went over a log where the man and jug were and called for a division of the house. Those who were in favor of changing the line and incidentally in favor of the whisky, were to come on his side of the log, and those opposed, should there be any so lost to the charms of the pioneer beverage, were to remain on the dry side. It is needless to say that the unanimous voice was in favor of the jug. The road thus changed served the public for a number of years, when it was found convenient by later owners of the property to change it to the original line. A few years later the Marshall and Charleston road was laid. Through the influence of Col. Archer, the Legislature appointed Stephen Handy, Wm. Mars and Wm. Swam as receivers of the proposed route, which led from Marshall to Clarkville and thence west through the middle of Westfield Township to the village, and thence at right angles to the north on the older road. The viewers reported against locating the road on account of the bluffs near Mill Creek. Archer, however, had set his heart upon the project, and at his own expense, he employed twenty men, surveyed and cut out the road sixty feet wide and placed mile stones along the whole length to Westfield.

The laying out of this road was conceived by Col. Archer in a desire to make Marshall easily accessible from all parts of the county, and was with reference to the future prosperity of the county seat, that in 1839, he platted the village of Westfield. It was hoped that a thriving town in this part of the county would attract immigration from the river country and surround Marshall with prosperous settlements which would eventually inure to its benefit. It is suggested that Westfield village was an independent speculation, but while the sale of lots at a profit was incidental to his plan, Mr. Archer may well be credited with the broader plan which is much more in keeping with his genius and history. The village was laid out on the cross roads on the line between sections 29 and 30, and consisted of forty-six blocks varying in size, State street passing east and west through the plat, and Washington street passing through the center at right angles to the former, and through these streets passed the two roads mentioned above. With his customary public spirit, he donated block 29, as a public square, blocks 5 and 39 for school purposes, and block 19 for a meeting house. The founder was prevented by financial embarrassments from presiding long over the destinies of the village, and in the following year sold the plat to David Evinger, and his two sisters, Polly and Catherine Evinger. The latter owners brought the lots first into market, the first lot being sold to Thomas Tefft, who subsequently erected a log cabin in the

north part of town on Washington street and there kept the first post-office in the township. Among others who purchased lots were Samuel Tefft, J. C. Skinner, a blacksmith, Wm. P. Bennett, John Fiers, Nathan Tefft and Watkins, who came to work in the mill, where he was subsequently killed.

In 1841, David Evinger erected a log building for the double purpose of store and residence and rented it to Charles Whitlock who brought in the first stock of goods into this village. He carried on the business about two years, when he moved away. In 1844, William Hampton opened the second store in a building erected by Catherine Evinger in the year 1842. This was a story and a half frame building and stood on Washington street. After running the store two years he sold out to Thomas Moore, who, a year later, entered into partnership with Michael York. The latter became sole proprietor in 1866, and afterward sold to one White. During his business career here, Mr. York erected a two story frame near the central part of the village, on the north side of State street, which a few years later was removed and is now used as a cabinet shop. In 1854, York & Moore moved their stock into the new brick, and Jacob Christianson occupied the frame building which the former left. A year later the latter moved his stock of goods into the Lowden house, standing on the corner of Washington and State streets, and about a year afterward erected a building of his own on the northeast corner of these streets, which is now occupied by Mrs. Lacier.

The first brick business block was erected on the site of the old frame store, by Mr. York in 1867, but was burned down three years later. It was rebuilt at once and still remains. In 1877, Messrs. J. R. Redman & Co. and C. F. Knapp & Co., erected a large brick block together, on Washington street. Two years later this was burned, Knapp rebuilding his store in the year following. The Watson Block, on the corner of State and Washington streets was erected in 1879. The first hotel stood where the Watson block now is, and was kept from 1841 to 1848, by Capt. Tefft. The Grant House, standing in the northern part of the village, is its only successor.

The growth of the town was considerably retarded during its early history by the general insecurity of the title to the property. The Evingers were not able to pay cash for their entire purchase and secured the balance of the payment on the property. This was a bar to a clear title, and it was not until 1854, when Dr. Parcel bought the unsold part of the plat, that matters improved. Building new houses and improving lots, he infused a new vigor into the town which has since rapidly advanced. The business portion includes four dry goods stores, two groceries, two hardware stores, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, a harness shop, etc., etc. The manufacturing interest was represented by the Westfield steam mill. This was originally a two story structure erected in 1840, by Woodford Dulaney, W. P. Bennett and D. Evinger. It had two run of stone and a carding mill attached, and did a good business until 1850, when it was burned down. In 1854, Parcel and Evinger erected a mill, four stories high, and forty feet square, at a cost of $9,000. It stood in the northeast part of town, had a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day, and a saw-mill attached. In 1856 it burned down, entailing a loss on property and contents of $18,000. In the same year the mill was replaced by the same firm, with three run of stone and saw-mill at a cost of about $10,000. In 1859, J. I. Parcel bought the entire interest and continued the business some four years when he sold to Clement & Crowfoot. The partnership subsequently changed to Clement & Fish, who sold out to a Mr. Scott

who moved the mill, in 1878, to Brownstown on the Vandalia Railroad. In 1868, the Rordan Brothers erected a steam saw-mill on section 29, and did a good business for some ten years there, when they removed the machinery to Westfield. Here they erected a steam flouring mill on the site of the Parcel mill, which has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day and is still doing a flourishing business.

In 1879 *The Index* was established by G L. Watson. This was a seven-column folio weekly newspaper. After conducting it for some two years he sold the office and paper to M. R. Bain, who changed its name to *The Pantagraph*. In 1881 the establishment passed into the hands of S. W. Zeller, and a year later was sold to his son, J. R. Zeller, who changed its name to *The Visitor*, and three months later sold it to Martin & Baker. Before the end of a year's possession, Charles Martin secured the sole proprietorship, and now conducts the paper. It is now a five-column quarto, neutral as to politics, and has a circulation of about 500 subscribers.

The societies are represented here by Westfield Lodge, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons, which was organized in August, 1854, by the following original members: Wesley Norman, N. S. Hawley, James L. Parker, Felix Parker, Frederick Hammond, Josiah Connoly, Sylvester Lewis, E. B. Hawkins, Chas. Downey, and G. R. Clark. The lodge now has twenty-nine members and meets in Watson Hall. Westfield Lodge, No. 644, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted September 29, 1877, with five members: W. R. Smith, M. Laws, J. Hall, Z. L. Davee, and W. D. Hutchinson. Meetings were first held in Ensley's Hall, and two years later moved to Watson Block, where the lodge has recently fitted up a fine assembly room. The membership now numbers thirty-three. Westfield Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, was instituted August 11, 1882, with G. N. Parker, A. A. Moore, R. S. Gard, J. A. Gassitt, etc., as charter members. The lodge has eighteen members, and meets in Ensley's Hall.

The village was incorporated in March, 1866, the first board of trustees being J. C. Van Sickle, J. H. Parcel, H. H. Cash, Isaac Bolton, and B. H. Hays.

The early members of the community were generally of the Old School Baptist persuasion, as has been noted, and it was to be expected that church influences would early be felt here. In 1831 Coleman B. Dawson came to Westfield and settled, and it should be noted that he and Henry Briscoe were the only "total abstinent" men in the whole county at that time. The former was subsequently ordained as a minister, and is now serving the Concord church in this township. In 1832 the regular Predestinarian Baptist Church of Westfield was organized under the name of the Concord Church. Several families had moved here from Spencer County, Kentucky, and others from Indiana, who belonged to this denomination, and decided to organize a church. Elder Daniel Parker, living in Crawford County, was principally active in this organization, the first members being Thomas Lasure and wife, Absalom Kester and wife, William Walker and wife, Daniel Bennett and wife, Henry Randall and wife, and Rebecca Davis, who is the only original member now living. The first pastor was Richard M. Newport, who was then living in Crawford County, necessitating a horseback ride of fifty miles to attend the services, which were held once a month. In 1855 he moved into the township and preached for the church some twelve years, when he moved to Coles County. He subsequently went to Missouri, where he died.

Newport was more than an ordinary frontier preacher. He was a native of Kentucky,

and came in early manhood to Indiana. Bred under the rude influences of pioneer life, without educational advantages, he became, by the simple force of his genius, a leader in the circles in which he moved. It was only natural, under such circumstances, that he should be betrayed into excesses which were then hardly acknowledged as disreputable, and it is stated that he stepped over the line of permitted things so far as to be publicly punished by the legal authorities. He subsequently came under the influence of one of the early preachers of the time, and becoming a member of the Old School Baptist Church, turned his splendid energies and natural gifts to the service of the church. Mr. Newport was in many ways well fitted for the work to which he devoted himself. In that day drinking liquor was not challenged by the church, but was rather considered as a mark of sympathy with the commoner class of people, and gave the preacher who was at home in any crowd an influence that a more highly cultured man would have sought in vain. In this respect he answered the popular demand completely. He was a tall, active, muscular but spare built man, with a reputation for early prowess that few in a later day cared to have verified at the expense of a personal encounter; to which was added the gift of a natural oratory that pleased and swayed the best audiences of the time. As a preacher he went far and near, at first on foot, always drawing large crowds of listeners, frequently being instrumental in bringing about extensive revivals, and this in spite of his known characteristics. It is related of him on one occasion, that when the neighborhood had gathered at the cabin of Mr. Beauchamp to listen to his preaching, he came in nearly frozen from a long ride and promptly took his place near a stand in the center of the room, on which a bible was placed for his use. As he removed his wraps he made considerable demonstration expressive of his benumbed feelings, and finally asked "Sister Beauchamp" if she did not have some "spirits" in the house? Of course she had, and in company with her husband went to a cupboard around one corner of the room or chimney, and indicated by some sign that he should come and take the restorative in a somewhat less conspicuous part of the room.

He understood the sign, but replied: "No, no, sister; just bring the bottle here." The jug and cup were produced, and after surveying the cup well filled with whisky a moment, he tossed it off in the most approved fashion, remarked upon the refreshing sensation it caused, and at once proceeded to expound the passage of scripture he had chosen for a text. At another time he had an appointment to preach at Martinsville. The village at that time was noted for the number of rough characters that made it their rendezvous, and at this time the whisky shop was full of these characters, carousing and discussing the character of Newport. In the midst of the noisy conclave a tall stranger came in, called for a drink and sat down by the stove, maintaining the closest reserve. The drink was repeated three times, the discussion of the preacher going on with considerable animation and profanity after the first momentary interruption. In the course of half an hour the stranger departed as non-committal as he came, attracting the conversation to the subject of his identity, etc. With a final drink around, the party concluded to go to the meeting and see what "stuff the preacher was made of," but suddenly lost their curiosity when they saw the tall determined-looking stranger of the saloon expounding the gospel from the desk in the schoolhouse.

As an orator and debater he was in general demand. A 4th of July celebration where he was a feature was always sure of a crowd, and political or religious debates were of

Lucinda Harlan

little public interest without the incisive eloquence of Newport. He was once a contestant before the Democratic convention for the nomination as member of the Legislature, but was beaten by T. R. Young by two or three votes. The Whigs nominated George Henson to oppose him, but neither of the principals being able debaters, Usher F. Linder was secured by the Whigs and Newport by their opponents, to discuss the pending issues in joint debates. Both were approved champions of the forum; Linder possessed a persuasive eloquence, and a method which appealed to the heart rather than the intelligence of his auditors; Newport exhibited less of culture in his oratory, but possessed a talent in arraying his facts that made them seem to the crowd, utterly unassailable. The result was favorable to the cause which the latter championed.

Notwithstanding the weakness of his moral character which can hardly be fairly estimated at this day, Mr Newport was greatly beloved by the Concord church, and during the twelve years in which he labored here, the church was blessed and increased to a membership of one hundred and three. He was succeeded by Rev. John Shields, and in 1857, Rev. Coleman B. Dawson was chosen pastor and has continued to the present. The first public place of worship was a hewed log cabin erected in 1832, but this was never completed, the church using it in the summer and resorting to private cabins in the winter. In 845 a frame house was erected at a cost of about $500, and is still in use. The church now numbers sixty-two members.

Good Hope Baptist Church was organized in 1832, by Richard Newport and S. B. Walker assisted by Abraham Stark and William Stancil. The original members were Lewis Walker and wife, Daniel Gable and wife and S. B. Walker and wife. The church was organized at the cabin of Lewis Walker which with other residences and schoolhouses were used as a place of worship until a log building was erected for this purpose south of Westfield Village near the site of the first mill. This building was used until 1862, when a frame building, 36 by 50 feet, was erected in the village, at a cost of $1,600. The pastors have been Revs. S. B. Walker, John Doty, Milton Humphrey, Jonathan Riley, Robert Hawkins, T. J. Thompson, Jas. B. Walker, Abraham Jones and Thos. Reynolds, the present incumbent. The present membership is seventy.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was early represented here by Revs. Wm. Blundell and Wm. Adams. A church of this denomination was not organized, however, until 1850, when Rev Mr. Burks instituted a society of which Charles and John Downey with their wives, Martha Downey, Mrs. T. C. Lewis and Miss Lewis, were among the original members. A frame building for church purposes was erected on the site of the present structure at a cost of about $600. This was replaced in 1865, by brick building, 34 by 50 feet with a seating capacity of 300, at a cost of $5,000.

The Westfield United Brethern Church was organized in 1852, from members of the Otterbein Chapel, situated in Coles County. There were about thirty members at the organization among whom were W. H. and Mary Brown, Katy Evinger, J. S. Kermer, Margaret Evinger, Moses and J. D. Parcel and their wives. The pastors have been Revs. W. C. Smith, J. P. Shuey, James Griffith, A. Helton, S Bussard, J. G. Shuey, H. Elwell, L. S. Chittenden, J. H. Synder, S. Mills, R. L. Prengle, and C. H. Jones, the present incumbent. A frame place of worship was erected in 1852, in the southeast part of the village, at a cost of a thousand dollars. It was sold in 1862, and the church has since used the college chapel. The church now numbers 260 members, and sustains

a flourishing Sunday school of about 175 attendants which has been under the management of Professor W. R. Shuey for some twenty years.

The pride of the village and the source of much of its fame and prosperity, is the college located in its midst. The town of Westfield, the name of which the college bears, had little except its topography to mark it as desirable for a seat of learning. Small, its inhabitants manifesting no special enthusiasm in the cause of higher education, without railroad connection, one can but wonder that it drew or cared to draw a college to its midst. But in and about the village there were some spirits whose enterprise and energy made them superior to the adverse elements in a country hardly freed from the social hindrances of pioneer days, and the institution was founded. Wise or unwise as the location may have seemed at first, it now appears probable that all objectors will be constrained to yield approval as its merits become more and more manifest. As the heads and hands and means of a cultivated people bring out the possibilities of the surroundings and turn the whole suburbs for miles around into a very garden of fruits and flowers, men will cease to criticise. And these things are coming to pass by rapid increments. As is usual, the college, by its attractions and repulsions, and its instruction, has made a great improvement in the intellectual and æsthetic tone of the community, and this reacting in favor of the college has given it the strong moral support of its home constituency.

The forerunner of the college was the "Westfield Seminary," out of which the college grew so directly that the two appear as one, all the property and assets of every kind belonging to the former having been made to inure to the latter. Three years of successful service had been done by the seminary, when the college was founded. The charter was granted by a special act of the Legislature, passed February 15, 1865, in which were named as incorporators and first board of trustees, Walton C. Smith, Alexander Helton, David Ross, Samuel Mills, Hiram Elwell, Edmund R. Connolly, Daniel Evinger, and J. H. Coons. Section 9, authorizes the trustees "to establish departments for the study of any and all of the liberal professions; to confer such degrees as are usually conferred in similar colleges in the United States in the learned arts and sciences;" and further provides for the establishment of departments for the education of disabled Union soldiers, for ladies for preparatory instruction, and for pupils of the district school, of which privileges the last named and that relative to the soldiers have never been used.

Originally this work was undertaken by the Lower Wabash Conference of the United Brethren in Christ. Afterward, in the year 1865, the Central Illinois Conference, of the same denomination, united in the undertaking. In 1866, the Upper Wabash Conference allied itself to the enterprise, but after three years withdrew for the purpose of building up an institution within its own territory. In 1866, the Illinois Conference, and in 1867, the Southern Illinois Mission Conference assumed a share of the responsibility of sustaining this cause. In the aggregate these conferences occupy perhaps four fifths of the territory of the State of Illinois, together with a considerable area of middle-western Indiana. Throughout this extended area of country members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ are found in pretty large numbers, and this is the people who own the college and stand first under obligation to sustain it. Yet, it must be said that in its brief career it has been favored with an encouraging amount of patronage from undenominational quarters, as well as from sister denominations. Nor this only; but generous

donations and bequests have been granted it by persons not denominationally interested, but approving of its principles, plans and effects.

Its benefactions have mostly been of moderate amounts from hearts that followed them with their prayers, and have been gathered by the solicitations of laborious itinerant agents, a little here and a little there. One class of its funds has gone to provide buildings, furnish apparatus, libraries and cabinets. Another is set aside as an endowment, the principal to be kept forever sacred, the interest to be currently employed to support teachers. The former has not been adequate to its wants, though its managers have prudently concluded to endure the lack of things desired rather than carry a heavy debt far outreaching their assets. Of its endowment fund, which amounts to $85,000, only a part is yet available. A system of money-raising by the sale of scholarships was early introduced, and has not been discontinued. For $300, perpetual tuition for one pupil is guaranteed. For $200, tuition for a family of children, with no limitation as to number in attendance at any time, is guaranteed. For $100, tuition for one pupil at a time for five years is provided, and for $50, paid in advance, one pupil is provided tuition for two years and a half. Of these proceeds all, except those from the sale of perpetual scholarships, are used for current purposes, while those from the sale of perpetual scholarships are held as a part of the endowment fund. These scholarships are all negotiable except those for family tuition.

The work of instruction began in the old United Brethren Church edifice, situated in the village of Westfield. In 1863, the first seminary building was erected; a substantial brick, two stories high, sixty feet east and west by forty feet north and south, with a belfry. Its upper story was devoted to chapel purposes, the lower to recitation rooms and the janitor. In 1867, this building was enlarged by an addition on the west, which is seventy-five feet north and south by forty east and west. It also, is a two story brick and contains a lecture room, society hall, and library room on the lower floor, and two society halls, an art gallery, and a recitation room above. The structure as thus improved may be described as being 100 feet long east and west, forty feet wide, with extensions forty feet by seventeen and a half, placed on both the north and south sides of the west end. This building is now the principal center of operations, and, although devoid of architectural elegance it has well served its purpose, and is only now beginning to be felt to be too limited in capacity. In 1872, adjacent property was purchased as a site for a ladies' boarding hall. The two story dwelling already upon it was enlarged, and comfortable rooms were provided for the accommodation of a number of ladies. This is a wooden structure, designed to answer the present need, but will be superseded by a much larger and more finished edifice upon the same ground. Here the lady attendants of the school board, under the protection of a steward's family, selected with care, and also under the direct supervision of a lady connected with the faculty. Gentlemen find homes among the families of the community. The college campus consists of a wooded plat containing five acres, handsomely elevated on the east, where the main building stands. The grounds attached to the ladies' hall, somewhat adorned with shrubbery, contain two acres. The cost of the college buildings is estimated in round numbers at $40,000.

As stated elsewhere, the original of Westfield College was Westfield Seminary. At first no design of founding a college was entertained; stimulated by demand, it grew into the latter. Prior to the formal organization of a faculty, prior even to the charter, in-

struction had been carried forward over college ground, and the first graduate received his degree before a faculty was regularly formed or a president elected. The professors in the faculty do not now confine themselves exclusively to college classes, but take charge of any requiring to be taught. Though this is not the most desirable mode, necessity pointed it out, and experience shows it more tolerable than a theoretical view would anticipate.

The following is a tabular view of past and present instructors beginning with the seminary:

TABLE OF COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. G. W. Keller	Prn'pal of Sem'ry	1861 to 1863
Rev. F. J. Fisher A. B.	" "	1863 " 1864
Rev. Wm. T. Jackson A. B.	" "	1864 " 1869
Mrs. M. A. Fisher M. A.	" L'ds D'pt	1864 " 1866
Miss R. H. Winter M. A.	" " "	1866 " 1869
Rev. W. O. Tobey A. B.	Prof. of Lng'es	1866 " 1868
Rev. S. B. Allen A. M.	Prs'nt of Col'ge	1869 " ——
Mrs. R. H. Tobey M. A.	Prn'pal Ld's D'pt	1869 " 1873
Mrs. M. H. Fisher M. A.	" " "	1873 " 1875
Miss Eugenia Gintner A. M.	" " "	1875 " 1880
Miss Emma M. Linton B. S.	" " "	1880 " ——
Rev. W. O. Tobey A. M.	Prof. of L'tin and Greek	1869 " 1873
Rev. Chas. Kiracofe A. M.	Prof. of L'tin and Greek	1873 " 1878
Rev. Lewis A. Bookwalter A. M.	Prof. of Latin and Greek	1878 " 1880
F. E. Phillips A. M.	Prof. of L'tin & Gr'k	1880 " ——
Rev. Wm. T. Jackson A. M.	Prof. Math's	1869 " 1870
Rev. D. Shuck A. M.	" "	1870 " 1871
Rev. H. A. Thompson A. M.	" "	1871 " 1872
Elliot Whipple A. M.	" "	1872 " 1873
Rev. Wm. R. Shuey A. B.	" "	1873 " ——
Elliot Whipple A. M.	Prof. of Natural Science	1875 " 1877

Besides these, the following persons have been at various times associated with the college as instructors in different departments: Emma L. Knepper, M A.; Sallie J. Winter, M. A.; Mrs. A. R. Kiracofe, M. A.; O. W. Pentzer, A. B.; Miss M. A. Bright; Minnie Bartmen; Miss F. H. Holmes; S. C. Hanson, B. S.; O. C. Tobey, M. D.; Mrs. M. J. Whipple; D. W. Doran, A. M.; E. M. Goldberg, A. M.; J. R. Swan.

No change in the presidency of the college has occurred for fourteen years, the first incumbent, Samuel B. Allen still occupying that position.

Two courses of study have been honored with degrees, which are designated as classical and scientific. The latter formerly occupied about two years less than the former, but within the last three years it has been extended so as to embrace two years more work than previously. That there are two courses instead of one is not from the unbiased choice of those who provided it, so much as from the stern dictates of the situation. A large number of students, by having the shorter course and inferior degree placed before them, are induced to struggle for this, while in its absence, deeming it hopeless to strive for the superior degrees, they would abandon their studies much earlier. However, though this gain from the shorter course may be secured by a few, it is probable that there are many who, lazily selecting this course, are thus seduced from the more extended one. There is no special course for ladies, both sexes having equal privileges and being decorated with the same degree. For the encouragement of persons who are hindered from completing either graduating course, a brief list of studies deemed most essential to prepare for the work of teaching in the district schools has been marked out, the mastering of which entitles to a certificate from the faculty. Beside this, since 1870, a normal class has been conducted, where all who are willing are trained by such exercises as are adapted to aid them in conducting and teaching public schools.

Up to this time the preparatory work has not been conducted under a separate management from the college. All students have been under the same laws, executed by a single authority, and to a great extent, under the same instructors. No literary societies belong to this department, the pre-

paratory students uniting with the same societies as those of the college. The age of twelve is required for admission to this department.

Co-education of the sexes has been practiced here from the first. In point of numbers the attendance of ladies has always fallen short of that of gentleman.

On the completion of the classical course of study the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred regardless of sex. Master of Arts follows in course after three years of uprightness and labor in a scholarly way. Bachelor of Science and Master of Science are granted in the same way with reference to the scientific course. The privilege of conferring honorary degrees has been but sparingly exercised—to two gentlemen, has been accorded the title Doctor of Divinity, and to three the honorary one of Master of Arts.

From certain societies that had previously existed, in 1869 two literary societies were organized, under the names of *Zetagathean* and *Colomentian*. With an eligible hall assigned to each, they both sprang into active life, each of them proving an aid to the other by "provoking to good works." The *Philalethean* society is composed of lady members, the others of gentlemen. The Choral society of Westfield college has existed for a number of years. None of these societies are in any sense secret societies, nor are any allowed in connection with the college. Each of the societies have small libraries, and the college one of about a thousand volumes.*

The common schools preceded the seminary just thirty years, and in more recent times they have kept pace with the intellectual progress of the township, until now they are second to few in the county. The first attempt at school was made in 1831, by Charles Redman, in a little log cabin that had been built and used by a squatter. The teacher was a man of good education. The cabin stood on what is a part of Alexander Black's farm, and here Mr. Redman taught several terms for the accommodation of the neighborhood. In 1833, his son, Vincent, taught school in a log cabin on section 38, but the cabin was destroyed by fire in the first year. A short time afterward a hewed log house was erected on Biggs' farm. This was afterward replaced by a frame building, but the location did not give satisfaction and it was removed to Walter Briscoe's place, east of the village, where it still stands. This was the first frame school-house in the township. Among the early teachers here and elsewhere in the township, are remembered, Burgess Berkley, Archer Bartlett, Wm. Hill, G. W. Boyer, Silas Whitehead, etc.

A log school-house was built in New Richmond, in 1835, and was used seventeen years. One of the teachers in this house was Humble Johnson, a man of ordinary attainments, and is remembered chiefly from his unique way of closing his school at the end of a term. Marshaling the whole school he led them to a large wood-pile in the village, and ranging them on it, propounded the final spelling lesson. This done, he produced a quantity of whisky and sugar and regaled the whole school. A two-story frame school building was erected in Westfield village on the site of the present brick, in the northwest part of the village, in 1852. This contained two rooms and cost $600, and, in 1864, another room was added, and the whole used until 1881, when it was burned. The present brick structure replaced the one destroyed. It contains four rooms and cost upwards of $6,000. There are five districts in the township, two of which are provided with brick houses and three with frame. In 1881, $1,999.71 was expended in teachers' salaries.

* History of Westfield College, compiled from the published account in 1875.

CHAPTER XIV.*

WABASH TOWNSHIP—CONFIGURATION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.—EARLY SETTLEMENT—PIONEER SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS—INDIANS—IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC.

"As goes Wabash, so goes the county."

WABASH is the largest township in Clark County, being nearly as large as the State of Rhode Island, at least it contains about seventy-two sections of land, and had a population, by the census of 1880, of 3,275 souls. In all elections of importance, Wabash is considered the pivot upon which the county turns, and the candidate who is successful in securing the vote of Wabash, generally considers his election sure. Hence, it has grown into a saying: "As goes Wabash, so goes the county," and to carry the township, a candidate leaves no stone unturned.

The surface of Wabash township is generally broken and hilly. The "Wet Woods" extend through the central part, from the Wabash River, and were originally flat and wet. The land, however, has been cleared and drained, and is now quite productive. The principal water-courses are, Big Creek, with its numerous tributaries, Crooked Creek, Clear Creek, Turkey branch, etc., all of which flow in a general southeast course to the Wabash River, which just barely touches the southeast corner of the township. Originally the land was heavily timbered, and oak, hickory walnut, ash, elm, hackberry, and other species common to this section, grew there. The creek bottom lands contained plenty of walnut. The township is bounded on the north by Edgar County; on the east by the State of Indiana; on the south by Darwin township, and on the west by Marshall and Douglas townships. Wabash has been thought to be rich in mineral wealth. In an early day silver was discovered here; a fact that created considerable excitement at one time. A company was formed for the purpose of investigating the matter. The precious metal was actually found, but not in sufficient quantities to justify working the localities where it exists. Coal also is found and is mined to some extent.

The settlement of Wabash township dates back to 1816. The Black family is believed to have been the first actual settlers. They located in the southeast part and were originally from Kentucky, but had settled in Knox County, Ind., about the year 1810. They lived in a fort there as a protection against the Indians. As the dangers from Indians became less, they moved to Shaker Prairie, where they lived for three years and then came to this township, and located as above described. Mr. Black was a man of considerable prominence and energy. He improved a good farm, and died about 1824. He had several sons, viz.: John, William, James, Joseph and Thomas, all of whom were men of more or less influence in the community. They acquired large tracts of land which is still in possession of the family. Richard Armstrong came here with the Blacks and was also from Kentucky. He settled in the

* By W. H. Perrin.

same locality and built a little cabin. He raised the first wheat grown in the township, and some of his neighbors used to call him "stuck up" because he could have wheat bread, while they had to eat "corn dodgers." It was said that Armstrong could eat two dozen eggs at a single meal, and was often called the "champion egg-eater." He was a very religious man, a minister of the Presbyterian church, and was considered so honest, that it became a saying: "As honest as old Dickey Armstrong." He died in 1843, in the township.

The Peerys, Kuykendalls, Hawks and Joel Cowen came also in 1816. Samuel Peery was from Ohio, and was a relation of Commodore Perry, but from reason had changed his name from Perry to Peery. He improved a large farm and was quite a stock-raiser and trader. Several brothers came about the same time. Peery was a wheelwright, and used to make spinning wheels for the settlers. Mr. Kuykendall still has one of his wheels in his possession. He died in 1832 from a cancer in his face. Kuykendall came here from Vincennes, but was originally from Kentucky. He was a man of energy and accumulated some property. He was a very religious man, and took an active interest in the improvement of society. He died in 1825, and has a nephew, William Kuykendall still living here. Cowen settled on Big Creek. He was from Ohio, and acquired considerable land. John Sikes now lives on the place of his original settlement. He died twenty-three years ago. The Hawks, Joseph and Isaac, located in the river settlement. Joseph became a large land-owner, and died about 1844. Isaac moved a little further north, where he improved a farm, and where he died some thirty years ago.

In 1817, Hugh Henderson and Jesse Esery were added to the settlement. Henderson located in the river settlement, and was a great hunter. He built a horse mill, the first mill in the township, previous to 1827. It was on Section 36 on the Darwin road. Esery first settled in Palestine, remaining there a few years and then came here and settled on Big Creek, where Joe Cook now lives. He married Hannah Foster, and lived here until about 1837, when he sold out to a Mr. Musgrave and moved to Missouri.

James McCabe came from Tennessee, and located on Walnut Prairie, where he remained for a short time, then moved upon Big Creek about two miles north of Livingston. He there built a cabin, but lived in his wagon until his cabin was completed. It was a small affair 16x16 feet, no floor nor chimney, and a rather uncomfortable habitation. He set out the first orchard in the township, cleared a small farm, and then commenced preaching. He was of the Methodist persuasion, and his residence was long a place for holding meetings. He sold out to Zachariah Hassell and moved to Grand Prairie, but afterward back to the township. He died in 1862. Henry Shackton also settled in the township this year, a half a mile north of Livingston, where he erected a little hut, without floor or fireplace. He was from Kentucky, and was a shiftless, good-natured kind of fellow, who lived mostly by hunting. He finally "went down the river" as a boat hand, while his wife went along as cook on the boat. A man named Sheets settled near the river in 1819, and had a ferry for several years. Thomas Thompson, from Kentucky, settled in the south part of the township the same year, and improved a farm. James Cox settled on the Blaze place. He was a great hunter and trapper, and finally moved off up the creek. Jonathan Wiley settled where George Davidson now lives. He spent most of his time in summer hunting bees, and in winter hunting game. He was a daring man, and about 1835, followed the game westward.

Jonathan Hicklin, an early settler of Wa-

bash Township was a character, and an excellent specimen of the frontiersman. He was a native of Virginia, but went to Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, with whom he became well-acquainted. He acted as spy in the Indian wars of Kentucky, and was in many fights with the savages. In 1813 he came to Indiana, having married in Woodford County, Ky., and located near Carlisle, where he lived for about nine years. He was a great hunter, like most of the early settlers of the Wabash valley, and being out on an extended hunt, he came through this section, and liking the land, selected a home on Big Creek in a romantic spot on a high bluff, where he built a cabin 16x20 feet. After getting it roofed, he hired a man to finish it while he went back after his family. When he returned, he found his cabin unfinished, and had to move into it without floor or fireplace, and with the cracks between the logs open. In this condition he moved into it between Christmas and New Year's, and the weather was, at the time cold and disagreeable. Three large stones were set up against the wall for a fire-place, and an opening made for the smoke to escape through the roof. He lived with the Indians a good part of the time, hunted and traded with them, and go along with them in peace and harmony. Once a lot of Big Creek roughs sought to drive him out of the country, by inciting the Indians against him. They cut off the ears of the Indian's ponies, shaved their tails, and taking the hair and severed ears to Hicklin's put them through a crack into his cabin, that suspicion might be directed to him. As soon as he discovered them in the morning, he divined the purpose of the perpetrators of the deed, and at once gathered them up, took them to the Indians camp and told them the circumstances, and who he suspicioned of having done it. The Indians were aroused, and the roughs who had intended to involve Hicklin in trouble with the savages found themselves whipped with their own weapons, and were forced to seek safety in making themselves scarce for a while.

Hicklin was supposed to be connected in some way with counterfeiting, though nothing was known definitely, that would seriously implicate him, or give the law a hold on him. One ground of suspicion against him was, that he always had money, and yet never worked for it. An incident is related, which would seem to indicate his knowledge of the manufacture of the "queer." A man went to him one day and wanted to borrow one hundred dollars with which to enter some land. Hicklin said: "Wait until ten o'clock to-morrow and I will let you have it." The next day at ten o'clock the man returned, and received from Hicklin the required amount in new silver half dollars. Hicklin followed hunting until his eyesight failed him. He died long ago at the age of 106 years, the oldest man ever in the county.

In the year 1822, the settlement was increased by the arrival of James Lovelace, Samuel Elam, Lindly Ashmore, William Ashmore, Martin Graves and Henry Taylor. Lovelace, Elam and the Ashmores, came together, and were from Kentucky. They settled on the creek, south of Livingston, and built small cabins, spending most of their time hunting. When the land was entered they moved away, but afterward entered lands on the creek in the south part of the township. Graves came from Virginia to Ohio when a small boy and when grown, came here on foot, with a knapsack on his back containing his earthly all. He selected a place in Wabash township, built a cabin and married Polly McCabe, thus setting an example worthy of imitation by all young men. He is still living, and can tell many stories of hunting, in the early times. Taylor was a native of Pennsylvania, and when

very young was brought to Ohio, the family afterward moved to Shaker Prairie, Ind. He came here and settled in the south part of the township, and hired to Hicklin to clear land for him. He took a lease to clear up the school land, and afterward bought land. At Hicklin's death he bought the place upon which he had lived. He died in 1878, but his widow, who was Jane Hicklin, is still living. Abraham Washburn came from Tennessee and settled in the central part of the township. He was an herb doctor and quite an eccentric character. William Wood settled on the creek. He was an intelligent man, and a zealous member of the Presbyterian church.

James Plasters, a native of Virginia, settled in this township in 1831. We make the following extract from a sketch written by himself: "I, James Plasters, wish to leave to my family, an account of my ancestors. My grandfather, on my father's side, Michael Plasters, was a native of Germany, being born on the river Rhine, and was called 'High Dutch.' He emigrated to the colonies of North America about the first of the year, 1730, and settled in what is now known as Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, and married an English lady. My father, Henry Plasters, was born in the year 1760, and in the year 1770, my grandfather moved to Loudoun County, Va., and at the age of 16, my father entered the army. He was present, and assisted at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, N. J.; served in the Revolutionary army four years. I was born June 3, 1791, and served in the war of 1812. I witnessed the burning of the Capitol by the British, and was at Fort McHenry at the time it was bombared by the British fleet. I was married to Hannah Massey, December 3, 1815, in Loudoun County, and raised a family of three sons and four daughters. Moved from Loudoun County, and settled in Clark County, Illinois, in April, 1831. In the month of August, 1832, at a camp-meeting held by the Cumberland Presbyterians on Big Creek, I was converted, and became a member of that denomination. Being dissatisfied with their confession of faith, I severed my connection by letter, on the Christmas following, and united with the Methodist church, at Livingston, and have remained a member ever since. Was an active member of that church for over thirty years, until age and infirmities prevented me. Have served it to the best of my ability, in the several capacities of steward, class leader and trustee, and was for a time, superintendent of its Sabbath school. And now I am calmly awaiting the summons of my Master, to depart for the better world." Mr. Plasters died October 25, 1882, and was buried in the Livingston cemetery. The following of his children are still living: William Plasters, residing in Missouri, aged 64 years; Henry Plasters, Marshall, aged 63 years; Samuel Plasters, Washington Territory, aged 62 years; and Mrs. T. A. Catron, Champaign County, this State, aged 55 years.

Alexander McGregor, a Scotchman, was a contractor on the National Road. He afterward purchased 600 acres of land, two mills east of Livingston, and opened a large farm. He was a prominent man, a bachelor, whose sister lived with him. He was noted for his honesty, which was proverbial. He married in later years. Andrew Dunlap came here in 1832, from Tennessee and settled on the State line. His residence was in Clark County, and his barn and stables in Indiana. He built a log house, and kept a hotel, which was long known as the "Stateline House." He moved to Terre Haute a few years ago. John W. West and Henry Hutchinson were settlers in the township. West was from Ohio, and Hutchinson from Virginia. Isaac Rhodes came from Kentucky to Vincennes,

in 1820. He settled in Wabash township shortly after, and commenced flatboating on the Wabash River. He would load a flatboat with hickory poles and take them to New Orleans, and then return to Shawneetown, Ill., on a steamboat, and on foot from there home. He is still living. Joseph Malcom and Allison Crews were also early settlers. They were from Tennessee. Malcom had a mill above Rhodes, and kept a ferry. Crews was an early school teacher.

Jacob Long was a son-in-law of Peery, and settled on what is known as the "Glover Farm." He sold to Glover and went to Wisconsin and died soon after. Once when his wife was sick he walked to Vincennes and back in two days after coffee, because his wife expressed a wish for a cup of coffee. He paid sixty cents—all the money he had—for half a pound. He was the first man in the neighborhood who paid money for harvest hands. Hitherto it had been the custom to get a jug of whisky and the neighbors gather together and help each other in their harvests. Long was severely censured for breaking through a "good old custom."

The settlement of the township after 1830, rapidly increased; people came in, several families together, and the best land was soon all entered. Game was plenty when the first whites came, and, as we have said, many of the settlers were great hunters—in fact, a number of them did but little else, and when game began to thin out they left for new hunting grounds. There were a few bears—several were killed in the township—and deer were very plenty, also wolves. The latter preyed upon the pigs to such an extent that hog-raising, for a good many years, was an uncertain business, and not at all profitable. Bee-hunting was a regular employment. A great many people followed it successfully. The honey and bees-wax were legal tender for all kinds of merchandise. Ginseng was another staple article, often selling at twenty-five cents a pound. Maple sugar was long a valuable industry; it sold in Terre Haute and Vincennes readily, and always commanded cash prices, and in those days it was about all the settler had that would sell for cash. The people took to market deer-skins, tallow, hams, etc. Hams sold for one dollar a pair.

For several years after, white people came to this county, there were plenty of Indians, as elsewhere noted. They were mostly Miamis and Kickapoos, and were friendly. Their camps were on Big Creek, and though never harming the whites, they would frequently get on their ponies and ride through the woods in a gallop whooping and yelling on purpose to frighten their pale-face neighbors, and then enjoy their scare amazingly. An old Indian once came to Mr. Esery and wanted to stay all night himself, and bring his squaw and papoose, who he said were sick. Mr. Esery consented, and the old Indian went after his squaw and papoose, and brought forty Indians with him. This was a larger number than Esery had agreed to entertain, but there was nothing for him but to "grin and bear it." He put them in his cellar, which was a very large one, and they remained there during the night, keeping up a great noise, but doing no harm to any one. Another incident is told of an Indian who, while drunk undertook to whip his squaw, but she made battle at him. The Indians formed a circle around them, and would not let anyone interfere, while she pummeled him until he hollered "enough," when they were separated.

The state of society in Wabash Township from twenty-five to fifty years ago was scarcely what it is now. There were many rough characters here then; many who would stop at nothing lawless if it subserved their own ends. The people, of course, were not all of

this rough element, in fact the large majority were honest, upright men and law-abiding citizens. The following incident, however, will illustrate the worst phase of society at that early day: There was a harmless old lady named Bogue and her son, Harrison Bogue, who were Quakers, and who owned a small piece of land. Bogue was a harmless, ignorant man, but industrious. A couple of men, their near neighbors, concluded to run them off, and at the same time get their land, and what little property they had besides. To effect this they set fire to a small unoccupied building near by and burned it to the ground, and then informed Bogue that the people of the neighborhood believed that he, Bogue had burned it; that there was strong circumstantial evidence, and he would most likely be imprisoned for it. They, as friends, (!) advised him to flee the country and leave his property in their hands to dispose of, promising to do so and send him the proceeds. So effectually did they frighten Bogue and his mother that they left the neighborhood and the State under cover of darkness, being conveyed to Terre Haute by one of the men. The absence of the couple excited suspicion, and their personal effects being found in possession of two men, whose reputation was none of the best, only added fuel to the fire. A strict search was made for the bodies of Bogue and his mother, as all believed they had been murdered. At least two hundred people were engaged in the search. Threats of arrest frightened the guilty parties into an attempt to escape. They were apprehended at Terre Haute, but one of them made his escape from his captors and reached Brazil where he was recaptured. They were lodged in jail, admitted to bail and finally acquitted. Bogue and his mother were found near Indianapolis and brought back home and their property restored to them.

The subject of politics has always interested the people of the township, and they have deemed it their duty as free-born American citizens, to exercise all the rights and franchises of the same. An amusing incident is related of a turn-out from Wabash township to Marshall, once during an interesting political canvass. It consisted of a kind of commercial procession, wagons on which all kinds of work was being done. A man named Pickens, a citizen of Wabash, who was gifted with all the notes of the rooster, and could crow so like a Shanghai as to astonish one of the genuine breed, was placed in a large box, the box fastened on a long pole, and it securely planted on one of the wagons. A real live rooster was secured upon the box, with a string around his neck, which Pickens held in his hand, securely hidden in his box. Every few moments Pickens would crow, and at the same time pull his string which would move the rooster's head, and thus create the impression that it was the rooster that was doing the crowing. The actual crower was not discovered until the procession was over.

The first mill in the township was a horse-mill built by Hugh Henderson, which has already been alluded to. A man named Durell, who had settled in the south part of the township in 1832, built a water-mill a short time afterward on Big Creek. He operated it some two years, when he died, and the mill was sold to a man named Hogue. After this it changed hands several times, and finally became the property of a Mr. Keiser. A saw-mill had been added, and Keiser, during high water, would load flat-boats with lumber, run them out into the Wabash River, and thence to New Orleans. The mill, in after years, was washed away, or so damaged by high water as to render it useless. Horace Ritchie built a steam saw and grist mill two miles east of Livingston. It was a two-story frame building, 20x60 feet; had two run of buhrs, saw, sash saw, etc. Ritchie sold it to Welsh,

and he sold it to Rufus Neal. The latter, after operating it a few years, moved the machinery to Marshall, and it is now used in a mill there.

The "Darwin Road," as it was called, leading from Darwin to Paris, was the first public road laid out through the township. It was viewed out by David Wyrick, Henry Taylor and Stephen Archer, and intersected the National Road at Livingston. The Terre Haute road passed through in a southeasterly course, and was "viewed" out in 1830 by W. B. Woods, Goldberry and Dunlap. The old National Road also passed through the township.

Villages.—As work progressed on the National Road a number of houses were put up along the line of the improvement thus going on. David Wyrick came from Indiana in 1829 and settled where the Darwin and Livingston roads crossed. He came here in a wagon, and was five weeks on the road. He built a cabin and blacksmith shop, and worked at horseshoeing and fixing plows. He was joined, the next year, by Robert Ferguson, who was his brother-in-law, and was also from Indiana. Deeming this an eligible site, he entered the land and laid out the town of Livingston. It is located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 11 north, range 11 west, and put the lots on the market. Among the first families who settled here, were James Twilley, Rufus Brown, Jacob Cline, Joseph Bavis, John Bavis, Eli Bavis, James Dixon, David Bucklin and a man named Winds. Mr. Winds opened a store, and by means of a great deal of *wind*, soon worked up a large trade. He brought goods from Louisville and Cincinnati in wagons, before the iron horse had crossed the prairies of Indiana. A large part of his trade was to the hands working on the National Road, and while it was in course of construction he had a big trade. Soon after work ceased on the road he closed out his store. A second store was established, in 1833, by a man named Eversoll. He also hauled his goods from Louisville, and kept a good stock for that early period. He erected a brick building on the north side of the National Road, one and a half stories high and 20x40 feet in size. He carried on a store for thirteen years, and then sold to a man of the name of Hutchinson. In 1832 Ferguson erected the two-story frame building where Mrs. Cline now lives. He started a store in one room of it, which he operated some time and then sold out to one Murphy, who had come here from Darwin with a small stock of goods. Murphy put up a building east of Ferguson building, and sold goods for twelve or fifteen years. McGath then bought him out and continued the business until 1851, when he wound up.

David Wyrick erected a large two story frame hotel in 1833, on the corner of Main Street. The building was put up under contract, by a man named Kibby, and the lumber for it was all sawed with a whip-saw, by Wiley and Levi Cline. Wyrick kept the hotel until 1845, when he sold it and moved one mile south of town. The house did a good business, and was long a favorite stopping place. Twilley also built a tavern, on the corner opposite Wyrick, which he kept for about twelve years. He kept a "grocery" (a saloon) in connection with his tavern, and "the boys" used to have high old times there, occasionally. Ferguson, after he sold out his store opened a tan yard in the south part of town, and kept a leather store in a room of the building on the north side of the street. He worked several men and did a large business. In 1861 he sold out to Hunt, who carried it on several years, when he died. His widow married James Blackman, and continued the business until a few years ago.

Livingston became quite a business point,

and was the center of a large trade. Society was not as good as in some other places, and mixed up with the business of the town was a good deal of deviltry, committed by the more ungodly of the population. The town grew rapidly for a number of years, and during the agitation at different times upon the subject of moving the county seat, Livingston entered into the contest, and became a rival for capital honors. When Marshall was finally selected as the "permanent" seat of justice, Livingston began to decline in prosperity, and year by year lost much of its wonted energy.

A Masonic lodge was organized here in 1867. Among the charter members were Jacob Fishback, James Haddon, Jacob Patton, Adison Robinson, T. L. Orendorff and John Walker. The present officers are: A. Robinson, master; Henry Haslett, senior warden; James Snyder, junior warden; D. M. Bell, secretary; L. F. Weaver, treasurer; and Alfred Wyrick, tiler. The lodge has a membership of thirty, and owns its own hall, which was built some twelve years ago.

The village of McKeen was laid out in 1870, by Francis Jones, Volney Chapin and Fred Elmdorf, on the south part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27, township 12 and range 11 west. Chapin & Jones erected a large steam factory. They bought an extensive tract of land for the timber, and employed some hundred men or more. They made staves, sawed lumber, etc. John Foreman, had a store which he operated about two years, and then sold it to Jones & Chapin. He had a large stock of goods, valued at $20,000. The mill and factory brought many families to the village to get work in them. They run the mill and factory about seven years, then sold it to a man named Clutter, who moved the machinery away. The place at the present time has three stores, one tile kiln, a few shops, and about one hundred inhabitants.

A Masonic lodge was established in 1878, with the following charter members: H. M. Griswold, R. M. Conover, Chas. Larrabee, W. W. Wilson, J. W. Brenaman, J. R. Dow, M. T. Rollings, Jos. Rollings, P. Benallack, D. H. Smith and several other well-known citizens. H. M. Griswold was the first master; R. M. Conover, senior warden, and R. R. Trimble, junior warden.

Dennison Village was laid out in 1871, by Lyman Booth, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 12, and range 11, west. Booth and Dulaney established a large manufacturing establishment to work up the timber, and employed fifty hands. They manufactured spokes and wagon material principally. It was in operation about five years and was then moved to Kentucky, on the Cumberland River. Booth & Dulaney carried on a large store in connection with their business, and sold a great many goods. John Bernard also had a store, and erected a two story house on Main street, near the depot. Blinn & Daggett had a saw-mill, which they operated two years, when they moved it away. A. Valker started a drug store, which he has carried on ever since. There are two stores, several shops, and a dozen or two dwellings.

The first school taught in what is now Wabash Township, Mr. Kuykendall says, was in 1820, and was taught in the southeast part of the township, on the Darwin Road. John Crews was the teacher, and afterward Johnson and Jerry Lycan taught at the same place. It was also a place of early religious meetings. Among the pioneer ministers, who used to proclaim the word of God there, may be mentioned, Revs. Whitney, Blackburn, Young, Howe, Taylor, Proctor and Curry

Another of the early schools was taught by Otto Davis, in 1830, in a small deserted cabin, just south of Livingston. He was a good teacher for that day, and taught several terms in the township. James Yokum taught at the same place, but was a dissipated fellow. He afterward taught in Livingston. The first house built for school purposes, was near the Durell mill in 1832. It was a log structure and was built by the neighbors. A man named Callaster taught the first school in it. The second school-house was built on the Taylor farm, in the southeast part of the township. Benjamin Boles taught in this house, but was a good, easy kind of a fellow and fond of his toddy. Stephen Archer was also an early teacher.

Wabash Township is well supplied with churches. Just where or when the first church society was organized we did not learn. Among the church organizations, are Black Chapel in the southeast part of the township, Union Baptist church, the Methodist churches at Livingston and Dennison villages, and several others in different parts of the township. The Union Baptist church was organized at the Lowe school-house on Crooked Creek, in 1856. The members in the south part of the township split off and formed an independent organization and built a church edifice. A Methodist church was organized at the Blundell school-house, and during the war the organization became divided on political issues, which led to a split, and the organization of a Methodist Episcopal Church South. Both societies grew somewhat lukewarm, and in 1879, the old church was reorganized by Rev. J. W. Lapham, and is now known as Mount Gilead church.

Through the negligence or indifference of those who should be interested in preserving their church history, we have been enabled to obtain but few facts, and must close the chapter with this meager sketch of the churches.

CHAPTER XV.

MARTINSVILLE TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL AND TIMBER—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—NATIONAL ROAD—EARLY HOTELS—INCIDENTS—INDIANS—VILLAGE OF MARTINSVILLE—ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—MILLS—SECRET SOCIETIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they."

IN the year 1832 Joseph Martin came to Clark County and settled on section 7 of town 10 and built a house on the National Road, which at that time was in process of construction.

Subsequently he laid out a village, which he named for himself, Martinsville. At the time the county went into township organization, the precinct in which the village was situated, took its name from the town. The limits of the township thus organized, coincided with the limits of the congressional survey, and contained the regular thirty-six sections.

In 1859, on the formation of the township of Auburn, three sections from the northeast corner were taken for that purpose, and subsequently, to equalize the contribution of the various towns to the construction of Auburn, four and a half sections were added to the northern boundary of Martinsville from Dolson, making the township somewhat in the form of the letter L and containing in all thirty-seven and a half square miles of territory. The township originally was pleasantly diversified with prairie and woodland. The prairie portion is made up of Parker Prairie, which occupies the northwest corner, and Dolson Prairie, which extends through the central part of the township from the northern to the southern boundary. The surface of the prairie is gently undulatory, and when first pressed by the feet of white men was covered with a dense growth of tall grass, interspersed with numerous flowers of almost every hue, which gave the country the appearance of a vast garden.

The original condition of the soil was wet and slushy owing to the hard clay subsoil, beneath which the water could not penetrate. This moisture, together with the vast amount of decaying vegetable matter which had rotted upon the ground for centuries, proved the prolific source of many of the malarial diseases with which the early settlers were afflicted. As the country became populated artificial drainage was resorted to, and the parts that were formerly looked upon as next to worthless have been reclaimed, and are now the best farming districts in the township. The soil is a rich black loam, varying in depth from fifteen inches to two feet, and can not be excelled for agricultural purposes. The broken parts of the township are confined principally to the eastern and western parts, and were originally heavily timbered with oak and hickory. Along the water courses, walnut was found in limited quantities, and elms of gigantic sizes were to be seen at intervals; much of the best timber land has been cleared, and the ground put in cultivation. The soil in the timber and on the more elevated portions is light and largely clay mixed. It is far inferior to the prairie

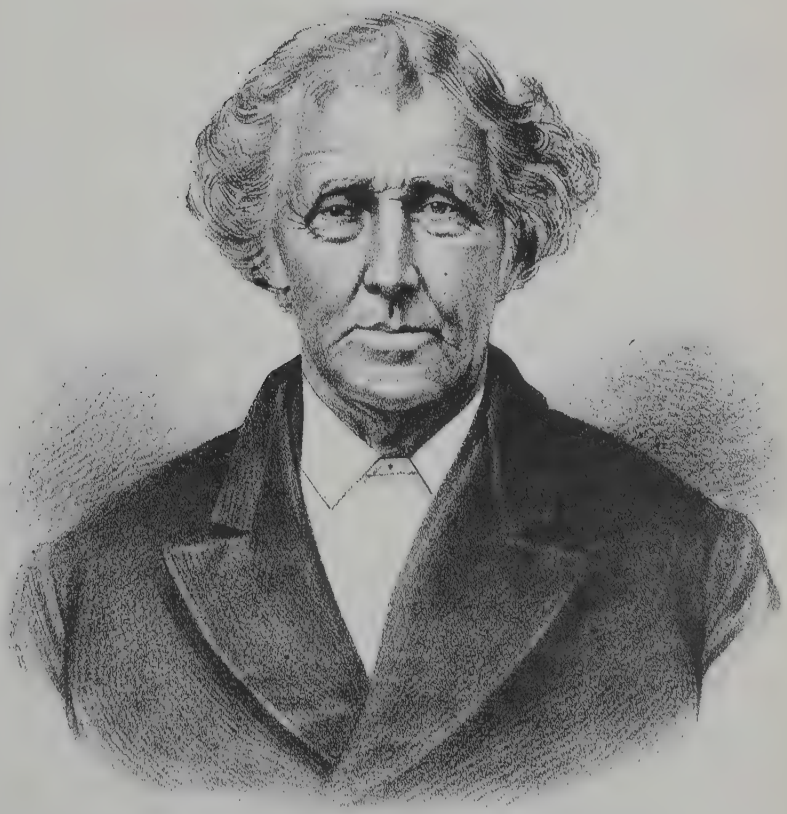
soil for farming purposes but yet by careful tillage it returns fair crops of wheat, oats, corn and the other cereals.

The township is drained by a number of water courses which traverse the country in various directions. The chief of these streams is the North Fork which enters the township near the northwest corner, and takes a southerly course through the western part.

It receives a number of small tributaries in its course and leaves the township from section 19. Along this stream the country is very broken and abrupt, and poorly adapted for agricultural purposes. Willow Creek, the second stream in size, has its source in section 16, and flows a southeasterly direction and passes in its course through sections 12 and 26, and crosses the southern boundary of the township from section 35. During the greater part of the year this stream is very small, but in rainy seasons it frequently becomes a raging torrent, and often overflows its banks for considerable distances on either side.

A tributary of Mill Creek known as Blackburns branch rises near the central part of the township, and flows an easterly direction through sections 15, 23 and 24. Stockwell Creek flows through the northern part of the township in a southwesterly course and unites with North Fork, about one half mile west of the village of Martinsville in section 18. All the streams enumerated receive a number of small affluents which meander through various parts of the township. The early condition of the country presented but few inducements to the pioneer, and it was not until a number of years had elapsed from the date of the first settlement in the eastern part of the county that any settlement was made within the present limits of the township. A number of squatters whose name could not be ascertained, located in an early day, along the North Fork, but made no improvements further than erecting a few rude cabins, and clearing small spaces of ground around them. They were allured to the county in quest of game, which at that time was very plenty and easily procured. These transient citizens remained but few years, and left for other parts at the appearance of the permanent settlers who entered and improved the land.

The first permanent settlement in the township was made in the western part on the present site of Martinsville village, about the year 1829. The principal attraction to this point was the National Road which had been surveyed through the country a few years previous, and at the time referred to was in process of construction. A large number of men were employed on the work, which necessitated the erection of boarding houses for their accommodation. Several of these were erected at different places, but, unfortunately the names of the proprietors have been forgotten. John Chancellor was the first permanent settler of whom anything definite is known. He immigrated to this State from Kentucky and built his first house, which was a small cabin, a short distance west of the main part of the village in the spring of 1829. The following year he erected a more commodious structure, a large two-story log house, which he opened for the accommodation of the workmen and such transient guests as found it convenient to accept his hospitalities. He appears to have been a man of some prominence and made a number of improvements during the period of his residence in the township. He entered the land where the town of Martinsville was laid out in the year 1832. It was about this time that the first native accession was made to the settlement in the person of John M. Chancellor, whose birth occurred the latter part of the above year. Chancellor died at his home in the year 1881, at an advanced age. The old homestead is at present occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery. Joshua Abney,



Doctor Hill

a brother-in-law of Chancellor, came about the same time and located in section 7, a short distance west of the village. He was a Kentuckian also, but had lived in Coles County several years prior to his moving to this township. He became the possessor of forty acres of land, which he occupied until the year 1832, at which time he sold to Benjamin Dolson and moved to Indiana. Dolson came to Clark County as early as 1824, and settled in Melrose township. He moved to Martinsville six years later and erected a two-story hewed log house on the National Road, a short distance west of the Chancellor farm, which he opened for the benefit of the traveling public. This house became a very popular resort and was a favorite stopping place for travelers for a number of years. The generous hospitality of the landlord and the abundance of the fare attracted the passers-by and the tavern was never in want of paying guests. It was extensively patronized until the year 1843, when it was discontinued on account of Dolson's death.

Among the earliest settlers in the same locality, was Amos Potts who immigrated from Ohio in the year 1830. He located on section 7 and erected the first house on the original plat of Martinsville. Potts had the reputation of being a shrewd trader and was induced to settle at this point through a spirit of speculation. Not realizing his anticipated fortune, he sold his land to David Weisner and Benjamin Dolson, after occupying it about eighteen months, and moved with his family further west. In the year 1832, the little settlement was increased by the addition of the following persons: Jacob Chriss, Isaac Chriss, Jerry Chriss, David T. Weisner and Thomas Scholfield. The Chriss family were from Ohio. The father, Jacob Chriss, was one of the earliest pioneers of Miami County in that State and lived there until quite an old man. Like all the early settlers in this country they came west to make their fortunes which they supposed could be realized in a very short time. Isaac Chriss settled about two miles north of the village of Martinsville on land which is at present in possession of the widow Ullery. Jerry located a short distance east of the village on land which has since been added to the town plat. The father made his home with his sons until his death which occurred a short time after their arrival. The Chrisses were men of roving tendencies and remained but few years in this part of the country, when they sold out and moved overland to Oregon.

Isaac died in that State in the year 1852. Jerry subsequently moved to Texas, since which nothing has been heard of him. David Weisner was a native of the District of Columbia. He immigrated to Clark County some time prior to 1825 and settled in York township, where he achieved considerable notoriety as a pugilist. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War he enlisted in the company of volunteers raised at York, and was one of the few soldiers from this part of the State who saw any real service in that struggle. He entered land in this township, in 1832, on which he moved the latter part of the same year. He achieved a very unsavory reputation while a resident of Martinsville and appears to have been engaged in many of the rows and drunken brawls so common in the early history of the village. His favorite theme was politics, which he talked almost constantly, and when his arguments failed to convince an adversary he frequently backed them with something more forcible, his fists. Being a very Hercules in strength, but few cared to gain his ill-will and he was generally allowed to have his own way. He subsequently moved to Cumberland County, where, it is said, he reformed from his many evil habits and ways and became a respectable

and well-to-do citizen. Thomas Scholfield moved to Illinois from Ohio, about the year 1828 and settled in Melrose township where he lived until 1832. He moved to Martinsville some time during the latter year, and acquired forty acres of land lying a short distance west of the village. He improved a portion of this land, and occupied it until the year 1835 at which time he sold to Benjamin Dolson and David Weisner and removed two miles further west into the adjoining township of Cumberland. Scholfield was a good man, and did much in a quiet way to advance the interests of the community in which he resided. He moved to Oregon in the year 1856 and at the present time is living in that State. His son, Judge Scholfield, a man of State reputation and the leading lawyer of the county, resides in Marshall. The following year witnessed the arrival in the township, of William McGahan and Amos Bixby. McGahan located here for the purpose of working on the National Road. He entered forty acres of land near Martinsville, which he sold, on the completion of the road, and joined the tide of immigration which at that time was making its way to Oregon and California. Bixby was an unmarried man, or to express it in more terse English, an old bachelor. He entered land a few miles west of the village, in this and the adjoining township of Cumberland. He was a man of ample means and continued to add to his original tract of land until he became the possessor of more than six hundred acres. A good portion of this land was rented to early settlers on their arrival in the county, before they had time to improve farms of their own. Bixby was a man of intelligence and considerable business tact, but possessed many peculiar characteristics. His conduct at times was very singular and he seemed to labor under the weight of some secret trouble which gave rise to the question of his sanity. He built a good house on his farm which he fitted up with great care for his own use. The morning after its completion, he went to a neighbor near by and borrowed a gun for the purpose, he said, of killing a deer. No sooner did he get the gun than he returned to his house, entered and securely fastened the door. He then placed the muzzle of the gun beneath his chin, discharged it with a stick and killed himself instantly. The manner of his death left no doubt in the minds of the people as to his insanity. Among others who settled in the township prior to 1836 were Green Redman and Joshua P. Cooper. The former was a native of Kentucky, and, after his arrival here became an active politician. He was a man of considerable talent and possessed the happy faculty of telling what he knew, which he often did in such plain English, as to offend his political opponents. He was chosen justice of the peace at the first election held in the precinct, and served the people in that capacity for several terms. In the year 1840, he sold his possessions in Martinsville and moved to Clay County. From there he went to Missouri a few years later, and subsequently became a citizen of Kansas. He took an active part in the Kansas agitation, and was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional convention. He was afterward elected a member of the Legislature of that State and made himself obnoxious to the anti-slavery members by his vigorous outspoken pro-slavery sentiments. Cooper's native State was Pennsylvania, which he left in early manhood and went to Indiana. He moved to Illinois and settled near Martinsville in the summer of the year alluded to, but made no improvements. He was an attorney, and might have become a rising man but for his innate love of low things, which made him many enemies in the community. He was one of the principal actors

in the formation of the village of Martinsville and took a lively interest in its growth and development. He afterward moved to Marshall. During the succeeding year the following persons settled within the present limits of the township: Albert Kitchell, David Chancellor, James Wright and Samuel Dolson. Later came Asa Starks, Addison Spenny, Lemuel S. Claypool and Willis Doughetee. Starks, of whom but little is known, immigrated from the State of New York and located a short distance east of the present site of Martinsville. He remained but few years when he sold out and left the township. Spenny came to Illinois from Ohio in company with his father and settled a few miles south of Martinsville. A brother, Morrison Spenny, came about the same time and located in the same vicinity. He was, like many of the early settlers in and around Martinsville village, a politician. He served one term as sheriff and shortly after the expiration of his term, became involved in some domestic difficulty and left the county. Addison Spenny subsequently moved to California, where, at the last account, he was still living.

Claypool came to this township from Melrose, where he had settled several years previous. He was one of the earliest schoolteachers in the county, and taught the first term in this township, the same year of his settlement. He entered forty acres of land in section 17, which he occupied for a number of years.

Willis Doughetee came to Clark County from Peoria, Indiana. His native State was Kentucky, and he left his early home with the expectation of making a fortune in the newly developed country of the Hoosier State. Not realizing his expectations there he was induced to move to this State, owing to the flattering accounts of the country he heard on every hand. He entered land in section 9, and improved a very good farm. His distinguishing characteristic appears to have been an inordinate love for public positions, and he was what might be termed a chronic office seeker. His official career commenced when he was chosen justice of the peace, the duties of which office he discharged with all the dignity of a Supreme judge. Later he was appointed postmaster, at Martinsville, and in 1849 was nominated by his party for the Legislature, and elected by a handsome majority. He was a prominent and enterprising citizen, but possessed a love of self, which was developed to an abnormal degree. It is related that upon one occasion, he submitted to a public examination, at the request of an audience, to have his character delineated by a phrenological lecturer. After speaking of his many good qualities and characteristics, the lecturer proceeded to tell in what vocations of life the subject would best succeed. "He possesses many qualifications of a chief justice, but has peculiar fitness for the army, and would make a brilliant general. As a soldier, you could always find him in the front rank—in a retreat." A few years after the expiration of his term in the Legislature, he sold his farm to a man by the name of Shaffner, and moved with his family to one of the Western States. He returned to Illinois a few years later and purchased land on Parker Prairie in the adjoining township.

Shortly after the foregoing settlers arrived, James O. Hedges, and his son, James V. Hedges, settled in the township, on land which is situated a little west of Martinsville village. They came here from Ohio, and for a number of years were prominently identified with the history and growth of the township. The names of many other settlers could be added to the list enumerated, but the limits of this chapter forbid a further mention. But few of these who came in

when the county was a wilderness, remain to tell the story of their struggles and hardships; of their many trials while laying the foundation of the homes where their descendants now live, surrounded by circumstances calculated to make life happy. The pioneers in this part of the county found no "royal pathway to affluence—for many years their lot was anything but enviable." Hard work was the duty of each day, in order to keep the hungry wolf from the door. The first crops were principally corn, which afforded the chief means of subsistence for a number of years. The settler's rifle, which was one of his most valuable pieces of property, furnished the table with meat; this was easily obtained, as deer and other game were so plenty as to prove very troublesome. Deer would come close enough to the cabin to be shot from the door, while large numbers of prairie chickens made their roosting places on the roofs of the houses. Much of this game was shot during the fall season by a band of Kickapoo Indians, who had their camp on Turkey Run and North Fork. At the time the first settlers made their appearance, there were five hundred of these Indians in the country. They would leave at the beginning of winter and remain away until the following fall, when they would return on their annual hunts. They were not troublesome, but, on the contrary, showed a great deal of friendship toward the settlers, and would bring moccasins, beads, and various other articles into the settlement, and exchange them for calico, pork, tobacco and whisky, of which every settler always kept a supply. These annual hunts were finally discontinued, and, since 1836, no Indians have been seen in the township. Owing to the lack of natural facilities in this part of the country, there was little inducement to erect mills of any sort, especially as the older communities of Marshall and the eastern part of the county were easily accessible. Situated in the western part of the county, considerably removed from the early lines of business activities, the country developed no tendency for mercantile pursuits.

The stores of Marshall and elsewhere supplied such articles as were necessary, and the settlement was for several years purely a farming community. In the year 1832, however, Joseph Martin came to the county and located in section 7, on the National Road. He was a native of Ohio and a man of no particular enterprise and drifted to this point without any definite motive. The land where he settled had originally been entered by John Chancellor, who subsequently sold it to Amos Potts. Martin purchased the land in about the year 1833. A short time afterward Joshua Cooper, with some genius for speculation, suggested to Martin the plan of platting a village on part of the property which was done in the year 1833 under some arrangement of partnership by the two men. The platting of the town attracted a small settlement, the out-growth of which was the erection of a little log cabin where a small stock of groceries and more whisky, were offered for sale. This little store, or gin-shop rather, was started by Fitch & Redman and was the general rendezvous of the entire neighborhood. The community which early gathered here, consisted largely of a floating class of people whose practices gave the place a very unsavory reputation. The people were chiefly characterized by their dissolute habits and general lack of thrift. Sunday was especially devoted to horse-racing and carousing, a system of things which continued to characterize the place for several years. In the year 1836, John Stockwell and a Mr. Chenoweth came from Darwin and moved a stock of goods into the little cabin that had been used by Redman & Fitch for a grocery. About the same time Willis Doughetee com-

menced the erection of a frame building near the central part of the town, for the purpose of engaging in the mercantile business, but sold the house to Stockwell & Chenoweth before its completion, who transferred their stock to it. This firm was composed of men of high character and active business abilities and gave the village a new lease of life. From the time of their advent, a better class of citizens was attracted and society began to amend at once. Their stock of goods consisted of a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise and represented a cash value of about $3,000. Their business kept pace with the development of the country and their trade became very extensive and lucrative. They continued the business as partners until the year 1840, when they closed out their stock at public auction. A second store had been started in the meantime by Messrs. Hunt & Gamble, who kept a small stock of general merchandise and a liberal supply of "firewater." They did business about eighteen months, when, finding that they could not cope with the larger and more successful store of Stockwell & Chenoweth, closed out their goods and retired from the field. Stockwell again engaged in business about the year 1841, with McClure as a partner. They continued the business very successfully together until the year 1846, when McClure purchased the entire interest. McClure ran the store on an extensive scale until about the year 1856, at which time he sold to other parties and removed from the village. The Preston brothers erected a store building about the year 1842, just opposite the Nicholas hotel. They stocked it the same year with a large assortment of clothing, dry-goods, groceries, etc., to the amount of $5,000, and soon acquired a very extensive trade. William Lindsey purchased this store in 1852, increased the stock and continued the business until the year 1856.

A number of other business houses sprang up from time to time and the place soon became noted as a permanent trading point. One of the principal factors which gave character to the town, was the National Road, which offered the only means of communication with other points. The increasing travel over this thoroughfare necessitated the opening of hotels, and one was built shortly after the village was laid out. Joseph Martin kept the first public house in a little cabin which stood near the Vandalia Railroad. His place was not very well patronized, however, and he discontinued the business soon afterward. Oliver Hall succeeded Martin about the year 1836, but did not realize a fortune in his "role" as landlord. The first regular hotel was built about the year 1837, and stood where the Nicholas House now stands. It was a large hewed log building and was first kept by a man named Jenkins. He kept a stage stand also, and his house was a favorite stopping place for travelers on the National Road. Major Caldwell succeeded Jenkins in the management of this hotel, and had charge of it until the year 1850. At that time the building was torn down and replaced by a more substantial and convenient brick structure which is still standing. It was built by Jacob Anderson who kept it for some years. Another early hotel was built by Willis Doughetee in 1840 and was known as the Rocky Mountain House. Doughetee kept the house for a number of years and it became a very popular resort. The building is still standing; near the Pan Handle depot, and is used at the present time for a dwelling.

The first mechanic who came to the village was Cornelius Jenkins. He built a blacksmith shop near the central part of the village where the Knapp store building stands, in the year 1838. He was joined the same year by Joseph Dixon, and together they operated the shop for several years and did a very

good business. Among other early blacksmiths, are remembered, William Gordon and James Wilson, both of whom worked at their trade prior to the year 1842. A very small space will be sufficient in which to notice the early manufacturing interests of Martinsville. The absence of facilities prevented the erection of mills and factories in an early day and it was not until the year 1854 that a manufacturing establishment of any kind was put in operation. In that year, Messrs. Davis & McMurray erected a carding machine in the eastern part of the village which proved a moderately successful venture. The building was frame and the machinery was run by steam. It was in operation about five years, when the building was torn down and used in the remodeling of Cooper's flouring mill.

The latter mill was built in the year 1854 at a cost of $14,000. The original building was three stories high and stood in the northeastern part of the village. The machinery was operated by steam and the mill became extensively patronized. It was purchased by G. W. Cooper, the present proprietor, in the year 1856, who afterward remodeled it, enlarged the building and added new and improved machinery. It is at present three stories and a half high, has ten run of buhrs, and a grinding capacity of about two hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour per day. It is one of the largest mills on the line of the Vandalia railroad and ships flour to all parts of the country.

Another steam flouring mill was erected in the town in the year 1868 by Samuel Macy. It stands in the southern part of the village, and is at present run by W. L. Roberts. The Sallee brothers erected a large steam sawmill near the railroad in the eastern part of the town in the year 1880. This mill does an immense business and manufactures large quantities of lumber.

In the meantime the business interests of the town had increased, and the completion of the Vandalia Railroad in 1871, gave the place a permanency it did not before possess. Since that time a number of good store buildings have been erected, and the village has taken upon itself the dignity of an incorporated town. Its business is represented by the following exhibit: Three large dry goods stores kept by Charles Douglass, W. G. Delashmuth and Elizabeth Vaughn; J. Ishler keeps a general assortment of merchandise, Grange Store kept by Levi Williams; Black & Fasig, Tichenor & Bro. and John Gamble, druggists; Henry Randal and Benjamin Welch make groceries a specialty. There are two large hardware stores kept by the Lindsey brothers, and Martin Flenner, John Sanderson and Martin Taggart, harnessmakers. There are in addition to the above, two restaurants, an agricultural store, one wagon shop, two millinery stores, two warehouses, one shoe shop, two barber shops and one livery stable. The present town board is composed of the following persons: W. H. Randal, John Deahle, W. G. Delashmuth, F. J. Johnson, J. T. Sanderson and O. D. Germain, Trustees; B. H. Welsh, clerk.

Clark Lodge No. 603, F. and A. M. was organized Oct. 6, 1868, with the following charter members: A. G. Fetter, Thomas Milligan, Samuel Medkiff, George Stevens, Charles Duncan, John Gamble, Alexander Ryan, G. W. Ewalt, J. Fulton and John F. Alexander. First officers were A. G. Fetter, W. M.; Thomas Milligan, S. W.; and Samuel Medkiff, J. W. The present officers are Jerry Ishler, W. M.; H. Gassoway, S. W.; William Barbee, J. W.; John Gamble, Sec't.; W. H. Randal, Treas. There are forty-five members belonging to the lodge at present and it is reported in good working order. The meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Martinsville Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F. was instituted February 28, 1853, by J. W.

Ellis, G. M. The following names appear on the charter. Benjamin McKeen, B. F. McClure, Jonathan Rains, George Conger, T. B. McClure, William Lindsey, Daniel Gard, Morrison Spenny and Jacob Anderson. The present membership is about thirty-six. The hall in which the lodge holds its meetings was erected in the year 1854. It is a good substantial building and belongs to the organization. The present officers of the lodge are Isaac Ishler, N. G.; Carey Winterowd, V. G.; J. T. Sanderson, Sec't.; J. C. Porter, Treas.; Thomas Troughton, R. S. N. G.; Walter McCleary, L. S. N. G.

The Martinsville Encampment was instituted in the year 1838 by the Paris Encampment. The original membership was fourteen. The present officers are Isaac Ishler, Chief Patriarch; J. T. Sanderson, Scribe; J. P. Spahr, High Priest; J. C. Porter, S. W.; S. A. Fasig, J. W.; and John Deahle, Treas. There are about twenty-one members belonging at the present time. A Lodge of K. of H. was organized in the year 1874 with a membership of fourteen which has since increased to twenty.

They hold their meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers are D. W. Tibbs, P. D.; Levi Williams, D. ; H. Bradshaw, V. D.; Thomas Murphy, Ass't D.; F. J. Harris, Rep.; H. Gassoway, F. R.; Jerry Ishler, Chaplain; B. H. Welsh, Guide; O. D. Germain, Guardian; and C. B. Waterford, Sen't.

The first school in Martinsville was taught about the year 1834 by Lemuel S. Claypool in a little cabin which stood a short distance west of the village. The house had been previously used as a residence by a squatter. Claypool taught here several years but did not seem to give very good satisfaction. The second school was taught by Salmon Rice some time later. Unlike many pioneer teachers, Rice was a man of culture and brought with him to his work the advantages of a collegiate education. He was a man of extensive information but was marked by many eccentricities among which was his aversion to society. He was an unmarried man and lived in a small cabin by himself and mingled but little with his fellow men. Among the early pedagogues was Seth Hitchcock. He was a dwarf in stature, but possessed the strength of a giant which he did not hesitate to exercise upon any pupil who had the temerity to violate any of his iron-clad rules. He had but one finger on his right hand but with it he could wield the rod with such force as to bring the most obdurate to speedy terms. Absalom Hurley, Oliver Hall and Robert Williamson taught schools in the village during the early years of its history. The old Methodist church building was used jointly for church and school purposes from 1842 until 1853. In the latter year a frame school-house was erected in the south part of the town near the Vandalia depot. It was used until the year 1871, at which time the present handsome and commodious brick structure was erected. This building stands on an eminence in the south part of the village and is one of the most complete school edifices in the county. It is two stories high, contains four large size rooms, and was built at a cost of $10,000. The schools at the present time are under the efficient management of Prof. L. S. Kilbourn, principal, assisted by Jasper Bennett, Laura Arbuckle, Mattie Sutherland and Lucy Ryan. The average attendance throughout the year is about three hundred pupils.

The first religious services in Martinsville Township were held at private residences, and conducted by missionary preachers of the Methodist church. The early settlers, whatever their beliefs or lack of belief, were generally ready to open their doors to these missionaries. The early community of Martinsville, however, seems to have been an ex-

ception to this general rule, and in 1834 John Chambers, the pioneer preacher of this section found it impossible to hold services because of the people's unwillingness to open their cabins for that purpose. Nothing daunted by the inhospitable treatment, he arranged to hold a meeting in a grove near by, the novelty of which served to bring out quite an audience. A little later several Methodist families moved into the community, and services were regularly held thereafter. Among the early ministers are remembered, Jesse Hail, John Strange, —— Blundell and —— McGinnis, all of whom preached to the little band of worshipers "without money, and without price." None of these preachers were men of brilliant scholastic attainments, but they all possessed a rude and forceful eloquence which suited the needs and appreciation of their hearers. In the year 1838 Rev. Mr. Chenoweth, was sent to Martinsville by the Paris circuit for the purpose of organizing a society. With the assistance of Rev. Holland James, and William Wilson, an organization was effected the latter part of the same year with the following members: John Stockwell and wife, Oliver Hail and wife, Wesley Low and wife, Walter Hill and wife, and Miss Hill. Services were regularly held at the residences of the different members until about the year 1842, when a small hewed log house was erected on the National Road, in the eastern part of the village. The society was attached to the Livingston circuit the same year in which the organization took place. The first pastor was Lewis Amdson, who served one year. He was succeeded by Samuel Burr who preached the same length of time. L. Oliver followed Burr and remained one year. Then came Jesse Hail who had charge of the congregation for one year. Hail was a native of North Carolina, and a man of fine education. He traveled extensively over the greater part of the western country and was widely known on account of his many peculiarities. Rev. Joseph McMurtry succeeded Hail, and preached one year. He was followed by William C. Blundell, who remained the same length of time, and was, in turn, succeeded by Thomas C. Lopez. The last named was an able preacher, and did much toward building up the church during his pastorate. The names of other pastors were not learned. The old log house served as a meeting place until the year 1854, at which time steps were taken to build a house more in keeping with the growth of the congregation. The present edifice was erected the latter part of that year, and is still a comfortable house of worship. It is a substantial, frame structure, and cost about $1,200. The church has increased rapidly in numbers and is now one of the best appointments in the Martinsville circuit. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained in connection with the church, and is well attended. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. McElfresh.

The Old School Baptists had a small congregation in Martinsville at an early day, but its existence was of short duration. Their preachers were Richard Newport, Stanley Walker and — Shields.

The Church of God at Martinsville was established in the year 1847. The members comprising it were all from Richland County, Ohio, and their names are as follows: H. Rupp, Sarah Rupp, William Fasig, Betsy Fasig, Henry Fasig, Elizabeth Fasig, Christian Fasig, Catherine Fasig, John Snavely, Eliza Snavely, William Taggart and Sarah Taggart. The first minister, was Elder Henry Rupp, a German preacher, of the Ohio Eldership. His zeal, and devotion to right principles, gave him a firm hold upon the people, which he still retains, at the age of 77 years. It is said that he has officiated a

more funerals than any other preacher in the county. The second pastor was Elder J. Blickenstaff, under whose pastorate large accessions were made to the society. The next pastor was Elder Geo. Sander, who was sent out by the East Pennsylvania Eldership, as a home missionary, in the spring of 1851. He served the church ten or twelve years at different intervals. Elder S. N. Miller, came next in the line of pastors. He was an old and tried man and served the church with great acceptance. Elder R. H. Bolton, present secretary of the General Board of Missions, preached for the congregation from 1861, until 1867. His son, Cyrus Bolton, assisted him in the work during the last year of his pastorate. Elder A. J. Fenton succeeded Bolton, and preached very acceptably for two years. Elder J. W. Neely acted as pastor two years. He was a physician of extensive practice and a fine theologian. Elders W. B. Lewellen and E. Hart, each served the church acceptably as pastors. The present pastor is Elder R. Perry. Their house of worship was built in the year 1858. It is a good frame building and cost $1,000. The present membership is seventy-five. Their Sunday school was organized in the year 1859, with J. McManus, as superintendent, a position he held for over fourteen years. Henry Ishler, is the present superintendent. The school has ten teachers and an average attendance of seventy-five scholars.

The Island Grove Baptist Church dates its history from the year 1858. It was organized by a council, appointed for the purpose, of which Elder Linus Gilbert was moderator and Rev. Daniel Harbert, clerk. At the first meeting, the following names were presented for membership: Gideon Stafford, Sarah Stafford, Samuel Midkiff, Agnes Midkiff, John Cooper, Elizabeth Cooper, Matilda Stevens and Phebe Nichols. Rev. Daniel Harbert was chosen pastor, a position he filled but a few months, when he resigned, on account of poor health. He died a short time afterward. Rev. Eli Frey was called in 1859 and served the church until the year 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Doty, who ministered to the congregation until 1872. The fourth pastor was L. W. P. Gilbert, a native of Ohio, and graduate of Granville college. He was a very able preacher, and remained with the church until the year 1875. Rev. T. J. Thornton, was next employed, and preached acceptably for three years. Then came Rev. T. J. Neal, who served from 1878 until 1881. The seventh, and present pastor, is Rev. S. T. Reynolds, who was called to the pastorate in the year 1881. The present church edifice is a frame structure thirty by forty feet, and was erected at a cost of $1,260. It was built in 1873.

A Sunday school is maintained during the greater part of the year, and is at present under the management of Mills Huckabee, superintendent.

The Methodists have two churches in the southern part of the township, both of which are strong organizations and in flourishing condition. They have good, substantial houses of worship, and are known as the Saint Paul, and Shiloh churches. Their present pastor is the Rev. McElfresh. The Methodist Church South maintains two organizations in the township also. They were organized about twelve years ago, and at present, are ministered to by Rev. J. D. R. Brown.

The United Brethren have a strong society in the western part of the township, known as the Lincoln church. Their church edifice is a good, brick structure—a model of neatness—and was erected at a cost of about $2,000. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. E. Hanley.

There is a small society of the Adventists in the township, a few miles south of Mar-

tinsville. They have a neat frame building, and are at present under charge of Rev. M. Taggart, pastor.

The Baptist Church of Martinsville was organized February 22, 1879, by a council consisting of Elders F. J. Thornton, John Bratton, and others. The original members were the following: John Roberts, Lucinda Kemper, Nannie Randal, Lucy Laingor, Catherine Howell, Julia Grey and Martha Maxwell. The first pastor was Rev. T. J. Thornton, of Westfield, who served six months, when he resigned. The church was without a pastor for one year, when Elder J. L. Parker, of Casey, was called. He served one year, and was succeeded by Elder S. T. Reynolds, who served the same length of time. At the expiration of Reynolds' term as pastor, T. J. Thornton again took charge of the church, and is the present pastor. The membership is about twenty-eight.

The Christians have an organization in the village, and a neat, brick house of worship. Their number, at one time quite large, has diminished considerably during the last few years, and at the present time, they do not maintain a pastor.

The Mount Pleasant Christian Church was organized in 1879, by Elder C. W. Hill, with fourteen members. Soon after the organization, a good, hewed log house was erected, in the southeast corner of section 14. The present membership is about twenty-five. The pastor in charge, is Rev. James Hill.

CHAPTER XVI.*

DOLSON TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE—MILLS, ROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—VILLAGE OF CLARKSVILLE, ETC.

THREE quarters of a century ago this section was a wilderness undisturbed by the enterprise of the white man. Its history begins with the year 1828, when the first settlers made their appearance, and the influx of population, which commenced with the dawn of that year, ceased not until all the vacant land was taken up and improved. The inducements which invited immigration to this part of the country were all that the most exacting could demand, or that nature in her most pleasant moods could offer. Forests of the finest timber, streams of flowing water and broad stretches of fertile prairie lands, were considerations not to be overlooked by the pioneers in selecting homes for themselves and their posterity.

Dolson is situated in the northern tier of townships, and originally included within its area forty-five square miles of territory, but in the year 1859 four and a half sections were taken off the southeast corner and used in the formation of Auburn township. It is bounded on the east by the townships of Douglass and Marshall, on the south by Auburn and Martinsville, on the west by Parker and Westfield, on the north by Edgar County, and forms part of two congressional towns, the northern part being known as town 12 north, range 13 west, and the southern half as town 11 north, range 13 west. The country presents a pleasant diversity of surface and soil, with prairie and woodland in about equal proportions, the timbered districts being confined to the eastern and western parts, where the land in many places is considerably undulating and broken. The luxuriant forest growth which once covered these portions of the township has largely given way to meadow land and grain field, save where each farmer's woodland gives token of what the country was before disturbed by the innovation of the settler. The timber consists of the varieties common to this part of the State, and, at the time the first settlements were made, was entirely devoid of undergrowth, owing to the prevalence of fires, which swept over the country in the fall of every year. Dolson prairie, from which this division derived its name, occupies the central part of the township, extending from the northern to the southern boundary, and presents one of the finest agricultural regions to be found within the limits of the county. Its surface is gently undulating, and was originally covered with a dense growth of tall grass, which attested the fertile quality of the soil beneath, which was not brought into cultivation until several years had elapsed from the date of the first settlement, on account of its wet, slushy nature, and the prevalent belief that it was totally unfit for farming purposes. In time, however, this delusive belief was dispelled by the enterprising settlers who first turned over the tough sod, and who were rewarded for their labors by ample crops, produced from the rich soil, a soil, which, after more than forty years of constant tillage, still

* By G. N. Berry.

retains all of its original fertility. The soil of the woodland differs very materially from that of the prairie, being principally of a light, clayey nature, and not so well adapted for general farming. But it is fertile, nevertheless, and well calculated for wheat and the other cereals usually grown in this part of the State, and produces many fine varieties of fruit, in abundance.

North Fork which affords the principal drainage of the western part of the county enters the township in section 7, flows almost due south along the western boundary and receives in its course a number of small tributaries, chief among which is Slater's Branch. The latter stream has its source near the central part of the township, passes through parts of sections 5, 8 and 17, unites with North Fork in section 18, and affords ample drainage to that part of the country through which it flows. The principal stream of note in the eastern part of the township is Mill Creek. It crosses the northern boundary in section 21, flows through an irregular channel in a southeasterly direction and leaves the township from section 13. A tributary of North Fork in the southwestern part, known as Blue Grass Creek, completes the list of the more important water-courses of the township. Water is everywhere easily accessible. Springs abound along the streams, while in other portions of the township, no special difficulties have been experienced in securing good wells. The soil is the chief resource, and as an agricultural district, the township was first sought by the early settlers. Such a country generally attracts hardy, enterprising immigrants through certain and thrifty rewards it offers to well-directed labor. The early pioneers brought families with them and came to found homes and fortunes, and to gain both by industrious and thrifty lives; frugality and industry were the cardinal virtues of the pioneer farmers who first felled the forests and turned the prairie soil of Dolson. Years of self-denying effort made up for the price which the settlers paid for their lands where their descendants now live in comfort and plenty.

The first permanent settlement in Dolson, according to the most reliable testimony, seems to have been made in the northeastern part near the present village of Clarksville, as early as the year 1828, by three immigrant families from Kentucky. The heads of these families were John Drake, William Rogers and William Smith, all of whom erected cabins and improved small patches of ground in the same locality. Drake settled temporarily on a piece of land lying south of Clarksville a part of which he improved and on which he lived for six years, when he sold the improvements to Daniel Lycan, who entered the land. A son, John Drake, was born the year after the family moved here, which was the first birth in Dolson, two years later Mrs. Drake died. This was the first death that occurred in the township. Drake afterward purchased land and resided in the township until the time of his death in 1847.

Rogers remained where he originally settled but a short time, when he moved further south and improved a small farm in the southwest quarter of section 1, which he entered in the year 1833. He occupied this place about one year, when he sold it to Daniel Elledge and moved to Martinsville. From the latter place he went to Texas, where he died a number of years ago. William Smith settled the farm where J. G. Lycan lives, to whom he sold his improvements, in the year 1834. He was a man well calculated for a pioneer, and raised a family of stalwart sons, who partook of his adventurous nature to a great extent. Among these son was William or "Snorting Bill" as he was more familiarly known in the early history of the country and who figured prominently in the pioneer settle-

ment of Dolson. He was an eccentric character and spent the greater part of his time with a tribe of Indians, who had a village a short distance north of the little settlement. He seems to have been a great favorite with the "redskins" and adopted their style of dress and conformed to their manners and customs of living, but for no good purpose, as he secretly despised the race and never let an opportunity of sending one to the "happy hunting grounds" go by unimproved. After several of their number had unaccountably disappeared, the Indians began to suspect foul play on the part of the whites, and made strenuous efforts to discover their secret enemy. Bill was not suspicioned by his savage companions. He took an active part in the search, and was instrumental in averting the indiscriminate vengeance which the Indians proposed to wreak upon the settlement. Bill's father, who had long suspected him of being the cause of the trouble, at length charged him with it, which Bill would not deny, neither would he plead guilty. This so enraged the old gentleman that he determined to exercise his parental authority in such, a manner as to extort a confession. Accordingly he procured a ramrod which he applied so vigorously over the shoulders and back of his undutiful son that it was soon reduced to splinters. Bill bore the cruel punishment with heroic fortitude until a second rod was obtained, when he acknowledged that the last he saw of the missing redskins, "they were lying on the ground unable to get up." He afterward became a great athlete and fighter and was never better satisfied than when engaged in tests of physical strength, or a rough and tumble knock-down. Becoming dissatisfied with the tame life in this part of the country, he went further west, and finally made his way to Texas at about the time of its struggle for independence. He joined the patriot army, participated in many of the hotly contested engagements of that war, and fell with the noted David Crockett at the taking of the Alamo.

The next in the catalogue of early settlers were Isaac and David Murray, two brothers, who came to the county in the spring of 1830. They selected sites for their homes in the northern part of the township, where the first named entered two hundred and fifty acres of government land, a portion of which he sold to his brother a short time afterward. Isaac was a bachelor, and a man of fine business talents and considerable wealth. He expended his means in improving his land, and soon had a fine farm under successful cultivation. A few years later he erected a carding machine on his place, which he operated very successfully for a number of years. This mill was a very primitive affair, operated by horse-power, and, during the time it was run, did a flourishing business, having been extensively patronized by the early settlers of Dolson and surrounding townships. David Murray, like his brother, was a man of considerable enterprise, and was highly respected in the township which he was instrumental in settling. His death occurred in the year 1880.

From 1830 until 1834 no other settlements were made within the present limits of Dolson. During the latter year the following persons made entries in the township: Henry Doughty, in section 35; Henry Harrison, section 34; and Ralph Haskitt, in section 36; all of whom were non-residents. Daniel Elledge, to whom reference has already been made, was probably the next settler; he immigrated to this State from Kentucky in the year 1833, and purchased land of William Rogers, one year later. He afterward entered forty acres of land adjoining his farm, and in time became the possessor of considerable real estate. He was a preacher of the Christian church, and conducted the first

religious exercises ever held in the township at his own residence. He resided in Dolson until the year 1847, at which time he sold his property to a man by the name of Saders, and moved with his family to Iowa. Delaney Kidwell located in the township about the same time as the foregoing, but made no entry of land until the year 1835. He improved a farm in sections 5 and 6, which he sold to a man by the name of Blackburn, in the year 1845. Among the settlers who came in prior to 1835, were William Spencer and Hiram Taylor. Spencer settled east of Dolson Prairie, in section 22, but made no permanent improvement. Taylor improved forty acres of land lying in sections 21 and 22. He was a man of intelligence, and was the first justice of the peace elected in the township after its organization. J. G. Lycan and Reason Wilson both settled in the township about the year 1834, the former in the northeastern part, on section 1, where he still lives, and the latter on section 21, where he entered an extensive tract of land, on which he resided for about thirty years, when he sold to Isaac Claypool and emigrated to Missouri. During the year 1835 the following persons selected lands in different places throughout the township: Alfred McCracken, Peter Bartmess, James B. Downs, Edwin Brown, William Brown, Allen Stewart, John Learns, Peter Barrick and Reason Richardson. James Ennis arrived in the township in the spring of 1836, and located near the central part on section 4. He was a native of Kentucky, a man of sterling integrity, and gave character to the community in which he lived. The farm on which he originally settled is at present owned and occupied by Elisha Heath. Jacob and Benjamin Bartmess came about the same time, and soon after were joined by George Bartmess. The first named settled east of the prairie, and proved a valuable accession to the little settlement, owing to his skill as a mechanic. He operated the first blacksmith shop in the township, repaired wagons, worked at the carpenter's trade, built chimneys for the settlers, and was equally proficient in a number of other trades. In later years he added the medical profession to his many other accomplishments, and was widely known throughout the county as a "steam doctor." Benjamin located a farm in section 27, while George settled west of the prairie, where he lived until the year 1857. In this year came George Lee, who settled near the northeast corner of the township, in section 36, where he afterward laid out the village of Clarksville; he sold the land in 1867 and emigrated to a distant State. Others came from time to time, to gladden the hearts and share the burdens of the little frontier community.

It is not possible, at this time, to learn all the particulars of their coming, or even their names. Among those who came prior to 1840, were Harrison Husted, Amos Daniel, George Phelps, Norton Lawrence, John H. Bean, Elzy Neal, Alexander Williams, Elias Hibbard, Ira Harding, Wesley Low, Alfred McClure, John McClure, Moses Stark, William Fitzgerald, Eli Covington, Enoch Redman, J. G. Zimmerman, James Schreech, William Comstock, Levi Comstock, William Morris, George Metcalf, James Cunningham, Perry Metcalf, George Coons, Eliphaz Gray, James B. Downs, Philip Boyer, John Covinging, Stanford Nay, John Farrell, Samuel Keys, John Matthews, William Murray, Nahum Sargent, James Lowry, Charles Welch, Perry Welch, Ryan E. Welch, Sperry Claypool, Robert Welch, and many others whose names were not ascertained. It may be said that the greater number of these settlers were from the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Several came from the older settled portions of the country, and a number

undoubtedly came in who afterward became dissatisfied with the country, and removed further west, or went back East. By 1840 the township was quite well settled up and improvements were pushed rapidly forward, and industries began to rise as the demand for various articles nearer home was created.

As early as 1838, a small horse mill was erected in the northern part of the township, but by whom, was not learned. It was a very rude affair, but did a good business for a mill of its capacity, and was in operation about six years.

Christian Clapp built a water mill on Mill Creek about the year 1840, which proved a very successful enterprise. It was extensively patronized, and, during the first two years after its erection, was kept running almost constantly, in order to supply the great demand for flour and meal. An addition was afterward built to it, and machinery for manufacturing linseed oil attached. The last venture, however, did not prove very remunerative to the proprietor, and the enterprise was soon abandoned. The mill was kept running for about twelve years.

The first roads through Dolson were mere trails made by the Indians, and afterward traveled by the settlers until they became recognized as highways. Several of these crooked roadways were in later years regularly established, and are still traveled. The first road legally laid out was the Auburn and Westfield road which crosses the southern part of the township in a northwesterly direction. It was established in the year 1835, and is still one of the leading highways of the western part of the county. The Robinson or Grandview road was surveyed about the same time. It passes through the central part of the township from north to south, and intersects the Westfield road in the western part of section 21.

Among the early highways is Charleston road leading from Darwin to Springfield. It traverses the northern part of the township in a northwesterly direction, and was laid out and established by William B. Archer in the year 1840. Like the other divisions of the county Dolson is well-supplied with good roads which intersect each other at various points throughout the township.

The little hamlet of Clarksville which hardly deserves the dignity of a village, is situated in the eastern part of the township and dates its history from the year 1851. It was a cherished thought of George Lee, to be the founder of a town, coupled with the desire of a speculation, which he thought could be realized out of the venture. The outgrowth of these desires was the village, which was surveyed and platted by James Lawrence, county surveyor, in January of the year referred to. The town is situated on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, and commands a very beautiful location. Its close proximity to the city of Marshall, and absence of facilities, prevented business men from locating in the village, and consequently its growth has been very slow. The first house was a dwelling erected by John Myers, who ran a shoe shop in the village for a number of years. Reason Beadle erected a store building shortly after the town was laid out, which he stocked with a general assortment of merchandise. He did a good business for five years, when he sold to a man by name of Kline who in turn disposed of the store to Mr. Stevenson, the present proprietor, after having run it a short time.

In the meantime a small grocery store or "gin mill," rather, was started by Joseph Cartwright who erected a small building for the purpose. He continued his business against a popular pressure for five or six years, when he closed out his stock and sought other employment. In the year 1878

a drug store was started in the village, by Ryley Wealan, and is still in operation. Two stores, one wagon-shop, one harness-shop and a shoe shop comprise the present business status of the town. About twenty families compose its population.

Schools are the offspring of civilization. They are unknown among barbarous people, and are found numerous and perfect in the degree of their removal from the savage state. Among the pioneers of Dolson were a number of men who took a lively interest in educational matters and schools were established in an early day.

Opinion is somewhat divided as to when the first school was taught and where the first house was built. It is known that Reuben Warner taught a term as early as the year 1839, in a little log house which stood in the western part of the township in section 8. The building was about sixteen feet square, and like all the early school-houses of pioneer times was furnished with rough puncheon benches, a wide board desk for writing purposes, and the inevitable wide-mouthed fireplace in one end of the room. The structure was erected by the neighbors who turned out *en masse* for the purpose, and there were probably not five dollars in money expended on the building. Among the families who sent to this school were the Kidwells, Coons, Ennises and Welches. The building was in use for school purposes about ten years when it was torn down and replaced by a more comfortable and convenient structure. The second school-house in the township stood about a half mile north of the one mentioned which it resembled in both its construction and furniture. Another early school building stood in the southwestern part of the township, and was constructed after the usual pioneer model. As the years went by, these rude log buildings disappeared, and in their stead neat frame houses were erected. There are at the present time eight good school-houses in the township, in which schools are taught from six to eight months of each year.

In the year 1882, there was paid for teachers' salaries in this township the sum of $1,963.26.

The early religious history of Dolson is involved in some obscurity, and it can not be determined with exactness who preached the first sermon in the township. Pioneer missionaries of the Methodist church held services at the residence of George Coons at a very early day. A flourishing society was afterward organized, which is still in existence and known as the Dolson Methodist Episcopal Church. They have a good building a short distance southwest of Clarksville.

The United Brethren held services at different places in the township in an early day, but did not organize any society. Among their preachers were John and Ephraim Shuey and a man by the name of Briley. The Baptists have a large congregation near Clarksville and sustain a good church. They have a good frame building and report their society in a flourishing condition.

G. A. Hibbard

CHAPTER XVII.*

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP—THE LAY OF THE LAND—ORIGINAL ENTRIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—THE BIRCH FAMILY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

ANDERSON is the name applied to township 10, range 12 west, which is bounded on the north by Marshall and Auburn, on the east by Darwin, on the south by Melrose, and on the west by Martinsville. It is somewhat irregular in outline, occasioned by the surveys on either side of the Indian Boundary line, which passes diagonally through the central part of the township, and the loss of one section from the northwest corner, taken to fill out the township of Auburn. The area thus included was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, including all the varieties common to this vicinity, and pleasantly watered by Mill Creek and its tributaries. This stream enters the northern line of the township near the middle point and passes out at the southeast corner, thus marking the line and direction of the natural drainage. There are several tributaries, all of which reach the main stream by nearly a due east and west course. The valleys are well marked and have some breadth of bottoms, but the surface of the township elsewhere is quite broken. There is but very little waste land here, though much of it is too broken for tillage. The present resident population is largely German, a class of people who have more faith in wheat growing than in stock raising, and the result is that too much of Anderson is practically waste land. There is an observable change going on, however, which will eventually correct this error, and stock will form, in the near future, an important source of income to the farmer.

There is little in the history of this township to challenge the attention of citizen or historian. Its settlement was delayed until about 1836, though for some years before it was occupied by a remnant of a band of the Kickapoo Indians and certain squatters and hunters who found plenty of game and pleasant surroundings here. There was an abundance of game as was found everywhere in the county. Deer and small game abounded and contributed to the early settler's comfort and sport. Wolves infested these wooded slopes and made havoc with the young stock, but the bustle and hostility of the new community soon drove them out of the country. The Indians had long before ceded this country to the whites and were but little seen here. For only one or two seasons did they return for the purpose of hunting and sugar making on their old familiar grounds when they left for their reservations west of the Mississippi.

The first entry of land was made by Jesse K. Archer on section 12, in 1830. This was followed in 1832 by an entry of land on section 4, by John Birch. He was a singular character and but little is known of his antecedents. He probably settled here about this time, making little or no improvements, living more like an animal than a human being in a little log cabin surrounded by underbrush and timber. He was father of Robert Birch whose record is so large a part of the criminal history of the State. The latter made an entry

*By G. N. Berry.

of land on the same section with his father in 1835, but it is safe to say made no more permanent improvement in the material than in the moral character of the township. In the meantime Marshall had been founded and was attracting a good deal of interest to lands in its vicinity, and in 1836, not only were land entries more numerous but the actual settlement begun. Among the entries of this year are noted, on section 4, Isaac C. Miller and Christian Jeffers; on section 9, Martin Shipp; on section 13, William Dixon; on section 14, Thomas and John Craig; on section 15, Sam'l and Jacob Tengley; on section 21, Richard Phillips; on section 25, Thomas Spencer and Robert Craig; on section 35, Abel Lanham, and others. A number of these entries were evidently made by residents of the older communities in the county for speculative purposes. Thomas Spencer was one of those who made a land entry in 1836, but he had come to this section the year before. He was an old man at the time of his coming, settled on one of the minor tributaries of Mill Creek, and lived here until 1862. Thomas Craig came in 1836. He was a native of Tennessee, but moved to Indiana in early boyhood. From thence he came to Edgar County, Illinois, and settled near Paris in 1814. He subsequently settled on Mill Creek where at this writing he still resides, the oldest resident of the township and next to the oldest man in the county. His nephew Robert Craig preceded him one year and settled on section 14, where he died in 1869. Alexander Craig was another of the family who came here early but subsequently moved to Arkansas. Jesse K. Archer was a brother of Col. Archer, and moved into Darwin with the family at a very early date, and came to Anderson in 1836, settling on the land he had entered near the Grand Turn. He was a public-spirited man and was of that energetic character which marked the whole family. He first built an ordinary cabin which he subsequently replaced by a double-hewed log house which is still standing in a good state of preservation, and is occupied by Joseph Lake. William Dixon, another of the emigrants of 1836, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Illinois with Archer, and settled finally on section 13, where he afterward built the first frame house in the township. The Tengleys were natives of Kentucky also, and came direct to Anderson. They were not long residents, however, as they moved away some ten or twelve years later. Richard Phillips came in the same year from Kentucky and later made extensive improvements, living in the township until his death. Samuel Fleming, a settler of this year was a noted hunter and never lost his interest in this sport until the day of his death. William Weldon, Christian Jeffers, and William Maxwell were settlers of this year. In 1837, the most noted accessions were the Chapman brothers, John, Edward, William, and Jacob, who were natives of Kentucky, and settled near each other in this township. In 1838, Edward Pierce, a native of Pennsylvania, came into Anderson and settled on section 12.

The community which gathered in Anderson was not isolated as many of the earlier ones. On the north Marshall was rapidly growing into importance, developing business facilities which furnished the settlements in the surrounding country, many advantages for getting supplies, mails, etc., for which they would otherwise have been obliged to go many miles. Mill Creek was too good a stream to pass neglected notwithstanding the presence of mills otherwheres near at hand, and several were early put upon its banks giving it the name by which it is known to-day. The first of these was a combined saw and grist-mill erected by John Tengley, which afterward passed into the hands of James Anderson who gave name to the township

upon its organization. Another was built by James Craig, which found plenty of work for some eight years, when it was abandoned. Such industries were demanded by the character of the country and there was little danger that they would be excessively multiplied. The variable character of the water power and the unusual demand for lumber during the early years of a settlement gave plenty of work to each one of these mills, which subsequently, as conditions changed, were abandoned and rotted down. The nearness of the county seat effectually checked the growth of other industries called out by the seclusion of pioneer settlements, and the early history of Anderson is little more than the prosaic record of felling trees and planting crops. And yet, while the record may not show any thrilling experiences, the task of hewing out a farm from the wilderness was no holiday adventure. Economy was the forced practice of the well-to-do not less than the unfortunate, and hard work and privation the general lot of all. Some of its early citizens, however, achieved a State notoriety that attaches considerable interest to the township.

The early communities in Clark County were considerably troubled by petty thieving and by an occasional burglarious attack of more alarming nature. Horses were stolen almost with impunity and it began to be the general belief among officials that the county was the rendezvous of a band of men who made robbery their chief occupation. The whole Mississippi valley seemed to be afflicted in the same way. Depredations were committed in rapid succession at points widely separated, and yet with such characteristic skill as to create the belief that they were done by the same inspiration if not by the same persons. Such a conclusion involved a belief in a widespread conspiracy, which so covered the territory with abettors and sympathizers that the ordinary officials felt powerless to thwart its plans or arrest the offenders against law. The achievements of this confederated band of thieves culminated July 4, 1845, in the murder of Col. Davenport of Rock Island. The Mormon Community of Nauvoo were believed to be the resort of this class of desperadoes and their expulsion was involved in the overthrow of the Prairie Banditti.

Robert Birch had been suspected of being implicated in these nefarious operations before this time, and he no longer visited his home openly. His father was popularly known as the "Old Coon," and though generally suspected of complicity in these crimes, and though all sorts of traps had been set to catch him with the evidence of his guilt, he had remained in his isolated cabin secure from the penalties of outraged justice. He was a man of undoubted intelligence, with the reputation of being one of the shrewdest, most cautious and cunning men in the Northwest. He feigned extreme ignorance, however, and refused to sign his name in any business transaction. His son, Robert, is described as being a man of about twenty-five or thirty years of age, at this time, and had been suspected of robbery, and even murder, ever since the age of fifteen years. "He was a well made, broad breasted man, of light complexion, large blue eyes, and light auburn hair; when fashionably dressed seemed rather slightly built. He was very loquacious and could play the bar-room dandy to perfection. Rock Island had been one of his most frequented haunts, where he was known by the name of Brown; he had also appeared in different parts of the country under the names of Birch, Harris and others. He was undoubtedly one of the most adroit villains in the territory of the Northwest." This family was, of course, a constant object of suspicion, but no clue could be got of their transactions or connection with the deeds of crime that were constantly being perpetrated.

The murder of Col. Davenport incited the leading men and officials to renewed efforts, and Edward Bonney was employed to ferret out the gang. He initiated himself into their confidence and was the means of bringing the principal ones of these bandits to justice. In the course of his efforts, he came to Marshall and visited the "Old Coon," an account of which is taken from a book written by the detective, from which the preceding quotations are made. The visit here was made in the early part of September, in 1845; the author says: "I determined to call upon the 'Old Coon,' in his own house, believing that I could succeed in passing myself off as one of the gang with him, as well as with others. The road from Marshall to the habitation of old Birch, a distance of nine miles, led through an exceedingly dense forest, and by a blind path, to follow which was nearly impracticable to a stranger. Sheriff Bennett kindly consented to accompany me a sufficient distance on my way to enable me to find the house. We traveled on horseback, and the sheriff left me when we had come within half a mile of the house, and proceeded to a dense thicket, in which he promised me that he would conceal himself and await my return. Following the direction the sheriff had given me, for a short distance, I emerged from the thick forest and entered a large, and partially cultivated enclosure, near the center of which stood a miserable log cabin in a very dilapidated condition, almost crumbling to the ground. Leaving my horse at the edge of the wood, I approached the house cautiously on foot. The door was standing open, and within, near the foot of the bed, sat a very old man. His appearance was wretched and poverty-stricken. An old woman and a young girl of sixteen were in the act of adjusting some portions of his dress, as I entered the room. Some bustle ensued upon my abrupt entrance. They, however, placed a stool for me to sit upon, and brought me some water to drink. I drank from a gourd shell, having a hole cut in its side; a very common substitute in some parts of our country for a dipper. After some incidental conversation, the 'Old Coon,' for it was Birch himself, upon whom I had intruded, inquired: 'Do you live in this part of the country?'

'No, I do not.'

'Where do you, then?'

'In no particular place. I spend my time in traveling, speculating, etc.'

'Do you want to see me?'

'Why, some of your old acquaintances wished me to call upon you, if I ever passed near you, and my business leading me this way, I have sought you out.'

'Who do you mean?'

'Granville Young and Bundy.'

'How large a man is this Granville Young?'

'A small man with dark hair.'

'Are you acquainted with Owen Long?'

'Only by description,' I replied, 'I never saw him; but I know the boys.'

'Do you? what, Aaron and John?'

'Yes.'

'Aaron and John are Owen Long's sons. Owen Long and I were raised together in old North Carolina. I have known him ever since he was a boy. He's a right smart old man, and has got two smart boys.'

'I think so. At least they know enough to take care of themselves.'

'Well they do.'

'I left my horse at the edge of the wood, let me step out and look to him.' Saying this, I winked to the old man who readily followed me out, and when we were out of hearing he said: 'Well, stranger, what is it?'

'The boys tell me that you are of the right stripe, and friendly to us, so I suppose I can safely proceed to disclose my business.'

'I never hurts nobody.'

'I felt certain that you were one of us. I have left the main traveled road because I had promised the boys I would see you on my way down, and give you a little accommodation in my line. Look at these blank notes. They are a small sample of my work. I have a large amount to fill up and sign. I am now on my way to Cincinnati after it, and on my return shall wish to dispose of it. I suppose you can help me some.'

'Yes, I'll take right smart of it myself. A heap of the boys stop with me, and I know of 'em what will buy it. If you can sell it fair, I can get rid of a power of it.'

'Do you think you could get a lot of horses with such paper as this, and have them delivered at Louisville or St. Louis?'

'Yes, and a smart chance of money, too.'

'Have you any confidential friends in this country who understand this business, and are acquainted with the boys?'

'Why, yes, I reckon so. There is one Mr. Arbuckle, at Marshall, and the clerk of the court. They both understand such matters, and are first rate men. I reckon they would like to trade with you.'

'Are you suspected of being connected with the boys?'

'Not a bit of it. Anyhow I reckon not. The clerk is a good friend of mine, and always tells me what is going on. They can't hurt the Old Coon, as long as he is clerk of the court. If the sheriff should get a writ against me, the clerk would let me know soon enough to let me get out of the way. * * Do you know a man by the name of Robert Birch?'

'Robert H. Birch? he is my son; Robert is a smart fellow; do you know him?'

'I have heard the boys mention his name, but have never seen him.'

'He is a smart fellow, my son Robert is, you would like to travel with him.'

'Well I would.'

'He has traveled eight years. Has got heaps of money. He never gets caught. He has not been home in eight years. He wrote me from St. Louis a few months ago, that he would be here before this time, but he has not come; I reckon he is making money. He and my son John left our home in Old Carolina together. John, poor fellow, they hung in Texas. They just strung him up by the neck without judge or jury, hung him like a dog; but they don't catch Robert.'

"By this time we had returned to the house, where we found the old man's son, Tim Birch, who had just returned from the forest with his rifle. He was the youngest son of the Old Coon, and as his father proudly remarked to me, looked very much like Robert. Old Birch described the appearance of his favorite son at length, dwelling minutely upon his qualities and peculiarities. He was evidently very proud of that son of his, Robert. He very earnestly desired me to seize the first opportunity I might have to cultivate Robert's acquaintance, and associate myself with him. I need not say that I very readily promised to become as intimate with him as possible. The old woman and her daughter being informed that I was one of the boys, became very talkative. They were at least equal in wickedness, to any member of the gang of the other sex, and appeared much worse, for as woman in her purity seems surpassingly lovely, so in her degradation she seems more than debased. The old woman indulged in the most bitter denunciations against a certain neighbor of the Birch's, by the name of Miller. She swore some terrible vengeance against him. She would shoot him, chop him into mince meat, etc., and all because Miller, as she said, had tried to have her Tim prosecuted just for stealing a miserable little colt, not worth thirty dollars; and she seemed also to believe that Miller was in some way instrumental in having John hung in Texas.

"I was earnestly solicited by the family to remain a few days to recruit myself and horse. I was satisfied, however, that Robert Birch was not concealed in the vicinity of his father's residence, and that there was no prospect of my discovering any track of the murderers from the Old Coon. Giving my name to them as Tom Brown, and promising to call on my return from Cincinnati, and spend more time with them, I left, having evidently satisfied the family that I was one of the boys, and a worthy associate of their son Robert.

"I searched the thicket for my friend, the sheriff, but supposing that I would remain with the Birchs all night, he had returned home, leaving me to make the best of my way to Marshall, unassisted and alone. Confiding in my trusty horse, I was carried safely through the dense forest and reached Marshall about midnight. The following morning I disclosed, as far as prudence dictated, the facts drawn out in my conversation with old Birch. I also mentioned the character which the Old Coon gave of his neighbor Arbuckle, and of the clerk of the court. Sheriff Bennett remarked that several criminal prosecutions had been brought in the county within the last three years, but from some cause heretofore unknown, the authorities had not been able to procure a conviction, but had never suspected anything wrong with the officers of the court. The sheriff promised to watch closely the movements of old Birch and family, and to advise me of any appearance of the suspected individuals, and also to keep an eye on Arbuckle and the clerk of the court. I then left Marshall and returned to Terre Haute."

As a sequel to this narrative, it may be added that Robert Birch was arrested and while awaiting trial in the Knoxville, Illinois, jail, escaped on the 22d of March, 1847. The clerk of the court mentioned was so well watched that the conviction that he had intimate relations with this gang became general, and a mob seized him one Sunday and taking him outside the village of Marshall, gave him a cruel whipping. The whole family soon afterward left the county.

This was the outcome of the "Birch War" in 1852. Before this Tim Birch and a comrade had been arrested and through some falling out "peached" on each other. This brought the character of the Birch gang so clearly before the people that several parties were severely whipped. One of these persons, a relation of the Birch family by marriage, to gain favor with the people came into Marshall one morning and reported Bob Birch to be in the neighborhood; that he had given him his breakfast at a certain point to which he was ready to lead the people. A large number of armed men gathered at once and went to the point designated, after hunting in the woods in vain for a clue to his whereabouts, a favorite dog of Birch's was got and by its aid the evident track of the outlaw was found and followed for some distance. After a time, the dog showing evident signs of nearing his master, the leash was loosed. Unfortunately the dog got so far ahead of the pursuers that it was lost sight of and no further trace of Birch obtained. This was just at night and neither dog nor Birch have ever been heard of in this vicinity since. The whole Birch family subsequently moved to Missouri.

The first school-house erected in Anderson was a small hewed log structure built in 1838, about the center of the township. Sebastian Fox was the first teacher. He was a resident of the township and settled on section twenty-one. A few years latter a log school building was erected in the southern part of the township, and was known as the Combs school-house. It still serves a useful purpose as a stable. The first frame school-house was

built near the residence of William Craig.

The first religious services were conducted by Sebastian Fox. He was a man of good education and served with equal ability in the school room or in the pulpit. He was universally esteemed, was the first justice of the peace, and met a cruel death in 1852, by falling from his horse and being dragged by the stirrup until horribly mangled. The Methodist itinerants were early on the field here and held frequent services, but effected no organizations. In 1845, Elder Jonathan Ward of the "Christian" denomination held services here and in 1847, organized a church of twelve members, at the residence of Michael Combs. Services were held for years in the school-house, the church simply maintaining itself. In 1866, it was revived under the preaching of Elder Houston. A year later a building was erected at a cost of $1,800, on land donated by William Craig. The edifice stood near the Marshall road on section thirteen. The membership increased rapidly to the number of 125, but the organization is now disbanded, and the place of worship so neglected as to be occupied by the animals that run the streets. This disaster grew out of the killing of one of the members by a man in whose behalf the sympathy of a large part of the church was enlisted. This division of sentiment led to a disruption that has gone beyond the hope of healing.

The Grand Turn Evangelical Church was organized in 1862. A log building was put up the same year near the Grand Turn as a place of worship. There are about thirty members over whom Rev. C. Wessling presides.

The United Brethren Denomination had an early church on Mill Creek. It was subsequently transferred to the Grand Turn where a neat little frame building affords them a place of worship.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP—POSITION—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—INCIDENTS—EARLY CONDITION OF COUNTRY—PIONEER DWELLINGS—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST MARRIAGE—EARLY SCHOOLS—CHURCH HISTORY.

"The ax rang sharply 'mid those forest shades
Which from creation, toward the sky
Had tower'd in unshorn beauty."
—*Mrs Sigourney.*

THE Township of Orange to which the following pages are devoted, comprises thirty-six sections of land in the southern part of the county and was known in the congressional survey as town 9 north, range 13 west.

The surface is composed of prairie and woodland in about equal proportion, the latter being confined principally to the western and central parts, where in many places the land is irregular and somewhat broken. The forest growth of the township comprises the varieties of timber common to Southern Illinois, and was at one time the source of considerable revenue to the lumber merchants, several of whom operated saw-mills at different points along Willow Creek. The walnut and poplar, once so numerous, have long since disappeared, and the most valuable timber now standing is oak, of which several varieties are found growing in abundance. The prairies, in their natural state, were covered with a dense growth of grass, so tall that a person riding through it would be entirely hidden from view, and so thick that the sun's rays were entirely excluded from the soil beneath. As a consequence the ground was always damp and slushy, and served as the breeding place of myriads of green-headed flies, the common enemy of man and beast. These pests together with the miasma that lurked in the dank decaying vegetation caused the pioneers to shun this part of the country and select for their homes more eligible sites, as they supposed, along the water courses and in the woodlands. Some of the best farms in the country were improved from these lands that were once looked upon as comparatively valueless. The township rests upon a clay subsoil which is covered with an alluvial mold in the prairies, varying in depth from eighteen inches to two feet, and is well adapted to almost every variety of grain and fruit indigenous to Southern Illinois. The soil in the wooded districts is lighter and more clay mixed and not so well calculated for general farming as the prairies. It produces good wheat, to which it seems peculiarly adapted, and by proper tillage, good crops of the other cereals can be raised also. There are some fine grazing sections in different parts of the township, and considerable attention is being given to stock-raising, an industry too long neglected in this part of the State. The principal streams by which this region is watered and drained, are Willow Creek and Little Willow. The first named enters the township about one and a half miles west of the eastern boundary, takes a southerly course and passes out of section 31. Little Willow rises in the northeast corner of the township, flows a southerly direction and unites with Willow in section 20. A stream of considerable size and importance traverses the southeast corner

of the township and furnishes the principal means of drainage for that part of the country.

The settlement of Orange by white men dates from the year 1836, when the first entries of land were made, though it can not be stated with correctness who was the earliest settler.

In the above year Nathan Howerton and Moses Engle made entries in section 12, Elijah Peacock in section 25, and John F. Dodd in section 3, all of whom moved on to their respective lands the same year and began improving. Howerton located the farm where William Hodge now lives, on which he made a number of extensive improvements, and which continued to be his home for a period of twenty years. Peacock was a native of Ohio, and made his way into this part of the country on a tour of inspection for the purpose of selecting a home. Being pleased with the appearance of the country, he entered eighty acres in the section named, and moved his family here shortly afterward. He was a prominent citizen of the township and during the period of his residence here was highly respected by the entire community. The farm on which he settled is at present occupied by Mrs. Baker. In the year 1837 a man by name of Stout came to Orange and entered land in section 27, lot 7, now owned by the widow Hunter. Stout was born in North Carolina and passed his youth and early manhood amid the genial airs of his mountain home. By a life of constant activity he early acquired remarkable physical strength and a vigorous constitution, which fitted him well for the duties of a pioneer in later years. He was a Quaker of the orthodox wing, dressed in their peculiar garb and used the quaint language of the sect in his conversation. His life was a practical demonstration of the pure doctrines of his church, and his honesty and integrity became proverbial throughout the entire community. Like many of the early settlers, he was a noted hunter and ranged this county in quest of his favorite sport. He sold his possessions here about the year 1843 and moved to Indiana, where he died a number of years ago.

Other entries were made in the year 1837, by Enoch Thompson, in section 20, C. Hillebert in section 1, and Moses Aughin in the same section. Thompson and Hillebert never resided in the township, and Aughin lived here but few years when he sold his place and moved to a distant State. In the year 1838 the following persons secured lands in Orange: Francis Howerton, C. Harrison, Henry Harrison, Herman Canady, William Mapels, Isaac Foster and Ezekiel Rubottom.

Howerton, of whom but little is known, settled in section 21, where he made a number of improvements. He sold his land and moved to Walnut prairie about the year 1847. C. Harrison entered land in section 2, and Henry Harrison in section 10, neither of whom was ever a resident of the township. Herman Canady came to this State from Tennessee in company with a number of other families, and improved a farm near the central part of the township in section 15. He was a man of considerable education and pure morals, and bore a commendable part in developing the resources of the country. His death occurred in the year 1850.

In striking contrast to Canady was William Mapels, who came to the township about the same time and settled in the same locality. This man bore a very unenviable reputation in the community, and was known throughout the country as a desperate character, whose greatest delight was a brawl or drunken knock-down.

He associated with a set of blacklegs, and desperadoes as villainous as himself, and many acts of lawlessness and crime committed in various parts of the country were traced to

his door. He became the possessor of eighty acres of land near the central part of the township, which he sold to John S. Hix two years later, and left the country accompanied by the wife of another man, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Israel Foster settled in the southwestern part of the township on section 30. He was born in Virginia, but moved to Ohio when the latter State was on the remote outskirts of civilization. He joined the tide of emigration which came to Southern Illinois in 1837, and found his way into this part of the county one year later, and being a man of more than usual energy he soon had a goodly number of acres under successful cultivation. At the first election held in the precinct he was chosen justice of the peace, a position he filled very creditably for a number of years. Among the early pioneers deserving of special mention were Aaron Mills, Richard Imes and John Smith, all of whom came in the year 1839. The first named was a brother-in-law of Herman Canady, at whose earnest solicitation he was induced to come West. He came from Tennessee and entered a tract of land in section 15, which is at present in possession of his descendants. Imes located in section 30, and was for a number of years prominently identified with the early history of the township. He subsequently moved to Iowa, where he died a number of years ago from the effects of poison accidentally taken. Smith selected his home in the northeast corner of the township, where he located for the two-fold purpose of farming and engaging in the tannery business. The tan yard which he operated was one of the first in the county, and returned him a handsome revenue during the time he worked it. He acquired a considerable amount of real estate during his life in this county, which is at present owned by his descendants, several of whom reside in the township. His death occurred thirty years ago. About the same time the foregoing settlers came to the country, Nathaniel Blakeman made his appearance and improved a farm in section 29, where he still lives, the oldest living settler in Orange. He came here from Ohio, and for forty three years has been a prominent resident of the township, which he has seen changed from a wilderness to its present high state of improvement and civilization. The other settlers who came prior to 1840 were Mahlon Malone, John Beauchamp and George Bennett.

Malone was an Ohioan and located in section 4, on land now owned by Clark Downey, where he lived until 1845, at which time he sold the place and moved to Missouri. Beauchamp emigrated to Clark County from Virginia, and improved a farm in section 4, which he disposed of in 1852, and went to a distant State. Bennett settled in section 25, where he still resides.

Prominent in the list of pioneers who selected homes in Orange, was Andrew Hardway, father of William Hardway, who moved his family to the township in the spring of 1840. He came here from Ohio, but was originally from Virginia, which State he left in his early manhood. The farm which he improved and on which he lived until the time of his death, twelve years ago, is situated near the northern boundary in section 4. William Hardway, son of the preceding, can be called an early settler, as he was but eighteen years of age when his father settled in Orange, and has lived since that time within the township limits.

The following incident is related, which shows the high estimation in which he was held by the neighbors of his community. Many of the first settlers in this country came west merely on tours of observation, and after having selected and entered their lands, would appoint some one of their number to go back to their former homes for money. This was

an undertaking attended with many difficulties and considerable danger, as the journey had to be made on foot or horseback through a sparsely settled country, which at that time was known to be infested with thieves and robbers. Young Hardway was selected for this duty in his father's neighborhood, and at once started on the trip, which he made on foot, and was a number of days in reaching his destination. He remained in Dayton, Ohio, about one week, collected three thousand dollars in money and started on his return. On his way back he avoided the most frequented roads and passed the nights in the woods without fire or shelter, not caring to trust himself to the care of any of the hotels along the way, as many of them were the resorts of desperadoes who would not hesitate to commit any species of crime. He arrived in Marshall late one evening and was pressed to remain over night by a friend, but so anxious was he to get home and deliver the money that he determined to complete the journey that night. He still had about fourteen miles to make, and after traveling six of the number he became lost in the woods. After rambling about for some time he came to a small house at which he knocked and was admitted. This place proved to be the home of the notorious John Birch, and was the headquarters of the most daring set of blacklegs and thieves that was ever known in this country. Hardway remained at this place until morning, but did not sleep any during the night. He knew well the danger of his situation, but fortunately was not disturbed. After getting out of sight of the house the next morning he started on a run which he kept up until he arrived at home, where he found his parents very uneasy on account of his long absence.

John S. Hix and Alfred Prindle made settlements in the year 1840; also the former where Mapel had lived, and the latter in the northern part of the township in section 7. Prindle was supposed to have been connected with the notorious Birch gang, as a number of them had made his house a stopping place while in the neighborhood. During the excitement which prevailed in the country at that time, he was visited by a vigilance committee, and, despite his vigorous denial of any connection with the gang, was cruelly whipped and compelled to leave the country. He went to Missouri where he afterward became very wealthy.

The other settlers who came in 1840, as far as known, were Elias Wilson, George Holt, Peter Shwalter, Jacob Allen, Basil Wells, John Bostwick, Elijah King, and John Elliott, all of whom made entries in different parts of the township, but the limits of our space forbids a more extended notice.

The condition of the country at the time of its first settlement was wild, in the extreme sense of that term—game of all kind was plenty, and furnished the principal means of subsistence for many families during the first two or three years of their sojourn in the wilderness. Deer was especially abundant, and formed in that day the staple supply of meat in every household. They were easily secured almost in sight of the cabin, though occasionally, when met on equal footing, proved no mean antagonists.

It is related of Cyrus King that passing through the woods one day he came upon a couple of bucks that had engaged in a struggle for the mastery with the usual result of inextricably locking their horns. The small buck was found dead but still holding his victor a close prisoner; with the instinct of a hunter, though unarmed, King sought to secure the game thus brought within his reach. Seizing a pole lying at hand he attempted to break the legs of the victorious buck, but without effect. He then tried to break its back, but the powerful animal throwing his

dead antagonist about by the horns proved no unequal match for his new assailant. In his desperate struggles the buck became disengaged and once freed, the enraged animal turned the tables and King was obliged to make for an adjacent tree. The hunter, fortunately, made his retreat in time to escape the ruthless prongs of his would-be assailant, which, circling around the tree cut off the hunter's further escape. At times the animal seemed to realize that its efforts would prove futile and leisurely start off but, attracted by the stir of the descending hunter, would as often return to the siege with renewed ardor to find his victim back again out of his reach. After several attempts of this kind, King waited until his enemy had disappeared when he cautiously descended. He got back to his cabin late in the evening worn out by his efforts and with a higher appreciation of the character of deer in general and this buck in particular.

The early homes of the settlers were constructed on the most primitive plan and consisted of but a single apartment which answered the fourfold purpose of kitchen, bed room, dining room and parlor. Yet from these humble abodes no stranger was ever permitted to go hungry and a lodging was always assured the benighted traveler if desired. Hospitality was a prominent virtue which the pioneer cultivated to a high degree of perfection, and his latch string, to use his own expression, "always hung out."

Hard as was life in the wilderness it had its seasons of recreation and enjoyment, log rollings and raisings were occasions always hailed with delight as they served to bring remote neighborhoods in social contact, and were generally followed by the dance, the chief amusement of pioneer times. Hard work, good digestion, and clear consciences made the time pass merrily, and many a gray-haired veteran whose youth was passed amid the stirring scenes of these times recalls the good old days and thinks of them as the happiest period of his existence. The nearest source of supplies were York and Darwin, though many of the early settlers went to Terre Haute and Vincennes for their groceries and dry goods. The mills on Mill Creek and North Fork furnished breadstuffs, but a number of families manufactured their own meal with a hand mill or mortar when the condition of the ground rendered going about impossible, as was frequently the case during the winter and spring months. Honey was found in large quantities in the woods, and furnished a valuable addition to the daily bill of fare.

Elijah Elliott introduced the cultivation of flax into the township in an early day, and hauled his first crop to Chicago and sold it for fifty cents per bushel. He marketed his first wheat there also, and says that he could have purchased a good lot in that city with the price of one load but considered the sum too exorbitant.

The first person born within the present limits of Orange was Francis Hardway, son of Andrew and Margaret Hardway, whose birth occurred in the year 1840. In the winter of 1842 two brothers, Charles and Maxwell Auld, while crossing Big Prairie one cold night got lost and were frozen to death. These were the first deaths as far as known that occurred in the township.

The first marriage ceremony was solemnized in the year 1840 by Squire Nathan Wells, the contracting parties being John S. Hix and Olive Blakeman. The pioneers of Orange took considerable interest in the cause of education and schools were established as early as the year 1841. The first school-house stood in the western part of the township near the Mt. Olive Church. It was a hewed log building, much better than the majority of early school-houses and was built

by the neighbors, each one contributing so much work or a certain amount of material. The first teacher was Moses Downey who taught a three months' term with an attendance of about fifteen pupils. Silas Whitehead, present editor of the *Illinoisan*, was an early pedagogue at this place and wielded the birch vigorously for several consecutive terms. The second school-house stood on the farm of John S. Hix and was first used by Hayden Hix, one of the early teachers of the county. Another early school-house stood in section 4 and was known as the Malone school-house. The first frame school-house was erected about the year 1859 and is still standing, and known as the American school-house.

In educational matters at the present day Orange is not behind her sister townships of the county. There are a number of substantial frame buildings, well furnished with all the modern appliances, and schools last from six to eight months in the year. In tracing back the religious history of the townships but limited satisfaction has been derived. It is known that Elder Joseph Thomas held services at the Malone school-house at a very early day and was probably the first minister in the township. He was a member of the Christian church, or as they are more familiarly known, New Lights. Elders Bates, Mattox and Metheny were early preachers of that church, and held services in the different school-houses and private residences throughout the township, but do not appear to have organized any society.

Rev. Robert Bailiff of the Cumberland Presbyterian church preached at various places in the township, at an early day, and organized the Willow Creek church some time prior to 1858. Among the first members of this society were Jacob Keller, Elizabeth Keller, Mrs. —— Keller, Sarah M. Bennett, George Bennett, Martha Bennett, Ruth Spraker, Mrs. —— Philipy, Mrs. Martz, and Mrs. Polly Morgan.

The last named was one of the chief movers in the organization, and to her wise counsels and untiring zeal in the cause of the Master, is the church indebted for much of its prosperity and success. Immediately after the organization a movement was made to build a house of worship, and in the summer of 1858 a neat substantial edifice was erected at a cost of about $700. It is a frame building 20x26 feet, and stands in the southern part of the township.

Rev. Thomas Bailiff has been the faithful and efficient pastor ever since the organization, and during the period of his labors has won a warm place in the hearts of the congregation. Under his fostering care the church has grown constantly, and at the present time numbers about seventy-five communicants, among whom are many of the best citizens of the surrounding country. A flourishing Sunday school is kept up during the year, and is well attended. The present superintendent is S. S. Morgan. The Wesley Chapel M. E. Church was organized about the year 1846, and was known for some time as the Baker class. The first members, Thomas L. Baker and wife, William Chapman and wife, John Elliott and wife, Sobrina Hull, John Holt and wife, Mrs. Bostick and Mrs. Hollowell. Meetings were held at different places until the year 1853, when a house of worship was erected. This building was frame, about 26x36 feet, and cost the sum of $600. It was used by the church until the year 1879, when, finding it too small for the congregation, steps were taken to erect a more commodious structure. A fine brick house was built the next year at an expenditure of about $3,000. Its dimensions are 32x52 feet, and the audience room is one of the most commodious to be found in the township. The following pastors have ministered to the church

in regular succession since its organization: Munsell, Young, Anderson, Moore, Blundell, Shepherd, Kellogg, Groves, Foster, Cowden, Nelson, Moore, Slater, Harris, McVey, Hungerford, Barthlow, Orr, Mitchell, Gay, Palmer, Corington, Hook, Lacy, May, Gall, Muirhead, Thornburg, Atkinson, Ellis, Shumaker, Walmsley, Jones, Hamel, Middleton and McElfresh, the last named being the pastor in charge at the present time.

The society is in a very flourishing condition and has a substantial membership. Their Sunday school was organized in the year 1851, and has been kept up ever since. The average attendance is about fifty scholars. A Methodist church is sustained in the southern part of the township and numbers among its members many of the best and most substantial citizens of the community. Their house of worship is a neat brick structure, which does credit to the energy and spirit of the congregation. The Missionary Baptists have a church in the northern part of the township which is largely attended and well sustained. Nothing concerning its history was learned, and we will be compelled to leave it with the above brief notice.

CHAPTER XIX.*

MELROSE TOWNSHIP—SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS—TIMBER, GROWTH, SOILS, ETC—FIRST SETTLEMENT—BACKWOOD EXPERIENCES—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

TOWNSHIPS, like children, are often found convenient objects with which to associate the names of cherished friends or the recollections of earlier homes. The early emigrant casting off from the scenes that blessed his childhood and going into surroundings that almost blot out the remembrance of brighter scenes, perpetuates the names of his early years as an anchor that still holds him fast to his native land though stress of circumstances may lengthen the cable indefinitely. So long as the name remains, the cable is not parted. It is probably on this principle that the township, to which this chapter is devoted, bears the euphonious name of the old English village. Melrose lies in the lower tier of townships in Clark County and is the second from the Wabash River. It was originally pleasantly diversified by prairie and woodland and offered a tempting home to the early settler who not unfrequently prized the present advantages of a new home not less than its possibilities for the future. The early settler was no more blessed with prophetic vision than the generation of to-day, and chiefly sought as a site for a new settlement, a land that would furnish him the comforts and pleasures to which his early surroundings had accustomed him, and it is no uncommon thing to find those, who, after passing through the stern vicissitudes of pioneer days, regret the change and sigh for the joys that once they knew. But this township seems to have supplied both demands equally well. The surface is somewhat broken in the northern and eastern parts, and along the course of Raccoon Creek which rising in the northwest part flows diagonally through the township. Just north of the center the surface seems to be marked by an elevation which divides the natural drainage, sending off a branch due eastward to Mill Creek, and another branch near the northern border in the same direction to the same stream. This part of the township was originally well covered with a large growth of the various kinds of oak and hickory, and in the eastern part with maples as well. The prairie land was chiefly in the western part where an arm of Dolson prairie invades the township. A small prairie of a few hundred acres, known as Crow's Prairie, is situated in the southeastern part. These lands were originally low and wet and were marked by the growth of some walnut timber. There was but little undergrowth, however, in any part of the township, and it is said that an ox-goad could not be procured short of the Wabash River. The soil varies with the character of the surface; that of the woodland being chiefly a light clay, admirable for the culture of wheat, and that of the prairie being a black loam with clay subsoil, better adapted to corn raising. These qualifications of soil have determined the industry of the farmers who devote their attention to raising their specialty in corn or wheat.

The early settlement of this county came in from the east, and it was not until the more

*By G. N. Berry.

attractive lands along the Wabash, in York township, were occupied that the inflow of population invaded this section. Reuben Crow, a resident of York, made an entry on section 36, as early as 1816, but beyond giving his name to the prairie here, made no improvement and never was a resident of the township. The first actual settler, Joseph Willard, came here about the same time and settled on the same section. He was a native of North Carolina, and made the journey from his native State with an ox-cart. In the following year the township settlement received several accessions. Among these was James Bartlett, a native of New York, who came by raft to Cincinnati and from thence by wagon. He was an energetic man and soon became a prominent citizen in the new community which grew up here. He died in 1872, and was at that time the oldest of the masonic fraternity in the county. Stephen Handy, who came into York with his father in 1814, in this year made a start for himself and entered land on section 13. He was the first justice in the township, and subsequently was elected as county surveyor. William Martin was another addition to the Melrose settlement in 1817. He was a native of New York, a cabinet maker by trade, and came by the river forcing his way on a keel boat. In 1823 John Moorcraft came and settled on section 11. He was a native of New York; a man of some wealth who had met financial embarrassment and came to this new country with the hope of retrieving his fortune. He was a man of good parts, gained prominence in the community, and was influential in forming its character. In this year also came Benjamin Dolson, from whom the prairie and one of the northern townships of the county was named. Mr. Dolson was a marked character in the early community, and won a regard that will perpetuate his memory. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, and spent his childhood and youth under the rugged influences of a pioneer community. At eighteen years of age, in company with a single comrade, he took a raft of lumber to Quebec during the British embargo. He and his companion were seized and impressed into the naval service. On the following night he planned to escape, and seizing the long boat the two got clear of the ship. This was not effected without alarming the watch, however, and they were saluted by a broadside from the ship's guns. Though near enough to hear the captain exclaim, "This will send them to hell," they were so fortunate as to receive no injury from the shot. The darkness of the night and the rough state of the river gave them more anxiety, but they were finally successful in reaching the American side in safety. But once on land their troubles had only just begun. Here they found an untracked wilderness with which they were entirely unacquainted. They launched into these interminable woods, and for weeks wandered without getting any trace of a human being, and subsisting in the meantime on buds, roots, a porcupine and a ground squirrel which they secured. They finally reached the settlements in New Hampshire, famished and worn out with their experience, and for two weeks were unable to proceed to their homes. Mr. Dolson was subsequently a scout attached to Gen. Brown's army and became noted for his woodcraft and many thrilling adventures. At the close of the war he engaged with the Onondaga salt company and here received injuries which caused him to limp the rest of his life. It is said that he and his father, who was a widower at this time, were both suitors for the hand of the same lady, who favored the older man. This may or may not have been the cause of his coming to the west, but he, at all events, came to Ohio in 1818 and married in the following year. On coming to Clark County, he settled

Andrew J. Riaill

his family in York until he had built him a cabin on the prairie. The land was at that time wet and unprepossessing, and his choice was considered by the rest of the settlement as the height of folly. His cabin stood near an old Indian trail which was subsequently used by the Kentucky immigration. The demands of the situation induced the opening of his cabin for public entertainment, which was the first hotel in the township. Mr. Dolson sold out in 1832, and removed to Martinsville, where he opened a hotel on a larger scale on the National Road. He is remembered as one of the most athletic and powerful men of his time; a good hunter, a man of quiet demeanor, of few words, and singularly well preserved. He died in 1842.

The community seemed to have received no further accessions of importance until 1828, when a number of families came into the township. Of these were Jonathan Metsker, a native of Kentucky, came from Indiana and settled on section seven; Benjamin Odgen settled on the same section; Benjamin Long, a native of Virginia, Joseph Evans and James Hayes on section eighteen. Others came in from time to time, but of whom it is impossible to learn anything definite. Among these may be noted the names of Joseph Edwards, a native of Virginia, who settled on section 19, in 1831; Cooper in southern part of township in same year; Natham Wells, from North Carolina, in 1832; Peter Dosher, from Tennessee, and settled on section 18, in 1832; Levi Sharp, from Kentucky, in 1836; Isaac Welden, in same year, and others.

Among the various belongings brought in by the settlers none proved more useful than the gun with which each man was provided. Next to his ax and plow, he depended upon it for support in subduing the wild land in which he reared his cabin home. The woodland abounded with game, which at first was his principal dependence for sustenance, and later his greatest annoyance and chief cause of damage. Deer and wolves were found in large numbers, with occasionally a wild cat and bear to vary the sport. The wolves were of the large timber variety which attacked young pigs, calves and sheep almost with impunity. A story is told of a settler who was aroused in the night by a disturbance among his stock near his cabin and suspecting the cause, rushed out of doors with but very little clothing. A large wolf broke for the woods at his approach, and determined that he should not escape, the settler hallooed his dog to the pursuit and followed on forgetting his gun and outer clothing in the excitement of the chase. It was early spring and not warm enough to warrant so light clothing but cheered by the baying of his dog and that of a neighbor's dog which had joined the chase, he pressed on and found the wolf sitting on the ice of the creek keeping the untrained dogs at a safe distance by snapping at them vigorously. Not a stick or weapon of any sort was at hand, and it occurred to the settler that if he could seize the wolf by the tail and swinging him over his head he could bring him down on the ice with fatal force. He made the attempt and succeeded in seizing the animal, but the rest of the programme was seriously interfered with. The wolf turning, cat-like, upon its new enemy closed its teeth upon the hunter wherever opportunity offered. To add to the predicament the dogs ceased their attack and began fighting each other, leaving the man and wolf to settle it for themselves. In the midst of the short and sharp struggle that ensued, the ice broke and precipitated both combatants in three or four feet of cold water. This accident suggested the idea of drowning the wolf, but at this juncture the dogs tired of their own diversion, renewed their attack on the wolf, and no sooner would the man

get the wolf, as he hoped, nearly drowned than the dogs would fasten on it and in the struggle bring its head to the surface. The struggle went on in this way for a half hour when the noise of the dogs and shouting of the man brought a near neighbor, and the two dispatched the animal.

Wolves were hunted on horseback when the ground was frozen and was counted rare sport. Organized hunts were frequent, when relative values were put upon the different kinds of game and the defeated party paid for the whisky. A keg of the liquor would be provided, and a day or two after the hunt both parties would gather at some point and if the liquor lasted a day or two would be spent in shooting at a mark, athletic sports, etc., which not unfrequently included two or three serious bout of fisticuffs. In such a country, and in a community very largely from the south, there would be a good many who were more or less noted as hunters. Melrose had its full share of these characters, and their adventures formed the chief topic of the early fireside talk. Among this class is remembered Levi Wells, a native of North Carolina, who settled on section 30, in 1833; and William Maxwell, a New Yorker, who settled here in 1836. Another man who gained some celebrity as a hunter was William Maple. He was an old man upward of seventy years of age when he left the township in 1847. He was a gunsmith, and lived in a retired cabin by himself, and gained his livelihood principally by hunting. He renewed his youth and startled the community somewhat by eventually eloping with a young woman of the settlement.

The early settlement was scarcely younger than that of York, and the only outlet was by the ferry across the Wabash and thence to Vincennes. After the first crop of corn was secured they were pretty independent of outside resources. The woods furnished meat and sugar, and with the various wild fruits, and the different forms in which the corn product was made up, the pioneer's fare was not such as to invite starvation at least. It was not very long before the growth of York supplied such groceries as the pioneer could afford to buy and mills on the adjacent streams afforded facilities for turning their own crops to available use without the inconvenience of going long journeys over almost impassable roadways. An early mill was erected in the west part of town by Lewis Huckabee. This was a horse mill with "nigger-head buhrs," and did good service for some fifteen years. The patrons were obliged to bring their teams and run the mill, paying toll for the use of the machinery. Jacob Shelter who settled on section 26, built an early saw-mill on Raccoon Creek, and when water was plenty did a good business. In the low stages of the water he turned his attention to making brick, which found a sale quite early. The number of mechanics who gathered here in the early years was quite remarkable, and solved many a problem that often prove vexatious to the first comers to a new country. As early as 1828 Benjamin Odgen settled on section 7, and set up a blacksmith shop. He was quite as well skilled in shoeing men as horses, and in the winter turned his attention to shoemaking. Metsker was quite a mechanical genius and did a general wagon making business, making plows, etc., as well. Armitage Kinderdine who settled early on section 35, combined the qualities of a carpenter and millwright. None of these men devoted themselves exclusively to their trades, but added the cares of a backwoods farm.

But with these advantages there was plenty for each household to do in preparing the clothing for the family. The lack of facilities to prepare wool and flax and the distance of any place of supply obliged the early settlers to resort to such material as could be

prepared without machinery. The men generally wore buckskin pants and shirts. Flax was early raised and as this could be prepared entirely at home came into general use for clothes of both sexes. Sheep were early brought in, and though they were protected from the ravages of the wolves only by constant and laborious care, the wool product amply repaid their toil. The yield was not large but such an absolute necessity that one can hardly imagine the community getting along without it. For years this wool had to be taken long distances to be carded. Then the work of the housewife began. From this and flax were made the serviceable jean and linsey-woolsey with which young and old were clad. Boots were unknown, and both sexes wore moccasins at first and a little later coarse shoes made by traveling workmen.

Their amusements grew out of their work. Loggings, raisings, and hunting were the occasions when men got together for a frolic as well as work. Quilting and spinning bees gave the women an opportunity for social intercourse, the occasion generally closing with a generous supper and a dance at night, when the gentlemen came in. Dancing was the favorite amusement of the time. Notwithstanding the dancers had only rough puncheon floors, and no better refreshments than whisky sweetened with maple sugar, there is probably to-day no more happy company than those who danced the "scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon," a half century ago.*

The growth of the school idea in this township was slow. There were the usual difficulties in the way. The scholars were few and the population so scattered that there was some difficulty in fixing upon a satisfactory location for a house, and a more effectual hindrance than either was the idea that children should early learn to be useful. It was not until about 1834 that the first school-house was put up. This stood near Melrose village, on section seventeen. This structure was a split-log cabin, covered with shakes, and one end entirely occupied by a mammoth fireplace. The floor was of puncheons, the desk was a puncheon supported by pegs driven into the wall, and before this was placed the rude puncheon bench on which the scholars sat. Joseph Claypool, a native of Virginia, who settled on section seven, was the first teacher. He was hardly fitted to suit modern demands, but in that day was about the only one to be got for the position, and doubtless filled the place acceptably. He was rather profane and did not hesitate to use such language in the school room. School government in those days was a "rough-and-tumble" affair in which the scholar frequently got the better of the set-to. In one of these encounters Claypool was put out of the house, but he subsequently paid tribute in whisky and maple sugar, on which the whole school got drunk. Claypool afterward joined the church through the influence of a Methodist revival, but even then his habit of swearing got the better of him, and would occasionally break out and command the "d—d lazy little cusses to get still and go to work." The house burned down the next year, but was replaced in ten days by the neighbors. A second school-house stood in the northwest corner of the township. S. C. Fox was the first teacher here, and an exceptionally good one. He was a minister and held services here on Sunday. Liberty school-house, in the northeast part of the township, was built in 1840, and was first used by John Page as teacher. These old log structures have finally all passed away, the last one disappearing in 1881. The

*The first wedding in this community was that of Nathan Wells and Susan Willard, and the second that of Samuel Ogden and Martha Morgan. The first birth was a daughter of Daniel Wells, now Mrs. Mary Dodds. The death of John Beauchamp, in 1828, is the first noted in Melrose.

first frame school-house was built in Melrose village in 1850, and in it was taught the first public school. Hitherto schools were supported by subscription or *pro rata* payment according to the number of scholars sent, and these payments made in such property as the patron had to spare. There are now seven districts all well supplied with frame buildings.

Among the early settlers were several preachers who early introduced public religious worship. Among these was John Salmon, a native of New York, who settled in 1832 on section 25. He was a Methodist minister, and early held services in his own and others' cabins. He was a man of some ability and made a valuable impression on the community. Robert Bailiff was another early minister, who came from Tennessee to Crawford County in 1830, and a year later came to Melrose. He was a man of fine character and great energy. He made the journey to this State in an ox cart, and started his new home here with $10, as the sum of his earthly capital. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and notwithstanding the pressing need of his family, added to his cares of a frontier farm by preaching in various parts of the county. He was pastor of a single church for forty years, and died, universally beloved, in 1879. His son and grandson both followed in his steps and are in the ministry now. James McCord was an early Methodist circuit rider, and preached the first sermon heard in the log school-house near Melrose Village. Revs. Chrissey, Chamberlain, Massey, McGinnis and McMurtry were early and devout Methodist missionaries of the Baptist church. Revs. Thomas Young and Richard Newport were early preachers.

The first church organization was the "New Providence Cumberland Presbyterian Church." Services were held at the cabin of Robert Bailiff in 1833, by Rev. Silas Osborne. In the following year a church was organized by Rev. Henry Groves at Mr. Bailiff's residence, with Mr. Bailiff and wife, Joseph Green and wife, Sarah Buckner and Thomas Handy as members. For ten years meetings were held at Mr. Bailiff's residence; a log house 20x26 feet was erected on section 36, the land being donated for the purpose by Mr. Bailiff. This building served for a place of worship until 1867, when it was torn down and the material used to erect a dwelling where it is still doing service. In 1867 a frame building, 26x36 feet, was erected on the site of the old log structure at a cost of $1,100, and is still doing service. It was dedicated in the same year by Rev. Jesse Beals. Rev. I. C. Hill was pastor of this church until 1838, when Rev. Robert Bailiff was called as pastor, and continued in the service of the church until his death, in 1879. His son, Thomas succeeded him, and is now the pastor. The membership numbers fifty-eight persons.

Plymouth Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1838 at the old school-house near Melrose Village, by Rev. William Blundell. The original members were Nixon Evans and wife, T. Handy and wife, R. Handy and wife and Hannah Willard. The first meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Evans and at the school-house until 1859, when a frame building, 27x30 feet, was erected at a cost of $1,000. This is an appointment on the Livingston circuit. The church has at present fifty-seven members.

Potter Hall United Brethren Church was organized in 1863, and a frame building put up for its use at a cost of $1,000 in the same year. The church is located in the northern part of the township, and was organized by Rev. Helton, with a fair membership. The number has somewhat diminished since then, though regular services are still maintained. Rev. Hartwell is the present pastor.

The growth of the early settlement in Mel-

rose Township was not such as to warrant the laying of any village. The two thoroughfares that cross the county from east to west and from north to south, do not touch this township. The York and Charleston road, a route which was originally blazed out by Nathan Wells when he came to his place in the west part of town, was located in 1838. It was extensively traveled, and through the exertion of Colonel W. B. Archer, the Legislature made an appropriation for improving it. In later years it lost very much of its early importance. The York and Martinsville road was established about the same time, but neither of these roads brought with it such influences as to develop village growth. In May, 1847, however, the village of Melrose was platted on the corner of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, the land belonging to Nathan Wells, Joseph Edwards and Samuel Keline. This was simply a business venture which has resulted in a village of some eighty inhabitants, two stores, a blacksmith shop and a combined saw and grist mill.

The first store was put up soon after the laying out of the village by John Gwin, but two years later it was destroyed by fire, the stock and building proving a total loss. Nathan Wells succeeded him, erecting a building and putting in it a general stock, but it was closed out a year later at his death. The Melrose mill was erected in 1868 by Sibley at a cost of $4,000.

CHAPTER XX.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP—LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—EARLY MILLS—FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE, DEATH—SCHOOLS—CHURCH HISTORY.

JOHNSON Township lies in the extreme southwestern part of Clark County, embracing an area of 23.040 acres, or thirty-six square miles of territory, and in the congressional survey was designated as town 9 north, range 14 west. It is bounded on the north by Casey township, on the east by Orange, on the south by the counties of Crawford and Jasper, on the west by Cumberland County, and received its name in compliment to Thomas Johnson, a man prominently identified with its early growth and development. The surface in the northern and central portions is pleasantly situated, being principally a fine rolling prairie, in some places almost level, but nowhere without sufficient slope to drain the surface water. Elsewhere throughout the township the land is more undulating, the principal irregularities being in the eastern part along the North Fork of the Embarras River, where for several miles on both sides of the stream the country is considerably broken and in some places precipitous bluffs are to be seen. This creek which affords the principal drainage of this region is the only stream of note in the western part of the county. It enters the northern boundary of the township in section 1, flowing a southwesterly direction, passes out of section 34, and receives in its course a number of small tributaries, which are not designated by any particular names. The current is very sluggish, having a fall of but three and a half feet per mile, and during the spring freshets and rainy seasons is not sufficient to carry off the water which flows into it.

As a consequence the bottom through which the creek runs is frequently overflowed, and entire crops sometimes completely destroyed. Many pe sons have abandoned farming on these lowlands altogether, and use them for grazing purposes only.

This township is very well timbered, fully two-thirds of its area being woodland. The best timber is found in the eastern and western parts and along the various water-courses, and consists principally of the following varieties: walnut, hickory, poplar, maple, ash, linn, some beech, and several different kinds of oak, elm and sycamore grow along the streams, and sometimes attain gigantic size.

Much valuable timber was ruthlessly destroyed by the first settlers in clearing up their farms, which, if standing to-day would be worth more than double what the lands would bring at the highest market price. A number of saw-mills were erected on the North Fork in an early day, and for years the lumber business was an important industry in this part of the country, consequently but little walnut and poplar are left standing. The woods skirting the North Fork were at one time the rendezvous of and hiding place for all kinds of wild animals, and early attracted the attention of the hunter and trapper, several of whom made temporary settlements along the banks of the stream for the purpose of hunting their favorite game. A

diminutive cabin with a small patch of cleared ground surrounding it was the extent of this transient settler's improvement, the greater part of his time being spent in the woods, where he led a wild free life in his favorite pursuit.

As game became scarce, and as population increased these hunters left their rude homes and moved further west, all the time keeping in the van of civilization. The first actual settler in Johnson was one John Burris who came to the township in the year 1833, and entered land in section 32, which he improved, and on which he lived until the year 1848.

He appears to have been an intelligent and public spirited man, and accumulated during the period of his residence here, a handsome property which is at present owned and occupied by John D. Bennett. In the fall of 1833 a man by name of Ingraham settled in the northeastern part of the township near where William How now lives, but made no entry of land. He was a noted character in the little community, a great hunter, and was widely known throughout the county for his many eccentricities. In one of his hunting tours, he discovered a salt spring near the North Fork from which he afterward manufactured salt, not only for his own use, but in quantities sufficient for the entire neighborhood, trading it to the settlers for meal, groceries, articles of clothing, etc. He sawed the first lumber ever made in the township with a small whip saw and furnished the material out of which much of the furniture used by the early settlers was manufactured. One day while sawing lumber with Burris, the platform on which the log rested, and under which he was standing, gave way, and fell, and crushed him beneath its weight; from injuries thus received he died a short time afterward.

Conspicuous among the pioneers of Johnson was Daniel Doughty, a Baptist preacher, who came to Illinois from Indiana in the year 1836. His native State was Kentucky, which he left in early boyhood and had rambled over much of the western country before settling in Clark County. He conducted the first religious services ever held in the township, at his own residence and assisted in the organization of many of the early churches of his denomination throughout the county. He was a noble type of the pioneer, tall, vigorous, endowed with unusual physical powers, and fond of all athletic and out-door sports, particularly hunting, in which he was a great adept. He subsequently moved to Jasper County, where, after a long and useful life, he died about four years ago.

Jacob Janney made the second entry of land in the township in the spring of 1834, and selected for his home eighty acres of land, lying on the east side of North Fork in section 7, where the remains of his old log cabin can still be seen. He did not move onto this land, however, until about the year 1837, though a number of acres had been cleared and put in cultivation before that time. Janney was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, a shrewd trader and prominent stock dealer, in which business he amassed considerable wealth while a resident of this township. He met with a violent death in the year 1843 by being thrown from a horse.

No other settlements appear to have been made within the present limits of Johnson until the year 1836, when the following entries of land were recorded: James Alexander in section 3, John L. Mount, James C. Mount and James Megeath in section 4. The first named was never a resident of the township but lived near Darwin. The Mounts were a prominent family in this part of the country, and figure rather conspicuously in the early history of the township. They came to this State from Kentucky, and unlike many of the first settlers in a new country, were men of means and made extensive im-

provements on their respective farms. John resided here but one year, when he sold his place to his brother and moved to Indiana. James Mount was the first justice of the peace, in the precinct of which Johnson Township at that time formed a part, having been elected in the year 1838, and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred in 1841. Several descendants of this family are living in the county. The place where James C. Mount lived is now owned by his grandchildren, Ed. Stevens and sister. James R. Geddes, was among the early settlers of Johnson, having come here in the spring of 1837. He entered land in section 3, and afterward was joined by David How and John Cole, both of whom made entries in the same section. Geddes came from Indiana and lived here until the year 1855, at which time his death occurred. How came from Indiana also and was one of the prominent citizens of Johnson. His son, Joseph How, who now owns the old place, is the oldest living settler of the township. He came here in company with his father when eighteen years of age, and has resided on the same place ever since. Cole moved to Illinois from Ohio, but originally came from Maryland. He earned the reputation of being an energetic, intelligent, and wide awake business man, and was well respected by all who knew him. He died about twenty-two years ago. One daughter, Mrs. Kline, is now living in Casey Township. The year 1838 was signalized by the arrival in Johnson of William D. Crouch, Zachariah Davee, William Hilburn, and Henry W. Owings. Crouch settled in section 11, where Mrs. Williams now lives. He was a native of Ohio and for a number of years after coming to this State was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in the year 1866 leaving a widow and one son, both of whom are still living in the township. Davee settled in section 13, where he entered land on which he afterward built a mill. This mill stood on North Fork, from which it received the power that operated it, and was run by Davee about fifteen years and afterward sold to F. Johnson. The latter added several improvements and operated it about five years longer, when the building was ruined by an overflow of the creek. Davee moved to Missouri in the year 1853, and afterward to California where he died a few years ago. The place where he settled is now owned by a Mr. Adkins. Hilburn came to this county from Indiana and entered land in section 17, which he sold about seven years later to D. Albright, the present owner.

Owings came from Ohio in company with John Cole and entered land in section 30, which he sold ten years later and moved back to his native State. Entries were made in the same year by Andrew Hardway, section 12; James Brooks, section 18; Ira Prevo, in 18; and Lewis Huckabee in section 23; none of whom were ever residents of the township.

Prominent among those who came to Johnson in an early day was Henry King, afterward a noted physician both in this State and Oregon. His youth was spent chiefly in the employ of William How, with whom he lived a number of years, working on the farm, driving oxen, etc., and utilizing his intervals of rest in the study of his favorite profession. In this he was encouraged by his employer who advised him to quit the farm and devote his attention to study, which King did, although he was not what would now be termed an educated physician.

For a number of years he had an extensive practice in Johnson and adjoining townships, but thinking there was a more remunerative field for his talents elsewhere, he left this part of the country and located in a thriving town near St. Louis, where for some years he carried on an extensive mercantile business in connection with his profession and became quite wealthy. He subsequently moved to

Oregon and died in that State about the year 1850. The following incident, which he said was not to be told until he had been out of the country twenty-five years, is related by Mr. How. At one time he was called to a neighboring community to see a colored lady who was taken very ill, and twenty minutes after his arrival the woman was a corpse. That evening he met How, who inquired after his patient. "Oh," says the doctor, "I tried an experiment on the old lady by giving her an entirely new medicine." "With what effect?" said How. "Why, by G—d, it killed her in less than five minutes, but remember my reputation is at stake and this must be kept mum for twenty-five years at least."

Another character deserving of particular mention was James Henderson, an Irishman, who entered forty acres of land in section 2 in the year 1839. He was a man of brilliant attainments and had been educated for the priesthood in his native country, but for some reason never took holy orders. He was one of the first school teachers in Johnson, and was considered the ablest instructor in the county, at that time. During the later years of his life he became very dissipated and died a mere wreck, about the year 1858.

Hawley Childs was a character in the early history of Johnson also, though the exact date of his arrival was not learned. He was the possessor of fifteen large hounds, and did valuable service to the country in ridding it of the wolves, which at that time were very numerous and troublesome.

Childs moved to Iowa a number of years ago where he is still living. The entry book shows that the following persons selected lands in this township in 1839: Robert Mount, section 5; Priscilla Jennings, section 10; Jeremiah Dunham, section 18; James Thomas, in the same section; Barnett Thomas and William Wilson in section 21; Noah Peters, William James and Jessie Burris in section 23. Robt. Mount was a brother of John and James C. Mount, already alluded to, and resided in this township until 1852, when he moved to Terre Haute, his present place of residence.

Dunham settled where a man by name of Weaver now lives, and died in this township in the year 1842. James Thomas came to this State from Indiana and died ten years after his arrival. His son Barnett Thomas, now living in Edgar County, was second justice of the peace in Johnson. Wilson was an Indianian also and lived on the place he settled about six years, when he sold the farm and moved to Iowa.

Noah Peters improved the farm where James Fessler lives, and erected a saw and grist-mill on the North Fork, about the year 1841. He operated this mill a number of years and did a very remunerative business as it was patronized by the country for many miles around. It disappeared long since and no vestige remains to show where the building stood. William Jannes entered the land now occupied by Robert Johnson and lived there ten years when he disposed of the place and went back to Indiana, his former home. Jesse Burris was the father of John Burris, the first settler, of whom mention has already been made, and was induced to immigrate here by reason of the glowing description of the country given by his son. He was a good man and did much in a quiet way to advance the interests of the country. For twenty-three years he lived here an honored and respected citizen, and died in the year 1862. The foregoing list comprises the most prominent settlers in Johnson down to the year 1840, though there were a number of transient residents whose names were not learned. Since 1840, the population has steadily increased; all the available lands have been put in cultivation by a thrifty class of farmers; schools and churches established and

various industries inaugurated, and at the present time Johnson occupies a prominent place in the galaxy of townships forming Clark County.

The first death in the township was that of David Ingraham, who was killed as already stated, about the year 1837. The second death occurred one year later, when the wife of James R. Geddes departed this life.

John Burris, son of John and Elizabeth Burris, was the first white person born within the present limits of Johnson. This gentleman is now forty-six years old, which would carry the date of his introduction into the world back to the year 1836.

Cupid's first victims in this township, were Amos Carlan and Amanda Brewster, whose marriage occurred in the year 1838, and in the latter part of the same year, their laudable example was imitated by Noah Peters and Mary Ann Peters, who were joined in holy wedlock by Squire Jacob Janney. Among other early marriages were those of George Janney and Eliza Williamson, Joseph How and Letty Foster. In the year 1838, a small log school-house was built near the northern boundary of the township and occupied the winter of the same year by Isaac Schaffstall, who taught a three months term with an attendance of about fifteen pupils. The following year a second building for school purposes was erected near the southwestern part. This was a rude log structure also, about twelve by sixteen feet and was first used by Isaac Hughes, who taught in it for several consecutive years. The first frame school-house in the township was erected in the year 1850, and stood near the western boundary in the neighborhood of the Union Mount church. Here the first public school was taught the same year by Isaac Shaffstall. There are at present a number of good school-houses in the township, the majority of which are substantial frame buildings, well finished and furnished.

The Old School Baptists and Methodists were the pioneer religious denominations of Johnson. The first meetings were held at private residences and in groves, and were attended by the neighbors for many miles around. At these early meetings all met on a common level, worshiped the same God, irrespective of dogma or creed, and the question, "What church do you belong to?" was never asked. Among the pioneer preachers were Daniel Doughty, Richard Newport, John Shields and William Wilson, of the Baptists, and William Blundell of the Methodists. The first church was organized by Richard Newport in the eastern part of the township with a small membership, and continued with varied success for a number of years, but was finally disbanded.

William Blundell was a circuit rider and conducted services at the residence of James C. Mount as early as 1838. He preached regularly at this point for about two years but did not organize a class.

The oldest religious organization in the township at the present time is the Mount Olive Christian Church. It dates its history from the year 1857, at which time the organization was effected by Elders R. Metheny and R. Bates, the former of whom is the present pastor.

The original membership numbered about twenty, which was afterward increased to more than twice that number. Elder R. Bates was the first regular pastor, in which capacity he served the church about two years, and was succeeded by Elder Thomas Mattox, who preached for the congregation the same length of time. In 1862 Elder Metheny took charge of the church and has preached regularly ever since. The building stands in the east side of the township and was erected the same year the church was organized. It

is a log structure, but very comfortable and convenient, and will seat 250 persons.

A flourishing Union Sunday school is maintained at this place during the entire year and has an average attendance of more than one hundred scholars. It is at present under the efficient management of Joseph Jones, superintendent.

Mount Moriah Christian Church was organized about nine years ago by Elder Metheny with an original membership of sixteen. Their house of worship is a log building and was erected in the fall of 1873. Many large meetings and interesting revivals were held at this house, and in time the church grew to be a strong organization, but from some cause not learned, there has been a considerable falling off in the last four years until now there are only twenty-three names on the records.

Elder Metheny is still pastor, in which capacity he has acted ever since the organization. Jonathan Brewer is superintendent of the Sunday school, which is large and well attended.

A society of Missionary Baptists was organized at the Mount Moriah church, in the year 1876, by Rev. William Bridgeman, with a membership of ten persons. Bridgeman preached for the congregation two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Reynolds, who ministered to the church one year, and was in turn followed by Rev. Bratton, the present pastor, under whose care the society has grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

About two years ago Elder McCash, of the Reformed Christian church, or as they are more familiarly known, Disciples, organized a flourishing society at the Mount Moriah church, which, at the present time, is in good condition.

Services are conducted regularly by Elder McCash, the pastor, who is assisted in his work at intervals by Elder Williams.

In the year 1881 a small society of the Southern Methodist Church was organized at the How school-house by Revs. Jones and Cross, and a movement set on foot by them to erect a house of worship. A lot for that purpose was obtained near Union Mount, and work on the building was pushed rapidly forward. It had not proceeded far, however, before a very disagreeable fact stared the projectors in the face, namely, that the funds collected were far from being sufficient to complete the edifice, and as the organization numbered but few members the project was finally abandoned and the building sold.

None of the community desired to see the property abandoned in this summary manner and William How, who was abundantly able to do so, was urged to buy the building when offered at public sale. This he consented to do, and a number of the citizens, but few of whom belong to any religious denomination, contributed to its completion, and furnishing for church purposes, an organization was effected and the business placed in the hands of a board of trustees who were instructed to allow it to be used by any religious denomination which would keep in repair. The result is, that each denomination now hears the Gospel, "each in his own tongue," the Baptists, Christians and Universalists alternating in holding services.

The building is frame, cost about $1,500, and is the most commodious audience room in the township.

The Winebrennarian, or Church of God, sect have a place of worship in the southern part of the township, known as Oak Point. The society was organized about 1876, and for some years had a vigorous existence. The society built a neat frame place of worship soon after its organization, at a cost of some $1,200, where regular worship and Sunday school is still maintained. Rev. Mr. Sandoe is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XXI.*

PARKER TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES—THE FIRST SETTLERS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS—CHURCHES AND PREACHERS—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, ETC.

TOWNSHIP 11 north, range 14 west, is one of the western range of townships in Clark County, and is bounded on the north by Westfield, on the east by Dolson, on the south by Cumberland and on the west by Cumberland County. Its lines coincide with those of the congressional survey and include thirty-six sections. Originally its surface was divided between prairie and woodland, the latter covering about one third of the township on the east side bordering the North Fork of the Embarras. The balance of the township was occupied by a fine rolling prairie that bore the name of Parker, from George Parker, an early settler here, and subsequently gave the name to the township.

Parker is so situated between the settlements of Westfield and Cumberland townships as to lose any strong marks of individuality which it might otherwise have had. The National Road, and later the railroad, drew such material as goes toward a village growth to the latter town, while to the north Westfield, inspired by the activity of the northern thoroughfare and aided by public-spirited enterprises, added its influence to keep Parker to the level of an agricultural community.

The first settlement was made by Hezekiah Martin in 1827. Coming from Crawford County he settled in the eastern part of the township on section 6, where he erected a cabin, and cleared twelve acres of timber. He made no attempt to secure the land, and made no permanent improvements which the necessity of the situation did not demand. So far did he carry this policy that he lived in his cabin three years without a window or a floor. At the end of this time he sold his property to Samuel Brown who, in 1831, entered the land. In 1828, George Parker came to the northern part of this township. He came originally from Butler County, Ohio, by wagon to Crawford County, but dissatisfied with the aspect of the country there he traveled over a large part of the settled portions of the State in quest of a home, but failed to find a place suited to his taste until he reached this locality. Here he settled, entered land, and spent the rest of his life where his son John now lives. Mr. Parker became a prominent man in the community which gathered here, and giving name to the prairie eventually gave his name to the township also.

In 1830, John G. Morrell joined the settlement thus begun. Originally emigrating from Kentucky to North Carolina, after a short residence in the latter place he came to Indiana and three years later to Coles County. After two years residence there, Mr. Morrell came to Parker and settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 4. Here he improved a good farm and by his intelligent activity became an important factor in the growth of the community in which he lived until 1856. Lewis Walker came in 1831. He was a native of Kentucky and first

*By G. N. Berry.

emigrated to Indiana, but dissatisfied with the country there he soon after came to Clark County, building his cabin on section 6, where he subsequently entered land. Mr. Walker was a man of marked piety, of good education and remarkably public-spirited, taking a lively interest in the laying out of roads, establishing schools, churches, etc. John Pence came the same year direct from Kentucky. He settled on section 2, and improved a good farm where he lived until his death in 1851. His place is now owned by Benjamin Perry. Isaac and David Stark came about the same time and settled on section 11, where they bought about forty acres. They were noted, however, as hunters and trappers rather than farmers, and gave more attention to the pursuit of game than to improvement of their land. As the land settled up and game grew scarce they became dissatisfied with the country here and a few years later left for newer lands further west.

In 1832, the settlement received several accessions, among whom was Morris Carruthers. He came from Indiana here, settled on section 4, and while not marked for his high moral character, was an energetic citizen and a useful member of the community. He was a great hunter but when the game grew scarce, turned his energies to farming, making stock raising something of a specialty. Stanley B. Walker was also an immigrant of this year. He was a native of Kentucky, a preacher of the Old School Baptist Church and divided his time and efforts between his farm and church work. He preached far and near wherever a cabin was opened to give him a hearing and assisted in the organization of nearly every Baptist church in the county. Thomas Lamb located in this year on section 3, where he lived for twenty years, finally selling his property to a man by the name of Grant, and removing to Texas. David Easton came here from Kentucky about this time and settled on section 4. He was an adventurous character, spending much of his time in hunting, and finally sold his place to a Mr. Elkin and went west. In 1833 came William Lee and John Johnson, both locating their cabins on section 4. The latter came from Indiana, and lived here but a short time. Charles Menary settled on the same section in the following year. He made his way from Kentucky by wagon, built a cabin and made improvements on a small farm. Though an active man he gave more of his attention to hunting than farming. Another settler on section 4, was Calvin Boyd. He was a man of some power and an enthusiastic controversialist, his favorite topics being politics and religion. He made a campaign for a position in the Legislature but was defeated.

In 1836 there were several additions to this settlement. Of these the family of Timothy Terrell was, perhaps, the earliest. They came from Indiana and settled on section 12 but they stayed only about two years. In the meanwhile Mr. Terrell made some slight improvements, and served as constable, an office to which he was elected soon after his arrival, and the duties of which he seemed peculiarly fitted to discharge. He sold his property in 1838 to Vincent Lindsey and removed from the township. On the same section with Terrell another settlement was made a little later in the year by Isaac Bean. He came from North Carolina, and was elected one of the earliest justices of the peace in Parker. He spent the remainder of his life here, and at the time of his death was the oldest man in the county. In this year the township received an important accession in the coming of Levin D. Robinson, who settled on section 33. When a babe he rode in his mother's arms on horseback from Tennessee on the road to Indiana. Arrived at Darwin, the family migration came to a halt, and Mr. Robinson stayed here for some time, but subsequently

removed to Edgar County. In 1836 Levin D. led the migration of the family to this locality, his father, who was an old man, coming with him. Mr. Robinson early took a prominent place in the community, and amassed a large property. His brother, James C., came to Parker at the same time, and was soon afterward elected justice of the peace. He subsequently took up the study of law with such success as to be numbered among the few leading lawyers of the State. He served three terms in the Lower House of Congress, and in 1864 was a candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Ogelsby. He still owns a large farm in section 6, though he no longer resides in the township. William and T. H. Connolly came with their father, Josiah, about 1836, and have since been identified with the township. The latter son was four years sheriff of the county, and the other the first justice of the peace, after the township organization was effected.

In 1837 Messrs. J. J. Houghton, Chriss and Shook came to this township. The former settled on section 9, and is still living here. Isaac Chriss came from Kentucky to Martinsville and thence here. He sold out in 1859, and died on his way to California, in the same year. William Shook was a native of Kentucky, from whence he moved to Indiana, moving to this locality a little later, and subsequently moving to Dolson.

The early life in the settlement was not different from that of other early communities in the county save that it was shorn of many of the privations which they experienced. The markets and means of communication, though not so conveniently placed as now, were not so meagerly afforded as to amount to a real hardship. The Grandview and Martinsville road was the first one established through this township, and was laid out as early as 1833. Two years later, the Auburn road, passing across the northeast corner, was laid out, and in 1840 the York and Charleston road was run through the central portion.

The first mill in this settlement was built on section 11, by Ferguson Johnson He came from Edgar County in 1836, and at once set about erecting a single-geared horse mill. It was a rude affair and was run night and day to meet the demands made upon it. This served the public fifteen years before it was superseded by more modern machinery. Another early mill was erected by Hibbard on the North Fork in the south part of Parker. This was a water mill in a log building, and was afterward sold to the Johnson brothers. It continued doing business for some ten years, when it was abandoned. Clark Nichols also constructed a water mill on the North Fork in the southern part of the township. It served the purpose of its construction for about five years. A saw and grist mill combined was erected in 1870 by C. W. Hammond and a Mr. Barbee in the eastern part of Parker. In 1878 this was burned down, but it has since been replaced by a steam mill, two stories high, by C. & F. Hammond. This is provided with improved machinery and does a fair business.

There has been nothing in the situation of Parker to develop any considerable business which the community centered here could not itself support. Considerable towns on either side of it have prevented the development of any similar growth in Parker, and even the coming of the railroad has failed to develop any unusual business excitement. The discovery of petroleum for a time promised to do what other advantages had failed to accomplish. Wells were sunk and some oil secured, and in the height of the excitement the beginning of a village was started near the well on the farm of T. H. Young. A large hotel was erected, and a large name devised for the town which was to grow up there, but Oil City is now only a memory and

a name. There is no doubt as to the character and quality of the oil, but the business was brought to an untimely stop by the breakage of a drill which the workmen were unable to recover, and which not only stopped the work, but prevented the flow of oil to any paying extent. Efforts are now being made to push the prospecting until the "find" is a demonstrated success or failure.

The first school was held about 1840, in a small log house on the northeast corner of section 11, where Samuel Hoskins held sway over about twenty pupils. The second was held a year later in a log house on the Hammond farm in section 13. Among the early teachers are remembered Burns Harlan, R. C. Robinson, Reuben Warner and Isaac Johnson. The first public school was inaugurated in Parker about 1850. Frame buildings for school purposes were not erected, however, until about 1865. There are now six districts all comfortably provided with frame buildings and modern appliances.

Church influences were early introduced by Rev. S. B. Walker who was one of the early settlers of Parker. He began holding services in the cabins around the neighborhood as early as 1836, but as he belonged to the Baptist denomination, his own cabin, or that of Josiah Connolly was generally the scene of his labors. Among the early Methodist itinerants were William C. Blundell and James Martin. Services were usually held in the Hammond Schoolhouse, and the latter minister succeeded in organizing a class which had an existence for some ten years. No regular place of worship was erected, and the organization was finally abandoned. Thomas Sparks, of the United Brethren Church, preached in this settlement, holding services in the various cabins. He organized a class at the residence of David Downs where services were maintained for several years, but the organization was finally abandoned. In 1873, a "Church of God" was organized with a small membership, which still survives. It has about twenty members and a regular pastor. In the following year a Union place of worship was erected on section 12, to which the whole community contributed, and which is used by the United Brethren, Methodist, and "Church of God." This is a hewed log building and the only church edifice in the township.

CHAPTER XXII.*

AUBURN TOWNSHIP—"E PLURIBUS UNUM"—ITS PIONEERS AND ORGANIZATION—THE "EMPEROR" OF AUBURN—EARLY EXPECTATIONS—AUBURN VILLAGE—CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain."

IN the center of Clark County, as near as may be, lies the township of Auburn, resembling on the map of the county, the ornamental piece which ambitious young ladies place in the center of their first patchwork counterpane. Its history as a separate organization dates from the year 1859, when it came into being as a political afterthought. Its territory comprises sixteen sections, which were contributed to its formation by the townships of Marshall, Anderson, Martinsville and Dolson, the two latter townships contributing the larger portion. The object of this "gerrymander" it is difficult to ascertain. It is said that an influential gentleman in the county desired to be elected justice of the peace, and that in the event of a new township constructed on this plan, his jurisdiction could be exercised with convenience to himself as well as satisfaction to the community, and so, on this theory, the new political factor was built up around the village of Auburn, the name of which it shares.

Its physical features are not especially marked. The eastern part is considerably broken, well timbered, and drained by Mill Creek which passes through the northeastern part of its territory. Other small streams vary the configuration of the surface, flowing to the south or southeast and finding an outlet into other streams in other parts of the county. The soil is a light clay, which furnishes the chief material resource of the citizens here, who are devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Its settlement had few marked characteristics, and though the community brought together by its modern limits had hitherto looked to different centers of influence, their allegiance was easily transferred to the new center established, and so far as township affiliations are concerned the community of Auburn is as homogeneous as that of any political division in the county. Its settlement, owing to its central position, was rather later than many other points. Until the National Road made it a point of attraction there was little to invite the pioneer. Land was plenty and good as in other parts of the county and the lines of business activity rather led elsewhere. The agitation in regard to the final removal of the county seat, however, aroused an interest in its central location, and its evident fitness on that account as the site for a seat of justice, and this, perhaps, more than any other reason, determined its first settlement. Jonathan Rathbone, a shrewd Yankee, from one of the New England States, entered land here and came in 1833, largely with a view of speculating on the event of a change in the county seat. He erected a cabin on the site of the present school building in Auburn village and lived here until his death in 1839. He was followed in the following year by Ralph Haskett, a native of New York, who built a cabin on the west fork of Mill Creek, on the National Road, and lived here eight

* By G. N. Berry.

Martha Ruddell

years. Orendorff, an industrious German, came in 1835, from New York, improved a good farm but attracted by the California excitement sold his place to Robert Downs in 1850, and sought his fortune in the gold-fields.

The National Road was at this time one of the principal routes to the West. It was very much the custom for emigrants to travel with eyes open to any eligible site and ready to come to a permanent halt wherever the country promised the best advantages. Notwithstanding the natural competition of Marshall which had been recently founded, and the energy of its proprietor, Auburn profited by these circumstances to a considerable extent. Among the settlers thus attracted was John Fredenberger, who came here almost direct from Germany. In his company was his father, Peter, who was a very old man and subsequently died full of years at the age of one hundred years. The family, noted for their thrift and industry, improved a good farm adjoining the Orendorff place. Adam Weaver was another accession of this year and settled where Fredenberger now lives. A few years later he entered land at another point. Samuel Williams, a native of Kentucky, was also a settler about this time, and reared his cabin on the National Road near the village. He subsequently moved into Auburn and kept hotel. About this time, or perhaps a little later, William and Zachariah Shields came here in wagons from Kentucky. They settled near the main road west of the village, but both moved again further west, William selling to J. Flood in 1850. In 1836, three Davis brothers came to the township. Oliver and Hayward entered land in the eastern part in partnership. Allan bought land in the same locality but subsequently sold to his brothers about 1840, and died a little later in Iowa, whither he had removed. The others soon afterward left the county. They are remembered as boisterous, muscular men, always ready to participate in a row which was not an unfrequent occurrence. William Duckwall of Kentucky, entered land here about 1840, and settled where Nicholas Hurst now lives. Duckwall was a man of good intelligence, a blacksmith by trade but skilled as a physician, and earnest as a Methodist preacher. He served in this triple capacity for some years when he sold to Mr. Hurst. James, his brother, settled near him about the same time.

Nicholas Hurst, though not an early settler in Auburn in point of time, was a prominent and influential citizen, and left his impress upon the destiny of the township. A native of Kentucky, he first came to Douglas Township, and later to Auburn. He early figured prominently in county politics, serving four years as associate judge; as county treasurer four years; as sheriff one term, and as justice of the peace fourteen years. To him is due the peculiar organization of the township, which, at the late day in which it was accomplished, indicates the possession of considerable influence or a general belief in the wisdom of the change. He still survives to enjoy his success, and is popularly called the "Emperor of Auburn," though there is little about him to suggest royalty, unless a wooden cane with a carved serpent twined about it may so distinguish him. Archibald Starks, a native of Kentucky, was another man of some note in the township. He entered 840 acres in the southwest corner, and by his untiring energy kept success always within his reach. His silk hat was the pioneer of its kind in this community, and the man and hat were seldom seen separated. He subsequently became involved in a law suit with Hillebert and sustained some very heavy losses.

There was very little of the romance of pioneer life in the community here. Life had

its inconveniences, its privations, its urgent demand for toilsome achievement, but it lacked that last degree of exaction in all these requirements that gives to isolated frontier experience a touch of heroism. There were no mills at first in the township. The streams were small and uncertain, and the near location of other mills discouraged any of those cheap attempts that are so valuable an addition to an isolated settlement. About 1842, however, Laban Record erected a horse mill east of the village, which was liberally patronized for a number of years. After running it some eight years the mill was sold to Stephen Oxendine, who operated about the same length of time, when it was abandoned. It was a rude affair, and the old buhrs still do service as a well top on Mrs. Gilbert's place. A steam mill was subsequently erected in the village with a frame building and somewhat more modern appliances.

Of the early experiences in Auburn, there is little to be said. There was nothing to individualize the community. The people lived in log cabins, wore home-made clothing, subsisted upon game and the products of the soil, and indulged in the recreations common to the rest of the county. The community was peculiar in one respect, however. The early settlers had great expectations for the village which utterly failed, and with this failure went the prospect of the town. The village was platted by O. B. Ficklin, Demas Ward and Jonathan N. Rathbone, and located on the west half of section 31, in what was a part of Marshall Township. It consisted of twenty-seven squares, through which the Cumberland road passed as Main street. Block thirteen, fronting Main street from the north, was reserved for the use of the county buildings, but in the event of some other site being chosen for the county seat, it was provided that this square should be used as a public ground. The contest for the location of the seat of justice was sharp between Marshall and Auburn. Whisky was a potent factor in every phase of life, and it played a prominent part in this contest. Every form of amusement that could be devised was used to call the voters together and entertainment the most lavish that the times would afford was freely furnished. While Auburn had the advantage of central location and pleasant surroundings, Marshall had the heaviest vote. This defeat ruined the prospect of the village.

This first show of village growth was a wayside inn, by R. B. McCowen, about 1836. He was an emigrant from Kentucky in 1834, but in the latter year he entered land near the site of the village, erected a hewed log house and hung out a sign on which a deer was painted. There was considerable travel on the road, and the old "Buck Tavern," as it was called, did a good business. McCowen was a man who looked upon his own achievements with great complacency; was something of a horse jockey and politician. About the same time John Burks, a Kentuckian by birth, put up a blacksmith shop just west of the village site. He subsequently moved to York Township. On the laying out of the village Samuel Williams moved on to the plat put up a cabin and opened it for public entertainment. It became the stage hotel and for some ten years did a thriving business. A second tavern was started by George Baker and was maintained for a number of years. These were the pioneers of the village business, which had but little following. A store was early opened in a log cabin near the central part of the village by John Salmon, where a few groceries and dry goods and a good deal of whisky was sold. This store was noted as a rendezvous of rather rough characters. A second store of much better character was kept by James Booth, and several others have since had little mercantile ventures here. The village is now marked by a store,

two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop and a dozen houses.

The first school was held in a little cabin west of the village, and taught by Robert Rankin, who came from Kentucky about 1838. He was an illiterate man, addicted to gambling, and ruled his school by main strength. When subsequently elected constable, he proved one of the best collectors in the county, a man without fear, and successful in the most difficult cases of arrest. It is said on one occasion he was given a warrant to arrest a man who lived on the east side of the county, his house being, in fact, on the Indiana side of the line. He had been over to the man's residence several times, but found no opportunity of catching him within his jurisdiction. Rankin had gone out on another occasion, but the man, suspecting the constable's errand, refused to be drawn over the fatal line in a heedless moment, and so the former resorted to a ruse which proved successful. After talking upon indifferent subjects for a time he rode over to the Illinois side of the line, and suddenly feigned to fall from his horse, at the same time giving an outcry for assistance. The whole maneuver was so cleverly performed that it threw the observer entirely off his caution, and the man ran to the constable's assistance only to realize it was a ruse when Rankin seized him and read a warrant for his arrest.

Another early teacher was an old man by the name of Kennedy, who, though quite an old man, was very strong, and acted upon the theory that whipping was the main part of school teaching. Samuel Lowry was one of the early teachers also.

The first frame building was built near the central part of the village, about 1846, by Thomas Leise. Since then the township has been divided into four districts, each of which is provided with a frame building.

The first effort to introduce Christian worship in this township was met with no more encouragement here than elsewhere in the county. The people were rather given to the excessive use of whisky, gambling and horse racing, which did not prepare them to accept religious services in a decorous way. There were among the settlers notable exceptions to this general rule, but their number was too small to protect traveling ministers from the rude jests and gibes of the crowd. The first religious services in the township were held at the cabin of Samuel Williams, by Rev. Chas. Doyle, an Irishman, but a protestant and a Methodist. He was a loud-voiced speaker and accompanied his sermons with the most violent gestures. This was a novel entertainment and of a character to draw out the majority in the settlement. On one occasion some of the "boys" intending to embarrass the speaker, placed a pack of well-used cards in his hat. After his sermon, on taking up his hat the cards fell out before the audience, and without the least hesitation or embarrassment, he said: "If the brother who owns this property will come forward he may have it again." Rev. Mr. Witherspoon was an early itinerant of the Protestant Methodist denomination, who held religious services in the private houses here. In 1842 he organized a society which flourished for several years, holding its meetings in the houses of the members. The society never erected a house of its own, and gradually passed out of existence.

About 1850 Rev. Robert Carson organized a Missionary Baptist church at the village of Auburn. There were about twenty-five members, and very soon after organization the society set about erecting a place of worship. It was not completed by the church, however. The project halted and finally fell through entirely. It is now finished and used as a stable. After some years of existence it was merged into the Bethel church.

In 1851 Elder Gilbert moved from Ohio to Auburn. He was a Missionary Baptist preacher, and finding there was no church of his denomination nearer than ten miles he determined to organize one in the township. In the following June, those interested in the movement met in a school-house and effected an organization, with the following members: Elder Gilbert and wife, Electa Norris, Sarah Wright, Willis Gilbert, William Beabout, Sr. and wife, Celia McCune and Eunice Gilbert. Soon after this organization, Revs. Fuson, J. Riley and H. Humphrey met with the society and formally recognized it as a church, in regular standing. In 1860 a new log school-house, about two miles northwest of Auburn was erected and the little church held its services there until 1872, when a frame building, 30 by 40 feet was erected on the National Road, two miles west of Auburn and three miles east of Martinsville, at a cost of about a thousand dollars. Elder Gilbert preached for the church about fifteen years without pay, and was succeeded by Revs. R. O. Hawkins, Bridgman, J. Bratton, A. Jones, and R. Wiley, the present pastor. The church is out of debt, numbers about eighty-six members, and holds services about once a month. A Sunday school was maintained from the first nearly every summer. In 1880 the school was reorganized and since has been regularly maintained, using the regular quarterly lesson helps, and having an attendance of about sixty-two scholars.

The "Christian" denomination organized a society in Auburn, in 1863, and met at the school-house for a year or two under the ministrations of Elder Thomas Good, but it since has died out.

CHAPTER XXIII.*

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—IMPROVEMENTS—DISTILLERIES, MILLS AND ROADS—SCHOOLS, SCHOOL-HOUSES, CHURCHES, ETC.—VILLAGE OF CASTLE FINN.

IN writing the history of even so small a part of the earth's surface as is contained in a single township it becomes evident that nothing like absolute justice and impartiality can be attained. No history absolutely correct in all its details was ever written. To give just the right amount of importance and space to each individual and interest would manifestly be impossible. It might be a curiosity to see a book wherein each person was allowed to dictate or write up his own consequence, and that of his family; such a production would give a very incorrect idea of individuals and their affairs. Some would be swelled out of all proportion as to their real merit or standing in the community, while others, through innate modesty, would only occupy a few lines, if they allowed themselves to appear at all. It will be readily seen therefore, that the historian's task is one beset with many difficulties, but it is hoped that the following pages may contain a brief synopsis of history free from any serious error.

Douglas is known as town 12 north, range 12 west, and was formerly included within the limits of Marshall Township from which it was separated and organized into a distinct division. It is a fractional township composed of eighteen square miles of territory lying in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the east, south and west by the townships of Wabash, Marshall and Dolson respectively, and on the north by Edgar County. The greater part of the surface is rolling and broken, though quite an extensive tract in the southwest corner is comparatively level and was originally known as the "barrens." This part at one time was wet and swampy and covered with a growth of willows, and small jack oak, and for many years was looked upon by the settlers as being totally unfit for agricultural purposes. A class of thrifty Germans, attracted by the fertile quality of the soil, settled in this part of the township in an early day, and after several years hard work ditching, and clearing away the thick scrubby growth, succeeded in bringing quite a large tract into cultivation. It is at the present time looked upon as the most valuable farm land in the township, and possesses a deep rich soil, well adapted to all the crops raised in this part of the country. The soil in the more broken portions, though largely clay, contains sufficient alluvium to insure remunerative crops of all kinds. In the depressed portions among the hills and along the water-courses, the earth is thoroughly mingled with decaying vegetable matter, a portion of which has been washed in by past inundations. This land is very easily tilled and produces abundant crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, grass etc., etc.

The township is watered and drained by Big Creek and its tributaries. Big Creek crosses the northern boundary in section 22, flows through sections 27 and 34, and leaves

*By G. N. Berry.

the township from section 35. The portion of country through which this stream passes is very broken and was originally covered with a heavy forest growth of oak, beech, maple, walnut and a number of other varieties, and was known among the early settlers as the wet woods. Parris Branch flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part of the township and empties into Big Creek about a half mile south of the southern boundary. Rocks Branch, a small stream, meanders through the northwestern portion of the township, and furnishes ample drainage to that section. Douglas was not settled as early as some of the neighboring townships, at least by those who entered land. A number of squatter families located along Big Creek and the neighboring streams, but the exact date of their first appearance can not be ascertained with any degree of certainty. It is well known, however, that when the first permanent settlers came into the country as early as 1822, there were living in various parts of the township, a number of these transient residents, several of whom had made some improvements. It was not customary for these squatters to concern themselves very much about clearing or cultivating the soil. A small garden spot wherein their half-clad wives and children could raise a few potatoes and other vegetables was the extent of their farming. Wild meat furnished their chief means of subsistence, and was easily procured, as game of all kinds was at that time very plenty. They lived in the rudest of cabins, and in the most primitive fashion. They apparently copied the manners and customs of the Indians and many of them existed in about the same miserable plight. The names of these early hunters were not learned as they abandoned their cabins and moved further west soon after the first permanent settlers began improving the country.

The first entries of land in Douglas were made in the year 1822 by J. Blaze and S. Sharp, on section 36, though neither of them ever occupied their lands as residents. Joel Tucker made an entry in section 19 the latter part of the same year but it is not positively known whether he ever resided in the township or not. In 1823 James Cox entered land in the southwest corner of the township in section 36. Of him but little is known save that he improved a farm which he sold soon after and moved from the country. David Van Winkel who had been in Fort Lamotte in Crawford County, came to the township in the year 1824 and entered the west half of section 36, but did not improve the land. Adam Shrader, a resident of Edgar County, entered a portion of section 25 the same year but was never identified with the township in the capacity of a citizen. In the spring of 1828 Elisha Minn settled the west half of the southwest quarter of section 25, and in the same year a man by name of Solomon located on Big Creek near the southern limit of the township where he entered land in section 4. Solomon was a native of England, and came to America in company with several other immigrant families all of whom located in different parts of the West. He was a man of considerable enterprise and acquired a valuable tract of land during the period of his residence in the township. His death occurred a number of years ago. David Reynolds came to the county in the year 1828, and entered the west half of section 34, which he improved, and where he still lives, the oldest resident in the township, and one of its leading and most public spirited citizens. He came to Illinois from Tennessee, and during the period of his long residence in Douglas has been prominently identified with all movements calculated to advance its material prosperity. An early settler in the northern part of the township was Jacob Groves who made his appearance about the year 1828. He im-

proved a farm near the northern boundary, on Big Creek, which he sold to Austin Griffin in 1833 and moved to the adjoining township of Wabash. In the year 1831 the following persons entered land in Douglas: Abner Cooper, section 35, Abraham Walters, section 25, Samuel McClure, section 25, and Jesse Every, section 35. McClure moved to this part of the State from Lawrence County, in company with his father, Andrew McClure, whose death occurred one year after their arrival. Samuel McClure was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise, and at the first election held in the precinct of which Douglas at that time formed a part, was chosen justice of the peace. He was subsequently called to the offices of county commissioner, county treasurer and sheriff, in all of which he served the people in a very satisfactory manner. He resided in the township until about ten years ago, when he disposed of his possessions and moved to Iowa. In the latter State he became extensively engaged in baling and shipping hay, and it was while operating one of his presses that he met a violent death by being caught and drawn into the machinery.

During the year 1832 the following accessions were made to the population of the community: Robert Ashmore, William Forsythe, Greenwood Davis, Samuel Galbraith, Elisha Hurst, William Lycan, and a man by the name of Francis. Ashmore and Forsythe were Kentuckians. They settled in the eastern part of the township, the former on section 35, and the latter a short distance north on section 25. They made extensive improvements, and became prominent farmers, but did not always live on the most friendly terms, as the following will go to prove: Forsythe, it appears, lost a very valuable calf, which he accused Ashmore of stealing, whereupon the latter sued him for slander. This so enraged Forsythe, who was a very passionate man, that he declared he would kill Ashmore unless the suit was withdrawn before court convened, and sent the latter word to that effect. To this threat Ashmore paid no attention, but, on the contrary, made every preparation to prosecute the case against his enemy. While in the act of saddling his horse, preparatory to starting to Robinson, the morning court was to meet, Ashmore was shot from behind with a heavy load of slugs and almost instantly killed. Forsythe was at once arrested for the crime, and his guilt clearly established in the trial that followed. The verdict of the jury was murder in the first degree and he was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was afterward commuted by the Governor, to imprisonment for life. While in the penitentiary he became afflicted with a very loathsome cancer which ate away the greater part of his face, and his condition became so pitiable, that a petition was afterward circulated in his behalf. This had the desired effect, and the wretched man was released, after an incarceration of eight years, only to die the same year he obtained his liberty. The murder and trial occurred about the year 1853. Samuel Galbraith was a native of Tennessee. He settled in the southeastern part of the township and was one of the substantial citizens of his community. Elisha Hurst immigrated to Illinois from Kentucky and settled in the southern part of Edgar County a couple of miles north of the Douglas line. From the latter place he moved to this township in the spring of 1832, and located in the eastern part, where he purchased forty-eight acres of land at sheriff's sale. He lived on this place for four years when he sold the farm and moved into Dolson Township where he died a number of years ago. Nicholas Hurst, son of the foregoing, came with his father to the township and entered land in section 13 a few years

later. He was a resident of Douglas until 1856 when he moved to Auburn Township, in the formation of which he was the chief actor. He has been a prominent politician and has served the people of the county in several positions of trust. He is at present known by the high sounding title of "Emperor of Mount Auburn" an honor he wears with becoming dignity. William Lycan immigrated from Kentucky and located near the central part of the township where he improved a farm and built a steam mill which he operated for a number of years. This mill was one of the earliest steam mills in the northern part of the county, and was extensively patronized during the time it was in operation. It burned down a number of years ago and has never been rebuilt. In the year 1833 Eli Kitchen entered land near the central part of the township. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church, and did much to introduce Christianity into the new community. He died about thirty years ago. The land on which he settled is at the present time owned and occupied by William Thompson. A brother-in-law of Kitchen by name of Gibbons came to the township the same year and settled in the same locality. After 1832 the settlers came in more rapidly, and by 1837 the township was quite well populated. Among those who came in between these two years, and obtained the patents of their land from the Government, were the following: Lyman Squires, J. H. Walters, James Elledge, Robert Craig, Stephen Lee, Merrick Porter, George Hamilton, Richard Grace, Joseph Burnett, Thomas Davis, Richard Wood, John Lycan, Joseph Clapp, Silas Dunham, George Clapp, Nicholas Hundly, John Travis, Samuel Handly, Richard Morris, Margaret Davis, Samuel Wheeler and Joseph Grisham. The names of many other early settlers have, unfortunately, been forgotten. From the year 1838 until 1845 the tide of immigration into the township was very great, the settlers during that period being largely Germans. These settlers located chiefly in the southwestern part of the township, and by their industry soon transformed the "barrens" of that section from a quagmire into one of the most fertile farming districts in that region of the country.

The rapid settlement of the township between the years mentioned led to the immediate erection of mills and other mechanical industries. Samuel Hanna built a mill on Big Creek near the Edgar County line in the year 1831. It was a water mill, and rather a rude affair, but was the outgrowth of the home demand. Notwithstanding the presence of other mills in the neighboring townships, the demand for one in this vicinity resulted in its erection. The mill produced a very fair article of flour and meal and was sufficiently well patronized to warrant its continuance for many years.

It passed into the hands of different parties, and was afterward improved and operated by Thomas Dixon and a man by name of Ramey who were the last owners. It fell into disuse a number of years ago and in time disappeared altogether. Another mill was erected on the Barn Fork of Big Creek a few years later by the Porter brothers. This was a combination mill, and received the power by which it was operated from the creek. It was extensively patronized, and for many years did a good business, both in sawing lumber and grinding. It disappeared many years ago, and at the present time no vestige remains to mark the spot where it formerly stood. A man by name of Francis settled in the northeastern part of the township in the year 1832 and soon afterward commenced the erection of a still house on the East Fork of Big Creek. The building was frame, about twenty by thirty feet and a story and a half in height. This enterprise proved a great

benefit to the settlers in the vicinity by bringing a market for their grain into their midst. As corn at that day was very cheap, many of the farmers exchanged their grain for whisky which could be sold at any time for eighteen and twenty-five cents per gallon.

John Lycan subsequently purchased the still and operated it successfully for a number of years. He afterward built a mill which he run in connection with the distillery until about the year 1847, at which time both enterprises were abandoned.

One of the earliest mills in the northern part of the county stood on the West Fork of Big Creek, and was erected by James Kidwell, an early settler who came into the county in the summer of 1831. It was first started as a saw-mill and commenced operating in the year 1832. A set of buhrs was attached the latter part of the same year, which proved a successful venture. The mill did a very good business and was the source of considerable revenue to the proprietor during the time it was in operation. The mill was bought, about the year 1835, by Messrs. Rowley and Davidson, of Marshall, who run it for a short time, when they tore away the building and erected in its place an extensive distillery. This was a frame building two stories high and covered a space of ground about thirty by forty feet. The enterprise proved a success and was operated by Rowley and Davidson until the year 1848, when it fell into disuse, and was abandoned about one year later. A part of the old building is still standing and serves the purpose of a stable. A certain aspect of respectability was conceded the distiller in early years. Whisky was a very common beverage, and was to be seen on every sideboard, and the custom of dram drinking was universal. The distilleries mentioned had a large custom trade, though it is not remembered whether their products were shipped away or not. The old settlers speak in high terms of this whisky, and say "it was no such stuff as we get nowadays." They also state that drunkenness was not so prevalent then as it is at the present day, although at log-rollings, raisings and other gatherings immense quantities of liquor were consumed. A man by name of Smith settled near the Davidson distillery about one year after its erection and built a blacksmith shop. This was the first shop in the township, and was operated for about eight years.

The early settlers of Douglass experienced great difficulties in traveling from place to place owing to the absence of roads. The first legally established highway was surveyed through the eastern part of the township some time prior to 184 , and was known as the Marshall and Paris road. It passes through the township from north to south, and is still extensively traveled. The Chicago road passes through the township near the eastern boundary. It was laid out as early as 1845, and at the present time is the principal thoroughfare in the township. The Grandview road was established in an early day, and was at one time the leading highway in the northern part of the county. In the meantime the settlers cut roads in all directions to facilitate travel, and in the course of fifteen years the township was well supplied with highways. The roads of the township at the present time, while not so good as those in some other parts of the county, are well improved and kept in fair traveling condition during the greater part of the year.

The early educational history of Douglass is involved in considerable obscurity, and it is not definitely known when or by whom the first term was taught. It is believed by many that James Miller was the first pedagogue, and that he taught school in a little log house that stood on the Kitchen farm as early as the year 1836. This school was attended by about twenty pupils, several of whom only

reached the school-house by a walk of over three miles. A second building for school purposes was erected a few years later and stood on the farm of Samuel McClure. It was known as the McClure school-house and was in use for many years. One of the first schools in the township was taught in a little log dwelling which belonged to David Reynolds. The name of the first teacher in this house and the date of the first term have unfortunately been forgotten. Among the early teachers were Lyman C. Squires and Samuel McClure, both of whom were considered efficient instructors at that time, but would hardly come up to the standard required of the profession at the present day. School-houses were erected in various parts of the township as the convenience of the growing population demanded, and at the present time the advantages of a liberal education are within the easy reach of all. The schools are well supported, and teachers receive fair salaries. During the school year of 1881 and 1882 there was paid for tuition in this township the sum of $1,035.

The religious history of Douglass dates from the year of the township's first settlement. Many of the pioneers had been active members of different churches in the States from whence they came and did not neglect their religious duties upon their arrival in the new country. Meetings were at first held at private houses and groves, and were generally conducted by traveling preachers of the Methodist church. Among these early pioneers of the cross was Rev. James McCord, a man widely known among the settlements throughout the northern and eastern parts of the county. He was a great revivalist and, though a very illiterate man, did much for the cause of Christianity among the sparsely settled neighborhoods of Douglass. Eli Kitchen, to whom reference has already been made, was among the first preachers of the township, and conducted religious services at his residence for several years. At the present time there are two churches in the township, the Baptists near the village of Castle Finn and the Methodists in the northern part. Both organizations have good houses of worship and are well attended. A Union meeting house free for all denominations was erected a few years since north of Castle Finn. It is a frame building and represents a value of about $1,200.

The little hamlet of Castle Finn, the only village in the township is situated on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 27. It was surveyed by James Lawrence, for Robert Wilson, proprietor, on the 17th and 18th days of May, 1848, when the lots were at once put upon the market. The name of the village was given it by the proprietor in honor of a small town in Ireland near the birth-place of Mr. Wilson. The absence of any inducements prevented business men from locating in the village and as a consequence its growth has been rather slow. At the present time it can boast of a store, shoe shop and a blacksmith shop.

PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CLARK COUNTY.

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MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH L. ALLISON, Pension Agent, Marshall, is a native of Hancock County, Ky., born October 7, 1823. The parents of Mr. Allison, William L. and Eliza B. (Lewis) Allison, were natives of Kentucky. His father was born November 23, 1794, and died in Coles County, Ill., August 21, 1854. His mother, Eliza B. Lewis, was born in Hancock County, Ky., Feburary 24, 1795. His parents removed to Washington County, Ind., in 1825, where his mother died November 26, 1831. His father was in early life a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Conference, but subsequently began the practice of medicine, which he continued until his death. In the spring of 1833, they removed to Illinois, and settled in Coles County, near where Mattoon now stands. Here our subject grew to manhood and received the elements of an English education in schools of his county. These were what were known as subscription schools, and were limited to three months each year. For some years previous to his marriage, he was engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He was married in Clark County, March 1, 1847, to Miss Harriet A. Easton, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Swearenger) Easton. Mrs. Allison was born in Lexington, Ky., March 23, 1828. Mr. Allison began life, as before mentioned, as a farmer, in Coles County about 1844, which he continued until 1855, when he removed to Marshall, in Clark County, and is still a resident of the place. The first three years of his residence here he was not actively engaged, owing to physical disability. In 1858, he was appointed City Marshal. Mr. Allison refers, with some degree of pride, to the fact that he carried a hod in the construction of Mr. Dulaney's dwelling house. In 1862, he formed a partnership with Uriah Manley in the Claim Agency business, which, in connection with a real estate agency, he continues still. He was admitted to practice law March 25, 1863. Politics, Republican. They have six children living: Anna E., born March 18, 1850; Joseph L., born October 7, 1851; Sarah M., born May 12, 1853; Charles E., born June 12, 1859; Edgar L., born April 15, 1862; Laura M., born August 8, 1867. Family residence on corner of Hudson and Handy streets.

BURNS ARCHER, County Treasurer, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born in York Township, three miles south from Darwin. He is a son of Stephen and Nancy (Shaw) Archer, who settled in this county in 1817. Subsequently, was educated in the town of

Marshall, his parents having moved here when he was eight years old. He was born July 25, 1829. Began business first as a clerk in the dry goods house of Booth & Greenough, for whom he worked about two years. Then employed himself for awhile in teaching public schools. Afterward worked for Lynn & Reed for six years, and bought them out in 1861, conducting the business for one year, when he closed out. Subject was married in Marshall, November 6, 1851, to Miss Maria Drake, daughter of Rivers and Elizabeth Drake. She was born in Virginia September 20, 1827; died in Marshall, July 27, 1855. By that union there were three children, only one of whom is now living: Edgar and Emma were born February 18, 1853; Cora was born June 8, 1855. Edgar and Cora Archer died in infancy. Emma is married to Augustus Markel, of Marshall, December 1, 1875. Mr. Archer was again married in Marshall, November 3, 1859, to Mrs. Eleanora Emmerson, of Ohio. She was born in Canton, Ohio. Subject was for fifteen months employed as Cashier for Quartermaster Manly, and settled his Governmental affairs at his death, which occurred in the fall, 1864. Has served as Revenue Assessor, enumerating officer of the census of Clark County, 1870. In January, 1873, at special election, he was elected Treasurer of Clark County, which position he has held for nine years. His official record is too well known to need further mention in these lines. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias.

JOHN M. ARCHER, carpenter, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill. He is the fourth of a family of eight children of Jesse and Jane Archer. His father was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 2, 1799, and came with his brother to Illinois in 1816. They came by the way of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers on keel boats, and made a settlement in Darwin Township. The entire family of Zachariah and Jane Archer came to this county perhaps in 1817, though the exact date is a matter of dispute. Here in the wilds the boys grew to manhood. Jesse married in Indiana to Miss Jane McDonald. She descends from a Scotch family, and was born in Knox County, Ind., 1802. Mr. Archer brought his bride from her father's home in Indiana to the Western wilds on horseback. Jesse Archer took part in the Black Hawk war in which his brother, William B., obtained the title of Colonel. Jesse Archer raised a family of eight children. John M. Archer was born on Walnut Prairie, in York Township, on the 7th day of February, 1834. When he was six years old, his parents moved to what is known as the "grand turn," where he grew to manhood, and did not enjoy the benefits of a free school. When nineteen years old, he began the trade of carpenter, which he used as a means to obtain money with which to educate himself. He spent several years in traveling in different parts of the United States, but returned to Marshall in 1865, and on the 8th day of August of that year married Miss Maria Smith, of Ohio. She was born November 14, 1836. Their family consists of three children, all born in Marshall. Cora L. was born August 23, 1869; Grace G. was born October 6, 1871; Ernest Archer was born October 4, 1872; Jesse Archer, father of John M., died at the old homestead August 6, 1862. The mother died in Marshall on the 12th of March, 1868. John M. Archer still follows the business of contractor and builder, and has built many of the modern buildings of the city of Marshall. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Family residence, corner of Michigan and North street.

IVAN G. BARLOW, teacher, Marshall. The subject of these lines, Ivan G. Barlow, is a son of the late J. Milton Barlow, M. D., who was for many years a resident of Crawford County. His father was educated for a physician at the Rush Medical College of

Cnicago, and began practice at Bell Air, in Jasper County. He afterward located at Redmond, in Edgar County, where he practiced for about fourteen years. That he might have the better facility for educating his children, he removed his family to Westfield, Ill., in 1874. From here he removed to Eaton, Crawford County, where he followed his chosen profession until compelled by ill health to abandon practice, which he did, retiring to his farm near Martinsville, Ill., where he died October 12, 1880. Susan R. (Rubottom) Barlow, mother of I. G. Barlow, is a native of Indiana. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Rubottom, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. Mrs. Barlow is still living in the old homestead near Martinsville. Subject was born in Jasper County, Ill., February 23, 1858; educated principally at Westfield, where he was qualified for the position of teacher, which he has acceptably filled for the past eight years, principally in Clark County. He is now in his third year in reading law. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in Marshall, April 5, 1881, a position held by his grandfather in this place many years ago. He was married in Marshall, December 6, 1879, to Miss Hattie Knowlton, daughter of Benjamin Knowlton, of Massachusetts. She was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in June, 1859.

WALTER BARTLETT, collector, Marshall, is a son of William and Sarah Bartlett. His father is a son of John Bartlett, who settled on the Walnut Prairie in the year 1817. He was one of the first men of the town of Marshall. William Bartlett was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1828, and in early life was engaged in farming; later, in the milling business, and afterward as a produce merchant. He was married in Marshall, in the year 1854, to Miss Sarah McKeen, daughter of William and Nancy McKeen, and a native of the county. She was born in the year 1832. They raised a family of four children, of whom Walter is the oldest. He was born in Marshall April 10, 1855. The second of the family is Frank Bartlett; the third, Mary E. Bartlett, married Charles Ewalt, and fourth, Sallie Bartlett. Mrs. Sarah Bartlett, mother of the subject, died in Marshall on the 11th of May, 1863, and the father died in same place on the 26th of February, 1869. The Bartlett family is among the oldest of Clark County, and several of its honored members are still residents of the county. Walter is engaged in an abstract office, and does a general collection business. He is a member of Masonic fraternity.

HENRY C. BELL, lawyer, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill. He was born in York Township January 5, 1849. He is a son of Wiley O. and Sarah E. Bell. His father is a native of North Carolina, and was born on the 16th of March, 1816. Reason Bell, father of Wiley O. Bell, came to Clark County, Ill. in the year 1819, and settled near the present site of York, where Wiley O. grew to manhood and where H. C. Bell was born. His mother was a native of Crawford County, Ill. She is a daughter of Henry and Jemima Buckner. She was born July 25, 1832, and was married to W. O. Bell on the 1st day of February, 1848. Henry C. Bell received the elements of an English education in the common schools, and when in his sixteenth year, on October, 1864, became a member of Company K, of Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in Hood's campaign under Gen. Thomas, and was mustered out October 29, 1865, at Marietta, Ga. Returning, he gave his attention to study, and after two terms' work in the common schools of the county, he became a pupil in the Westfield College, where he remained for four years. He afterward attended the Normal Institute at Carbondale, Ill. The intervals between school terms were employed in teach-

ing, and after finishing his studies, was for several years a teacher, during which time he improved his opportunities to read law. He read with the firm of Scholfield & Wilkin, but as a consequence of the election of Scholfield to the Supreme Judgeship, he entered the office of Dulaney & Golden. He was admitted to practice June 15, 1875. In July of that year, he was appointed to the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Clark County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of P. A. McKane. He entered on the practice of his profession in 1875, and has since been a member of the bar of this county. He is at this time City Attorney for Marshall, an office to which he was elected in April, 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor. Mr. Bell was married in Hudsonville, Crawford County, July 22, 1875, to Miss Stella Wilhite, daughter of James and Nancy C. (Cox) Wilhite. She is a native of Crawford County, Ill., and born August 18, 1855. Mrs. Bell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hutsonville. Their family consists of two children, both of whom were born in Marshall. Their names are as follows: Edna Bell, born November 25, 1877; Roscoe Bell, born May 2, 1881.

HUBERT BENEDICT, retired, Marshall. It is a pleasure to chronicle the history of a man who, by native energy and honest industry, has stemmed the tide of poverty and adverse fortune, and come to old age with an unsullied character and a competence for his declining years. Such a man is the subject of these lines, Hubert Benedict, born in Chenango County, N. Y., on the 28th of November, 1816. He remained in New York with his parents, Eliakim and Nancy Benedict, until he was sixteen years old. At this time he and an elder brother, in company with some emigrants, came to Huron County, Ohio. When they arrived there, their earthly store consisted of the clothes they wore and 95 cents, which was the cash account of Hubert. Armed with their willing hands and possessed of determined spirits, they sought work in the county. Work was soon obtained by Hubert, and he gave the bank account to his older brother, who sought employment elsewhere. After two years' service on the farm, he began driving a stage team, a work which he followed in Ohio for several years. He was married in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 24th of April, 1837, to Miss Nancy Kelley, daughter of Felix and Christina Kelley. She was born in Ireland, April 25, 1816, and came to the United States with her parents when she was fifteen years old. In 1839, they came with ox team to Terre Haute, Ind., and drove stage from that place to Martinsville, Ill. In 1842, they made their first residence in Marshall, where they remained two years, at which time, being made an agent for the stage line from Terre Haute to Springfield, Ill., he moved to Charleston, Ill., but returned to Marshall in June of 1846. Since that time, he has been a resident of the place. In that year, he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed very successfully for several years. In 1856, his entire property, consisting of dwelling and two business houses, was destroyed by fire, causing him a loss of about $5,000. In 1858, he built the present brick block on the old site, having previously erected a large dwelling house. He now owns two farms, besides his extensive city property. They have a family of nine children, of whom six are now living. The eldest, Lyman Benedict, was born March 11, 1839, and died August 6, 1841; Margaret Benedict, born November 12, 1840, and died October 1, 1841; Nancy Benedict, born November 2, 1842, and married to N. Robinson; Mary J. Benedict, born September 31, 1844, now the wife of T. J. Golden; William Benedict, born January 18, 1846, married to Mary Montgomery; Maggie Benedict, born August 5, 1848, married to Chester Littlefield; Josephine Benedict, born April 13, 1850,

and married to D. Tremble; Melissa Benedict, born April 18, 1852, and died June 18, 1853; Hubert F. Benedict, born November 26, 1853. Mrs. Benedict and children are members of the Catholic Church of Marshall. Hubert Benedict is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. B BENNETT, liquor dealer, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill., and was born on the 7th of May, 1846. He is a son of William P. Bennett, so long and favorably known in this county. His father was born in York State June 25, 1808, and settled in the township of York in the pioneer days of this county's history. Here he was married to Miss Sarah Botsford. She is a native of Belleville, Ill., born April 2, 1820. William Bennett was engaged in farming and milling, and for some years was the Sheriff of Clark County, and Circuit Clerk, offices which he filled to acceptance. He assisted in the apprehending and breaking-up of the memorable "Birch gang," who for years were such a terror to this county and adjoining country. He went to California in 1849, and after returning was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk of Clark County for eight years. He died in Marshall, where his widow still lives, on the 17th of July, 1880. They have raised a family of eight children,of whom one is dead,and of whom J. B. Bennett is the second. Our subject was raised in Clark County, Ill., and educated in the common schools. In 1872, he began work for a Cincinnati firm as traveling salesman, for whom he worked until he opened business for himself in Marshall in 1882. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM T. BESSER, miller, Marshall, the youngest of a large family born to Bates and Huldah Besser, was born in York Township, Clark County, on the 26th day of October, 1842. His father is a native of Switzerland, born June 15, 1797, and came to the United States with his parents when about ten years old. They settled at Buffalo, N. Y., where they resided for several years. When Bates was seventeen years old, he went to Philadelphia and served an apprenticeship to the trade of cabinet-maker. He came to Illinois about 1823 and settled in York Township of Clark County. Here he was married to Miss Huldah Hollenback, a daughter of Lawrence Hollenback, one of the pioneers of Clark County. Bates Besser died in York Township September 13, 1855. Mrs. Huldah Besser was a native of the State of New York, born October 10, 1805, and came to Illinois from that State with her parents in 1816. She died in Marshall September 9, 1873. William T. Besser was raised in Clark County, where he received a common school education. He was married on the 19th day of April, 1874, to Miss Mary Craig, daughter of James and Mary Craig, of Sullivan County, Ind., where she was born October 10, 1853. Her father was killed in battle in the civil war. Their family consists of a son and daughter, Daniel Besser, born in Vermillion, Edgar County, January 30, 1875; Bertha Besser, born in Marshall, Clark County, August 24, 1880. In 1866, Mr. Besser associated himself with A. M. Payne in the milling business, in the first steam flouring mill of Marshall, known as the "Old Marshall Mill." This mill burned in 1874, and the two years following he and his present partner, John Marvin, were in the milling business in Vermillion, Edgar County. Returning to Marshall in 1876, he bought a one-third interest in the "Quaker City Mill," which was erected by Joseph Cork in 1874. Mr. Besser is a member of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Christian Church of Marshall.

WILLIAM L. BISHOP, merchant, Marshall, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., and was born on the 20th of May, 1851. His father, Silas Bishop, was born in 1818, in North Carolina, and came to Illinois with his parents, who settled in Crawford County in 1830. Here he grew to manhood, and in 1841 was married to

Abigail Guyer, daughter of E. and S. Guyer. She was born in Crawford County, Ill., on the 13th of July, 1820, and still survives. William L. Bishop is the fourth of a family of six children. Besides the common schools of Crawford County, he enjoyed the privileges of a course in the Westfield College, after which he taught school for four years. In 1875, he embarked in the mercantile trade at Hudsonville, and has been in active business since. He came to Marshall, Clark County, in October, 1880, where he is now doing a flourishing grocery business, and is associated with John Olwin, of Hudsonville, Ill. Mr. Bishop was married, on the 20th of January, 1880, in Hudsonville, to Miss Emma E. Adams. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 31, 1861. He is a member of the Masonic Order and K. of H.

HARRISON BLACK, County Clerk, Marshall, is a native of Westfield Township, Clark County, born July 17, 1838. He is a son of William and Zerilda (Bennett) Black, who died when Harrison was about two years old. After the death of his parents, he was cared for by his grandfather Bennett. He received the elements of an English education in the common schools of Clark County. He began the course in the Marshall College, but gave it up to become a defender of his country. In 1861, (May 17), he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Capt. Harlan), in which he served during the war and was mustered out as Captain on the 28th of January, 1866, at Springfield, Ill. He participated in the battles of Perryville, siege of Corinth, battle of Stone River, Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, besides many of less importance. On the 13th of August, 1857, he was married, in Clark County, to Miss Lucy R. Stark, daughter of Aden and Amanda Stark. She was born in Clark County, June 15, 1838, and died August 8, 1859. After returning from the war, Mr. Black was married, October 25, 1866, to Miss Emma R. B. Devers, daughter of John and America Devers, of Clark County. She was a native of Brown County Ohio, born August 4, 1847. He has one daughter as the result of the first marriage Emma A. Black, born in Clark County June 16, 1858, married to Harry Schultz of Pennsylvania. In 1871, he embarked in the drug business at Martinsville, Clark Co., which business he still continues. He was elected to the office of County Clerk November, 1877, and re-elected in November, 1882. In politics, he is Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN K. BLACK, merchant, Marshall. John K. Black is the second of a family of eleven children of John A. Black and Nancy Baird. His parents are yet living, and are highly respected citizens of Marshall Township, Clark County. John K. was born January 4, 1848, in Wabash Township, and was principally reared on the farm, in the meantime receiving the advantages of a common school education. At the age of seventeen, he decided to qualify himself for some useful pursuit, and decided on the trade of harness maker, which he learned with Messrs. Griffith & Fraker, and at which he worked until 1874. At this date he engaged in the produce business, which he continued for some time with fair success. About 1878, he formed a partnership with the late John Coughlan in the grocery business, which partnership continued until the failing health of Mr. Coughlan compelled him to suspend business, and travel for his health, which he did, returning in 1881, when they again associated themselves in trade, this time in the poultry business. This partnership continued until the fall of 1881, when Mr. C. was again compelled, by loss of health, to retire from the business. Mr. Black then

formed a partnership with Lyman Lycan, in the grocery and provision business, which they have conducted ever since with satisfactory success and increasing trade. They are located on the southwest corner of Public Square. Mr. Black was married, September 15, 1868, to Miss Mary Ownby, then of Coles County, Ill., but a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind., where she was born July 7, 1848. She died February 24, 1875. He was married to his present wife, Miss Mary L. Warriner, on the 1st of March, 1881. She was born June 8, 1857, in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind. They have one child, a daughter, Ida Elnora Black, born in Marshall March 6, 1883. Mr. Black is a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. R. H. BRADLEY, physician, Marshall, is a native of Gallia County, Ohio. He was born October 2, 1843. His father, Lewis M. Bradley, was a native of New York, born August 9, 1805. He came from Ohio to Clark County, Ill., in 1852, and was a resident of the town of Marshall until the time of his death, which occurred March 24, 1880. Nancy C. Knox, mother of R. H. Bradley, and daughter of Charles G. Knox, was born in Delaware August 8, 1808. She was married to Lewis M. Bradley in Ohio, December 24, 1827. The Doctor is the seventh of a family of ten children, and was nine years old when he came to Marshall. Graduated from the Marshall College in 1860. He began the study of medicine in 1867 under Dr. F. R. Payne, and afterward became a student in the Chicago Medical College, receiving the degree conferred by that institution in March, 1873. He immediately began what has proven a very successful practice, associated with Dr. F. R. Payne. He is a regularly appointed examining physician for the Pension department since 1874. He is also employed as surgeon for the Wabash R. R. Co., office on Clinton street; residence on corner of Market and West streets. Mr. Bradley was married in Coshocton, Ohio, January 30, 1878, to Miss Isabell Campbell, daughter of Thomas and Martha Campbell. She was born at Coshocton, Ohio, October 30, 1848. They have two children whose name and ages are as follows: Martha L., born January 2, 1879, Stephen, born December 10, 1880. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor.

ALLEN BRISCOE, retired, Marshall, is a native of Jefferson County, Ky. He was born near Louisville on the 14th day of February, 1832. His father, Henry Briscoe, is a descendant of an English family, and he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Virginia and came from the State of Kentucky to Illinois in 1835. He settled near where Westfield is located, where he soon after died. Catharine Brooks, mother of A. B. Briscoe, was of German descent; she was a native of Virginia, and died soon after the death of her husband. Allen B. was thus early in life left an orphan, but was cared for by the older members of the family, who kept the children together. At this time, educational advantages were very inferior, and Mr. Briscoe thinks that, when all told, he went to school about one year. He began life for himself by hauling lead ore from Galena to Milwaukee. After some time thus spent, he engaged in stock dealing for some six or seven years. In 1852, he was elected to the office of County Clerk of Clark County, and moved to Marshall in 1853, and has been a resident of the town ever since. He was continuously elected to the office of County Clerk for twenty-four years from fall of 1852. He married, in Marshall, on January 24, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Corey, daughter of Lova and Martha (Archer) Corey. She was born in Winnebago County, Ill., July 2, 1837. Her father was a native of New York, and came to Illinois about 1820, and is among the very first

settlers of Walnut Prairie. Her mother was a daughter of Charles K. Archer, and was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1816, and came to Illinois with her parents when about one year old. She was married to Lova Corey in 1830; had a family of ten children, of whom Mrs. Briscoe is the third. Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe have a family of four children whose names and ages follow: Carroll Briscoe, born April 12, 1860; Cora Briscoe, born April 19, 1864; Walter L. Briscoe, born May 12, 1871; Jeannette Briscoe, born February 5, 1875. The oldest of these children, Carroll, is now a grocer merchant in Marshall, having embarked with H. B. Dulaney in that business in August of 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Briscoe owns a farm in York Township, and one adjoining the city of Marshall.

THOMAS BROWN, mechanic, Marshall, was born at Bedale, in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1819. His father, John Brown, and mother, Alice (Kell) Brown, were natives of England, but descended from a Scotch family. They died in their native country, leaving a family of nine children, Thomas being the fifth. He was educated in England and learned the blacksmith trade under his father. He came to the United States in May, 1842, landing at New York City. In the same year, he located for work at Queenstown, Canada, where he plied his trade for a year and a half, when, having married Margaret J. McDonough, of Stamford, Canada, he removed and settled at that place. Mrs. Black is the youngest of a family of six children of Henry and Elizabeth McDonough. She was born in Rochester, N. Y., on the 29th of December, 1827. Thomas and Margaret Brown have had a family of fourteen children, only five of them are living at this time (January, 1883). John F., Millicent, Elizabeth and Henry T. Brown were born at Stamford, Canada. The daughters Millicent and Elizabeth died at same place. The family then, in 1848, removed to Lockport, N. Y., where were born Mary L., Thomas and George A. Brown, and where Thomas died. The family came to Marshall in 1854, after which seven children were added—Julia E., Agnes A., Harriet Dee., Annette, Jennie, Maggie and Timothy Brown; of these, Agnes and Harriet are living. George A. Brown died in Westfield, Ill., on the 18th of January, 1876. He was a rising physician, and his death was deeply felt by the family and the community. Frank is married to Miss Mollie Briscoe, Henry is married to Miss Jennie Esinger, Mary is married to E. Tinsman, Agnes is married to A. Matthews, and Harriet is married to George Collins. Mr. Thomas Brown is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Brown's parents were of foreign birth, the father born on the Isle of Jersey, 1797, and the mother in Ireland, 1798. The father, Henry McDonough, is a relative of Commodore McDonough, and for several years was a member of the British Regular Army, occupying the position of Band Master. After marrying in Montreal, Canada, he severed his connection with the army, and removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where their two oldest children, Louisa and Julia, were born. The family then removed to Sackett's Harbor, where were born three children—Mary, Catharine and William H. McDonough. They then removed to Rochester, N. Y., where Mrs. Brown was born and where the father died in 1830. The mother came to Marshall with Mr. Brown in 1854, but returned to Stamford, Canada, in 1861, where she died the year following.

J. C. BRYAN, retired, Marshall, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and was born July 25, 1828. He is a son of James and Margaret (Burris) Bryan. In 1830, his parents removed to Indiana, and settled in Hamilton County, in the town of Nobleville, where J. C. grew to manhood, and where in 1842 his father died, after suffering as an invalid for several years. J. C. Bryan was thus early thrown upon his

own resources. He began what has been a very profitable business career as a clerk in Nobleville, Ind., and afterward at Livingston, Ill.; later, at the village of Prairieton, Ind., where he was associated with his brother, W. H. Bryan, in a general store. In January, 1852, he came from the latter-named place to Marshall, Ill. Here, after a clerkship of six months, he purchased an interest in the store, which was afterward run in the firm name of "Ritchie, Hines & Bryan." This partnership continued about three years. He was then engaged in running a livery and feed stable. In 1861, he opened the first exclusive hardware store ever started in Marshall, and with slight exception has been engaged in this business until 1879, when he sold out to his sons, Clarence and William Bryan, and retired from active business. He is a Democrat, and now represents the Forty-fifth District in the General Assembly. He was married, October 20, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Shaw, daughter of Nineveh and Mary Shaw, of Clark County. She was born August 12, 1832. They had a family of four children, all of whom were born in Marshall, Clarence Bryan, born August 29, 1854; William Bryan, born June 19, 1857; Albert Bryan, born February 1, 1863; Maggie Bryan, born February 6, 1871. The two elder named are the successors of their father, and among the most active young men in Marshall. Mr. J. C. Bryan owns two farms, one of 280 acres, Marshall Township, and one of 253 acres in Darwin Township. Family residence, on corner of North and West streets.

LYMAN BOOTH, merchant, Marshall, is a native of Washington County, Ind., born January 20, 1830, son of Beebe and Hannah Booth, who for many years have been residents of Terre Haute, Ind., and still living. Subject was educated at Salem and Terre Haute, and began business as a dry goods merchant in Marshall in the year 1850, and that year erected the building which he now occupies, having done business here for himself for thirty-two years, besides having done clerical work for five years for the firm of Booth & Greenough. This business career renders Mr. Booth so well known that no special mention of ours can add to his sterling reputation as a business man. He is now associated with Greenough in the dry goods and clothing business on corner of Market and Hamilton streets. Subject was married January 12, 1852, to Miss Fayette Whitlock, daughter of James and Eliza A. Whitlock. She was born in Vandalia, Fayette County, September 3, 1832. They have a family of six children, three of whom are living. Politics, Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWIN BOOTH, lumber dealer, Marshall, is a son of Lyman and Fayette A. Booth. He is the second of a family of six children, and was born in Marshall December 30, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of Marshall, and obtained a practical knowledge of business by several years' experience with his father. In 1878, he took charge of a lumber yard for John A. Whitlock, and managed the business for him for one year, at the end of which he became the owner and proprietor of the yard, where he now has a supply of everything in his line which the market can demand. He is one among the active young business men of Marshall who have wisely begun life on a temperance basis. He was married, December 14, 1881, to Miss Kate I. Harlan, daughter of Cyrus and Julia Harlan. She was born in Marshall June 3, 1859. Their family residence is on the corner of Hamilton and Daviess streets.

SAMUEL A. BURNER, physician, Marshall, is a native of Licking County, Ohio. He was born February 13, 1838. His parents were Abraham and Barbara Burner. His father was born in Shenandoah County, Va., on the 8th of October, 1799. From that place he came to Ohio when eighteen years old, and on March

21, 1819, was married to Miss Barbara Stover. In 1845, he came with his family to Illinois and settled in Crawford County, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1877. Mrs Barbara Burner was also a native of Shenandoah County, Va., born July 22, 1798. She died in Crawford County, Ill., April 11, 1855. The Doctor is the ninth of a family of ten children. He was educated principally in Marshall College, and read medicine under Drs. Brengle and Meserve, of Robinson, Crawford County. He attended lectures at the Rush Medical College of Chicago. He began the practice of his profession at Portersville, Ill. Afterward was located at Robinson for six years, during which time he was the regularly appointed Medical Examiner for the pension bureau, and four years of which time he served Crawford County as Superintendent of Schools. Since 1874, he has been practicing in Marshall. He was married in Crawford County, Ill., May 18, 1865, to Miss Sarah Kirk, daughter of James and Keziah Kirk. She is a native of Ohio, and was born November 19, 1838, and died in Robinson, of consumption, April 2, 1871, leaving one child named Cliffe Burner, who died at the age of seven months. His present wife, Miss Drue Sutton, is a daughter of Samuel and Matilda Sutton, and was born in Fayette County, Ind., May 18, 1838. They were married April 7, 1874. They have a family of two children—Ethel L. Burner, born in Marshall August 28, 1875; Clarence Burner, born in Marshall March 16, 1879. Mr. Burner and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall.

THOMAS W. CLARK, express agent, Marshall, was born in Highland County, Ohio, on the 16th day of July, 1846. His father, John Clark, was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born July 12, 1822. His mother, Sarah E. Dunlap, was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 28, 1821, and was married to John Clark January 17, 1843. They removed to Illinois in October, 1852, and settled in Marshall, but for several years past have resided at Livingston. They have had a family of seven children, of whom Thomas W. Clark is the second, and of whom six are living. Thomas received the elements of an education in the common schools of Clark County, but at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the army and went to bear a part in the struggle for national Union. He was a member of Company H, of the Seventieth Illinois Infantry, until the end of the term of enlistment, when he joined the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, Company H. From this he was discharged on the 25th of February, 1864, when he immediately enlisted in Company H, of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery. He was finally discharged on the 10th of January, 1866. He participated in more than 100 days of fighting, through which he received no injury. After returning home, he worked at the trade of shoe-maker, which he had learned previous to his enlistment. This he followed for some years in Livingston, where he was married January 17, 1872, to Miss Sarah J. Ball, daughter of Daniel M. and Elizabeth A. Ball. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 12, 1852. They have a family of four children, all of whom were born in Clark County. Their names are as follows: Robert H. Clark, Lillian M. Clark, Ernest Clark and Wilber F. Clark. Mr. Clark came to Marshall in 1876, and in May of the following year he wa appointed agent for the American Express Company, which office he now occupies. He is also dealing in agricultural implements. Store and office on south side of Main street, corner of Franklin. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Secretary of the Marshall Chapter. In politics, he is Republican.

THOMAS W. COLE, cashier of Clark County Bank, Marshall, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., on the 1st of December, 1828.

He received a common school education in his native State. He came to Clark County, Ill., in 1852, and in 1854 entered the Circuit Clerk's office as Deputy, which position he continued to hold until 1860. He was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk in 1860, and served in that capacity acceptably for twelve years. In 1872, in connection with Hamilton Sutton, he started the present abstract office, from which he retired in 1877, and was again appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk, in which position he remained until 1882 (May), when he was induced to accept the position of cashier of the Clark County Bank, which he now occupies. His father, Thomas Cole, was a native of Delaware, which State he left with his parents while quite young. His parents settled in Union County, Penn. In 1815, they removed to Vevay, Switzerland Co., Ind., where he grew to manhood and resided until 1852, when he removed to Clark County, Ill. He died April 2, 1879, aged seventy-six years. Ruanna (Littlefield) Cole, mother of our subject, was born on the 12th of July, 1800, and still survives. His grandfather, Daniel Cole, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in Perry's victory. His great-grandfather, Cuthbert Cole, was a native of Ireland, and a Captain in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was married on the 9th of June, 1853, to Miss Susan Merriman, whose father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio County, Ind., at an early day, and engaged in merchandising most of his life. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and leader of the same class for fifty years. Mrs. Cole was born in Indiana August 13, 1829. They have one son, Aaron P. Cole, and lost a daughter in infancy.

JOHN COUGHLAN, or, as he was more familiarly known among his friends (and they were legion), "Johnny" died at the residence of Mr. Darius Legore, in this city, about eight o'clock Saturday evening, March 10. Though deceased had not been in robust health for a number of years, the sickness from which he died was of comparatively recent origin, and his death quite sudden and unexpected. Only two weeks ago yesterday, he walked up to the Treasurer's office, and remained some time transacting some business, though the effort proved very exhausting to him, and possibly hastened his death. The physicians call the disease scrofulous meningitis of the brain. Mr. Coughlan was thirty years of age. He was born, we believe in Paris, Ky., and moved to Marshall with his parents when quite young. An older brother James was an officer on the staff of Gen. J. D. Cox, and was killed during the war and buried in Paris, Ky. After the war, the mother longed to be near the grave of her "darling Jimmy," and the family moved back to Kentucky, to gratify her. The father died, and some time, 1868 to 1870, John and his mother returned to Marshall, bought property and settled down here for life. In 1873, John was employed by G. A. Hippard, in his dry goods store, and remained in his employment until about 1878. During this time, his genial disposition, prompt business habits and patient industry had won for him the confidence and esteem of his employer, and the good will of all who knew him; while by carefully improving his leisure hours, he had mastered the subject of accounts and become an accomplished bookkeeper. A good opening offering in the Clark County Bank, Mr. Hippard, though loth to part with him, cordially recommended him for the position, which he accepted and filled with honor for about three years, keeping Mr. Hippard's books also for thirteen months of the time. His mother died in December, 1874, and in September, 1876, he was married to Miss Carrie Legore, eldest daughter of Darius Legore. Close confine-

ment to his work, seemed to be preying upon his health, and in the hope of improving it, he left the bank, and went into the grocery business with J. K. Black. Not experiencing the desired improvement, he went to Texas in the fall of 1880, and returned in March, 1881, much improved in health and spirits. He again formed a partnership with J. K. Black, but this time they engaged in the poultry business, which they prosecuted quite successfully till the fall of 1881. In November of that year, he went to Florida for his health, whence he returned in May, 1882, much improved. He was nominated for County Treasurer, by the Democrats, in July, and elected by a large majority in the following November. He conducted the canvass in an honorable, dignified way, stooping to none of the trickeries of the mere office-seeker, and won the esteem even of his opponents, by his straightforward course and manly bearing. He was a faithful member of the Catholic Church of this place, and highly esteemed by his pastor, Father Kuhlman. The funeral services were conducted by Father Kuhlman, in the Catholic Church, and were attended by a large concourse of people, all bearing witness, by their presence, to the high place he held in the estimation of those who knew him. He was buried, by his own request, in the family grounds in the cemetery north of the town. Of his own family, three sisters yet survive him, all living in Kentucky. These, and his sorrowing wife, all have the warmest sympathies of the entire community, in their bereavement.—Marshall *Herald*, March 13, 1883.

JOHN R. CROSLEY, farmer, P. O. Marshall, the subject of these lines, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born February 9, 1826. His father, Moses Crosley, was also a native of the same county, and was born July 11, 1800. He died in his native county on the 8th of May, 1830. His mother, Nancy (Hause) Crosley, descended from a Kentucky family and was born November 2, 1804. She was married to Moses Crosley January 2, 1823. She died in Ross County, Ohio, February 22, 1856. When our subject was fifteen years old, his parents moved to Ross County, Ohio, his mother having married to Lemuel Tweed July 16, 1840. Mr. Crosley learned the tailor's trade under his step-father, but has not followed it closely. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, serving in Scott's Division. After returning home, he went by wagon to the State of Iowa, and in company with his brother, Moses Crosley, crossed the plains to California in the spring of 1850. He was there about seven years, during which time he was fairly successful in business of a general nature. He returned to Ross County, Ohio, in 1857, and was married, on the 24th of December of that year, to Miss Amanda Rockhold, of Ross County, Ohio. She died in Ohio while on a visit, on April 21, 1861. By this union there were two children, Eureka and Julia A. Crosley, both of whom died in infancy. On the 6th of April, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary A. Falley, daughter of Samuel L. and Abigail (Damon) Falley. Mrs. Crosley was born in York Township, of this county, February 20, 1841. Her father died in Marshall on the 9th of July, 1850. Her mother still survives and is living in Marshall. Mr. Crosley's family consists of three sons—William H., born January 1, 1865; Elijah R., born December 13, 1869; John R., Jr., born March 30, 1874. They have a fine residence on Michigan street and a farm of 200 acres in Section 8 of Wabash Township.

JOHN G. DOLSON, furniture, Marshall, is a son of David H. and Amanda M. (Handy) Dolson, and was born in Clark County, Ill., December 29, 1849. His father was perhaps the first white child born in Clark County, though this honor is claimed by others. He was born on the 29th day of August, 1818.

Amanda Handy, mother of our subject, was born in Clark County, January 10, 1826. She was married to David H. Dolson, March 26, 1848, and died August 28, 1853. D. H. Dolson died February 5, 1877. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and took part in its most desperate conflicts. He went to California in 1849 and engaged for some three years in mining, and afterward bought a farm in York Township, of Clark County, where he spent the remainder of his life. John G. Dolson was educated in the common schools of Clark County, at Westfield and the State Normal University. He went to California in 1871, where for six years he engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was married in that State, February 9, 1876, to Miss Emma Falor, daughter of M. J. and Catherine Falor, of California. She was born in Humboldt County, Cal., on the 1st day of May, 1856. They have two daughters, both born in Marshall, Ill.—Clara Dolson, born June 22, 1880; Vannie Dolson, born April 9, 1882. In November, 1879, Mr. Dolson came to Marshall and engaged in the livery business with Howard Harlan, in which he continued until August, 1882, when he embarked in the furniture and undertaker trade, associated with Zach T. Dolson, in which he still continues. He is a Republican, and in 1879 was elected to represent York Township in the County Board. He is the present Mayor of Marshall.

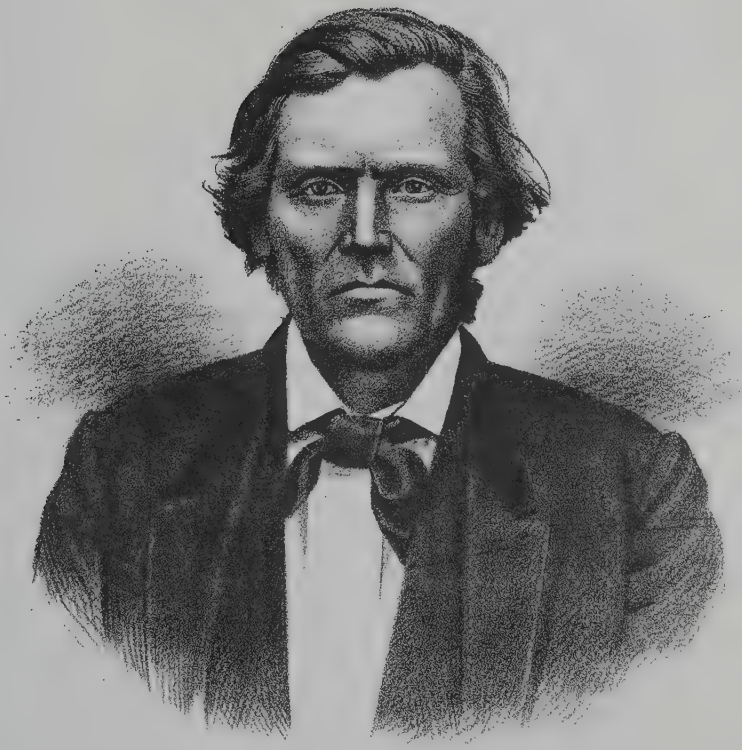
RICHARD N. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is a son of John and Paulina (Fears) Davidson, of whom mention is made in another sketch on these pages. He is the second of a family of eight children, and was born in Clark County, Ill., on Walnut Prairie, June 12, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of this county, and was raised to the pursuit of farming, which he followed until the breaking-out of the war in 1861, when, in August, he enlisted in Company K, of the First Missouri Cavalry, in which he served for the full term of his enlistment. He was discharged in September, 1864, having participated in all the active service of his regiment. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was appointed to the office of Deputy Circuit Clerk of Clark County in 1872, and served acceptably for five years. He was married on the 5th of July, 1877, to Miss Barbara J. Watson. She is a daughter of William and Sarah A. Watson. Her father was born in Ireland August 12, 1799, and came to the United States when eighteen years old. He located in Maryland, where, on the 21st day of December, 1826, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Kennedy. Mr. Watson was by trade a civil engineer, and assisted in the survey and construction of the National road which brought them to Illinois and Clark County, in 1837. They afterward settled where subject now lives, and where they both died—the mother on September 26, 1846, and the father on the 6th of March, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have one son—William G. Davidson, born December 2, 1878. They own a farm of 160 acres in Section 19 of Wabash Township, one of 120 acres in Section 12 of Marshall Township, besides forty acres of timber-land in Wabash Township. Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Marshall.

DANIEL J. DAVIDSON, harness-maker, Marshall, is a son of John and Paulina Davidson. He was born in Clark County, Ill., November 8, 1839. His father, John Davidson, was born in Pennsylvania (Allegheny County), January 2, 1805, and came to Vigo County, Ind., with his parents, Archibald and Elizabeth (Williams) Davidson. He was married on Walnut Prairie, Clark County,

January 2, 1831, to Miss Paulina Fears, daughter of Archibald and Nancy Fears, who came from Kentucky and settled in Clark County in 1829. Mrs. Paulina Davidson was born in Kentucky on the 19th day of March, 1812. Mr. Davidson followed farming on the Walnut Prairie until the time of his death, which occurred March 22, 1846. His wife still survives him and resides with Daniel J. Davidson. They had a family of six children, of whom Daniel J. is the third, and of whom but three are now living—Daniel, being raised on the farm, followed this line of labor until 1867. December 25, 1862, he married Miss Anna Sanford, daughter of Anderson and Emeline Sanford. She died November 20, 1863, in her eighteenth year. Mr. Davidson was married to Miss Abbie A. Smith on the 11th of March, 1875. She is a native of Ohio, and daughter of George and Mary Smith. She was born March 27, 1851. They have a family of four children whose names and ages are as follows: Lillie Davidson, born December 6, 1875; William R. Davidson, born September 2, 1877; George Davidson, born February 16, 1879; John D. Davidson, born April 27, 1882. Mr. Davidson moved to Marshall in December, 1872, where he still lives. He is engaged in the harness business, and since October, 1882, has been agent for the American Express Company. He is a Democrat, and from 1872 to 1880 was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clark County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY M. DEMPSTER, mechanic, Marshall, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on the 1st of May, 1834. His father, John P. Dempster, was born in Virginia in 1806, and when a child came with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. While a young man he returned to Virginia and learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked till coming to this county, in 1853. He was married in Zanesville, Ohio, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, widow of John B. Wilson, of Ohio. She was born in 1800, and was a daughter of Isaac Shimer, and was married to John P. Dempster in 1833. Mr. Dempster has four children, of whom Henry M. is the eldest. When he came to Clark County in 1853, he settled on Big Creek, in Wabash Township, and here his wife died. Some years later, he moved near the river in the southern part of Wabash Township, where he died in March, 1874. Our subject learned the trade of blacksmith under his father's instruction, and has followed it continuously ever since. He was for some time during the war in the employ of the Government as a mechanic. He is now running a shop on Michigan street, Marshall. Mr. Dempster was married in Marshall in September, 1857, to Miss Margaret Drake, daughter of John and Elizabeth Drake. She was born in Clark County, Ill., on the 10th of May, 1836. Their family consists of four children, of whom two are deceased—William Dempster, deceased; Ada Dempster, married to William Brannon; Anna Dempster, deceased, and Maggie Dempster. Mr. and Mrs. Dempster are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall.

N. B. DEVOL, physician, Marshall, is a native of Spencer County, Ky., born March 11, 1831. He is a son of Gideon and Frances Devol, who came to Indiana from Kentucky when N. B. was a small boy. He is the second of a family of six children, and was raised and educated in Vigo County, Ind. In 1861, he enlisted as a member of the Fourteenth Indiana Regimental Band, in which he remained about nine months. Being a practical gunsmith, he was afterward employed by the Government, at Springfield, Mo., in repairing firearms. Mr. Devol began



Henry Saylor

life as a blacksmith, at which he worked about ten years before learning the trade of gunsmith. He is a natural machinist, being able to construct almost any kind of machinery at will, and as an evidence of his handiwork, in his dental rooms may be seen a perfect miniature steam-engine, which he has made, and which he uses freely in his business. He is now a practical dentist, having studied his profession under Dr. T. C. Poston. He was married, January 21, 1855, to Miss Martha Howell, of Marshall. She died in Marshall on March 8, 1869, leaving a family of three children—Frances, Mary and Martha Devol. Mr. Devol's present wife was Mrs. Lydia Weatherwax, widow of Charles Weatherwax. They were married December 13, 1870, and have one son named Harry B. Devol.

JOHN DOHERTY, merchant, Marshall, is a native of Canada, and was born in Quebec about 1830, though the exact date is unknown, owing to the destruction of the family record in the great Quebec fire of 1842. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret A. Doherty. His parents are of Irish birth, and came to Canada about 1828, where they have since lived. The mother, however, died in Quebec in 1838. Mr. John Doherty was educated in Canada and came to the United States in 1848, and then settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He here followed his trade, that of baker, and has followed the same line of business ever since. He was married, September 8, 1853, to Miss Margaret Hall, of Canada. She was born in 1835, and died in Marshall in 1875. They have a family of six children, two of whom (Emma and Thomas) are dead. Those living are Luella, James, Willie and Birdie C. Doherty. Mr. Doherty came to Marshall in 1872, from Edgar County, Ill., and has been since engaged in a bakery and confectionery store on south side of Cumberland street. His son, James Doherty, has a similar business on north side of Cumberland street.

DANIEL D. DOLL, merchant, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born at Darwin, November 2, 1848. His parents, Stephen R. and Lucinda Doll, are remembered among the early pioneers of this county. Stephen Doll was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 8, 1819, and came with his parents to Clark County when a boy. They settled at Darwin, where he grew to manhood and married May 27, 1845. About 1851, he came to Marshall, where, until 1869, he was engaged in the mercantile trade, in which he was very successful. He was appointed, during the war, by the Government, as Collector of Revenue. He died in Marshall on the 27th of September, 1873. Lucinda Bidlecome, mother of D. D. Doll, was a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Asher D. and Lucretia Biddlecome, and came to Clark County, Ill., with her parents when a small girl. She was born in Kentucky May 4, 1825, and died at Marshall November 4, 1861. D. D. Doll is the oldest of a family of two children, having one sister, Emma C., who is married to Mr. Hamilton Sutton. He was educated in the public school of Marshall and at Westfield College. In 1869, he embarked in the grocery and provision business with Stephen L. Bradley, and still continues under the firm name of Bradley & Doll. They are located on Main street, north of public square, Marshall. Mr. Doll was married in Marshall, February 16, 1876, to Miss Belle Littlefield, daughter of John and Amelia Littlefield. She is a native of Clark County, born in Marshall March 11, 1855. Their family consists of a son and a daughter, named as follows: Lewis J. Doll, born in Marshall March 12, 1880; Emma Doll, born in Marshall August 24, 1882.

ROBERT L. DULANEY, banker, Mar-

shall. The subject of these lines is a native of Loudoun County, Va., son of Zachariah and Mary E. (Braden) Dulaney. His mother dying when he was quite young, caused the dissolution of the family, and Robert was placed with an uncle, Woodford Dulaney, who was then a merchant at York, Clark County. He thus early learned the elementary principles of business. When the Black Hawk war broke out, his uncle enlisted as a Lieutenant, leaving Robert the entire control of the store. He was then about twelve years old. He received the elements of an English education in the common schools of Clark County, and completed his studies at the Bloomington University of Indiana. After leaving this school, he began reading law under Judge J. Harlan (1840), took a law course at Transylvania University, Kentucky, was admitted in 1843, and then began his practice, which has continued for about thirty-six years; retiring from the law in 1879. Since retiring from the legal practice, he has engaged in a general banking business at Marshall, bank on Hamilton street, north of P. S.; residence, corner of Franklin and Murray streets. Our subject was married December 24, 1850, in Marshall, to Miss Elizabeth E. Bartlett, daughter of John and Jane Bartlett. She was born September 3, 1833, in Portland, Ind., and died in Marshall, May 31, 1882. They have a family of seven children living, whose names are as follows (all born in Marshall): Charles W. Dulaney, born January 5, 1854, married December 5, 1882, to Miss Mollie K. Rice, of Kentucky; Harry B., born June 14, 1856, married November 24, 1882, to Miss Sallie E. Birch, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Nellie B., born December 3, 1858; Mary Lida, born August 31, 1864; Hector B., born December 19, 1860; Robert W., born January 1, 1867; and Elizabeth Cecil, born October 10, 1869. Our subject was an Old-Line Whig, and has adhered to the principles of Republicanism through his entire life; he has always refused the honors of office. He has, however, served under the appointment of the Governor of Illinois, and was one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Beveridge to locate the Institution for the Feeble Minded. He was appointed by Gov. Cullum one of the Commissioners of the Sate Penitentiary at Joliet, April 1, 1877, and has been President of the board ever since.

EDWARD EMERSON, miller, Marshall. The subject of these lines, Edward Emerson, is of a New England family, born in New Hampshire on the 1st of April, 1844. His father, Isaiah Emerson, was born in Vermont in 1811, and died in New Hampshire in 1861. His mother, Elizabeth P. (Bean) Emerson, was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1820, and died in that State in April, 1881. Edward is the oldest of a family of seven children, and grew to manhood in his native State. He graduated from the Kimball Union Academy in 1867, and in the fall of the same year he came to Illinois. He engaged in teaching school near Charleston, Ill., during the winter of 1867–68, coming to Marshall, Clark County, in the spring of 1868. Here, for three years, he was employed in teaching, and was here married, March, 1870, to Miss Alice Doll, daughter of Stephen Doll, of Marshall. She was born in Marshall, and died there in 1871. As a result of this union, there is one daughter—Kate May Emerson. Mr. Emerson was married to Miss Mary F. Porter on the 10th of June, 1875. She is a daughter of Lemuel and Phœbe Porter, of Carthage, Ind., where she was born. Lemuel Porter was born in Ohio in 1817, and died in Indiana in 1869. Phebe (Brosius) Porter was born in Virginia in 1823, and is still living. They have a family of four sons—Daniel, born April 30, 1876; Robbie,

born August 30, 1877, and died October 1, 1882; Bennie, born July 31, 1879, and died September 16, 1880; Burdette, born April 14, 1881. From October, 1871, to April, 1882, Mr. Emerson was employed as book-keeper and salesman in the store of Bradley and Doll. He is now associated with Mr. John R. Archer in the grain trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and for several years has performed the office of City Clerk; politics, Republican.

ABEL ENGLISH, Marshall. Among the pioneer settlers of Marshall Township is the family of Abel and Margaret English, both of whom are natives of New Jersey. Abel English was born in 1797, grew to manhood, married, and lived there until 1835. He was married March 6, 1819, to Miss Margaret Babcock. She was born June 17, 1801. In 1835, they removed West and located for two years in Indiana, coming to Illinois in 1837. They settled in Marshall Township, two miles north of Marshall. Mr. English was local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the first society ever organized in Marshall. The influence of his life and molding of his plastic hand are still felt and seen in the community in which he lived. He died on the 11th of November, 1844, and is buried in the Livingston Cemetery. Mrs. Margaret English survived him about twelve years, and died at the old homestead on the 2d of March, 1857. Isaac English is the second of the family of thirteen children, of whom but six are still living. He was born in New Jersey on the 20th day of September, 1821, and was sixteen years old when the family came to Illinois. He became a member of the first Methodist Episcopal society of Marshall, and assisted in the preparing and hauling the material for the first church built in the town. He was married in Marshall, February 29, 1844, to Miss Sarah E. Black, daughter of John and Sarah Black, who came to Clark County in 1839. They were of Irish birth, married on the 4th of February, 1813. They had a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. English is the youngest. John Black was born December 25, 1785, and died in Marshall, Ill., October 1, 1865. Sarah (Cooper) Black was born January 17, 1788, and died in Marshall April 8, 1868. Sarah E. English was born near Zanesville, Ohio, February 2, 1827. They have raised a family of twelve children, the oldest of whom is dead. Martha A. English was born January 7, 1846, and was married to Mr. Huston, of Terre Haute, where she died September 28, 1882; John A. English, born August 21, 1847, married to Marietta Clemmins; Mary E. English, born May 28, 1850; Sarah M. English, born April 4, 1852, and married to John Grisham; James G. English, born November 11, 1853, married to Katie Barnett; Isaac W. English, born December 29, 1856; Warden B. English, born February 20, 1859; Charles T. English, born December 29, 1861; Robert B. English, born December 6, 1863; Carrie C. English, born September 1, 1869; Edwin P. English, born August 12, 1871.

JACOB FARR, County Sheriff, Marshall, was born in Vigo County, Ind., May 14, 1849. He is a son of Jehu and Eliza Farr, who came to Clark County, Ill., early in the settlement of Wabash Township. Jehu Farr was a native of Fayette County, Penn., born in 1811. He was married in Vigo County, Ind., July 23, 1837, to Miss Eliza A. Sturgis. She is a daughter of John Sturgis, of Indiana born 1818. They have raised a family of eight children, of whom Jacob is the fourth. He was principally raised in Clark County and educated in the common schools of same, and by trade a farmer. He was married, September 14, 1882, to Miss Lena R. Setzer, daughter of John

Setzer, of Wabash Township, where she was born December 17, 1858. In 1882, November 7, Mr. Farr was elected to the office of Sheriff of Clark County, on the Republican ticket. He owns a farm of 120 acres, in Section 19, of Wabash Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor.

O. B. FICKLIN, JR., lawyer, Marshall, is the youngest of three sons of O. B. Ficklin, Sr., who, for over fifty years, has been a prominent lawyer, and a resident of Charleston, Ill. His father was born in Kentucky in 1807, and came to Illinois in 1828; was admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1834, he was elected to the State Legislature, and continued a member of that body for several years. He was a Member of Congress from 1850 to 1860, and his record needs no comment here. Lizzie H. Colquit, mother of our subject, is a native of Georgia, and daughter of Hon. W. T. Colquit, for many years a Senator from Georgia. Her brother, Alfred H. Colquit, is present Governor of Georgia, and Senator-elect of that State. O. B. Ficklin, Jr., was born in Douglas County, Ill., April 25, 1859, and was principally raised in Charleston, Ill. Here he obtained the rudiments of an education, and afterward graduated from the Franklin College, of Athens, Ga. In the fall of 1877, he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington Wesleyan University, and received the degree conferred by that institution in 1879. In 1880, having attained his majority, he was admitted to practice, and located at Marshall, Ill., where he is now practicing. He was married at Charleston in July, 1879, to Miss Mary Wright, daughter of W. G. Wright, of Charleston. She was born in Charleston, October, 1861. They have two children—Joseph C. Ficklin, born in Marshall April 5, 1881; Mary C. Ficklin, born in Marshall November 12, 1882.

M. O. FROST, editor *Herald*, Marshall, was born November 22, 1837, in Buffalo, N. Y. His father, Aaron Frost, was born May 2, 1806, in Enfield, Conn., and his mother, Jane McRoe, was born December 7, 1809, in Coventry, Eng. The greater portion of our subject's first seven years was spent in Bradford County, Penn. In 1844, his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a limited education, and at the age of eleven he entered the business office of the *Cincinnatus of the West*, serving as errand boy. Here he formed a love for the printing business. While conveying copy to the printers he would watch them set type, thus obtaining something of the art. When thirteen, he was apprenticed to the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Atlas*, which publication was merged into the Cincinnati *Gazette*, within about two years, and Mr. Frost was set aside. He then engaged at any kind of work he could obtain, until 1850, when he again got a situation on the Cincinnati dailies. In 1853, he moved with his mother to Batavia, Ohio, where for five years he was connected with the *Clermont Courier*, the greater portion of which time as business manager and foreman. In 1859, he published the Felicity *Herald*, at Felicity, Ohio, from which he withdrew in one year, and began the publication of the *Daily Hotel Reporter*, Cincinnati. This he continued with good success until the firing on Ft. Sumter, which struck such a terror to the hearts of the Cincinnati merchants that there was no business in any one, hence, his literary efforts were not very paying to him. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private, and was sent to St. Louis with a squad of men, and was subsequently attached to the Tenth Missouri Infantry, he being assigned to the rank of

First Sergeant of Company D, in which capacity he served for twenty-seven months, when, after the siege of Vicksburg, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E. He was in several skirmishes in Northeastern Missouri during the winter of 1860–61; was in the siege of Corinth, battles of Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, forty-seven days in the siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and a number more of small battles and skirmishes. He was mustered out with the regiment at St. Louis, October 10, 1864. From 1864 to 1868, he held a position on the Cincinnati *Commercial*. In July, 1868, he came to Marshall with material preparatory to starting a Republican paper. Here he met with many discouragements. The opposite party predominated and the many attempts to establish a journal of said political complexion having as often failed, the leaders of the Republicans had lost all courage and were averse to giving Mr. Frost very much encouragement. He, however, told his friends that he would take an obligation to fulfill a contract with any patron for one year, during which time he could ascertain whether the business gave promise of a lucrative enterprise or not. At the end of the first year he had placed the *Herald* on a fair footing, and ever since it has continued to grow in favor of the public, and has ascended up the hill of prosperity. January 1, 1881, he took his son, Harry W., in as a full partner, who has since served as city editor and has done well his part. The success and efforts of Mr. Frost with the *Herald* is carefully noticed in the history of the press in another part of this work. Mr. Frost was married, September 3, 1857, to Mary S. Carter, in Richland County, Ill., which union has resulted in two children, namely: Lillie M., born July 14, 1859, at Batavia, Ohio, now the wife of William H. Floyd, express messenger on the Cairo Division of the Wabash Railroad; Harry W., born at Felicity, Ohio, May 22, 1861. Mrs. Frost was born December 7, 1837, at Milford, Ohio.

THOMAS J. GOLDEN, lawyer, Marshall. Among those deserving of notice in this department of our work is Thomas J. Golden. He was born of Irish parents in Wayne County, Ind., December 21, 1841. His parents removed to Madison County, Ind., in 1848, thence to Clark County, Ill., in 1857. His father died February 4, 1868; his mother still survives. At the two latter points of residence, our subject was mainly educated. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant. This place he held until promoted to the office of Regimental Quartermaster in the fall of 1862, after which, for the remainder of his term, he was engaged as Brigade and Division Quartermaster, by virtue of proper orders detailing him for such service. He was in a number of battles, among which were Pea Ridge, Cross Hollows, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. After returning from the army, he entered as a student the law office of J. W. Wilkin, now Circuit Judge; attended law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1867. He was a member of the Legislature from the Forty-fifth Senatorial District of Illinois, elected in 1872; was one of the delegates from Illinois in the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and is on the military staff of Gov. Cullom, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Golden was married at Marshall, October 19, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Benedict, whose parents are still living, and residing in Marshall. She was born in Marshall September 30, 1845.

JAMES W. GRAHAM, lawyer, Marshall. James W. Graham is a native of Logan,

Hocking Co., Ohio. He was born April 8, 1849. His father, Richard Graham, is a descendant of a Scotch family, and came to Clark County in 1851. He settled in Section 1 of Casey Township, west from the town of Martinsville, where he died August 5, 1851. His mother, Ellen Sloan, was of Irish birth, and died at the old homestead in Casey Township, December 22, 1881. Mr. Graham received the elements of an English education in the public schools of Clark County, having to go much of the time time two and a half miles to the school. He is the youngest of a family of four sons, and, as he was left fatherless when but two years old, he was early thrown upon his own resources. By assiduous application to books, he soon qualified himself for the position of teacher, and taught more or less for seven years, beginning when in his sixteenth year. After taking a course in the State Normal University, he entered the law office of Schofield & Wilkin, having decided to make the law his profession. He was admitted to practice in 1875, and has since been a member of the bar of Clark County. In 1878, he was the choice of the people of the Forty-fifth Senatorial District to represent them in the General Assembly. He was married in Marshall, February 10, 1874, to Miss Etta Cruisen, daughter of Richard and Harriet Cruisen, who came to this county from Ohio in 1853, and are still living where they then settled, in Wabash Township. Mrs. Graham was born September 10, 1855. They have two children—Harry C., born November 10, 1874, and Mabel, born September 6, 1881.

JAMES GREENOUGH, merchant, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born August 24, 1839. He is the eldest of a family of eight children of Jonathan K. and Eliza A. Greenough. His father was a native of Maine, and was born July 20, 1809. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point and in early life was a commissioned officer in the Government service. While stationed at Fort Snelling, in Wisconsin, he lost his health and resigned his commission. He soon after located at Terre Haute, Ind., and was employed by the Government as a civil engineer in the construction of the National road. He was married in Chicago, Ill., November 7, 1838, to Miss Eliza A. Whitlock, daughter of James and Eliza A. Whitlock, formerly of Virginia, where Mrs. E. A. Greenough was born on the 25th day of August, 1819. Her parents settled in Illinois in 1825. Immediately after marrying, Mr. Greenough came to Marshall and embarked in business, associated with Beebe Booth. This was among the first business houses established in Marshall, and dates back to 1838. Mr. Greenough remained a member of this firm till his death, which occurred August 22, 1858. The business is now conducted by his widow and Lyman Booth, son of Beebe Booth. James Greenough, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Marshall public school, and in 1857 graduated from Bell's Business College of Chicago. He was married, August 24, 1864, at Marshall, to Miss Caroline Clayton, daughter of Thomas C. Clayton, of Terre Haute, Ind. Caroline Clayton was born in Terre Haute on the 2d day of July, 1843. They have a family of four children, whose names and ages are as follows: Ogden, born September 1, 1865; Nellie, born December 10, 1867; Grace, R., born August 20, 1875; Robert, born April 26, 1881. Mr. Greenough is a member of the Knights of Honor. His family residence is on the corner of Hamilton and North streets, Marshall. His brothers and sisters are Ogden, Hannah, Frances, Charles, Mary, William and Eva Greenough. Ogden Greenough was killed in battle in 1864.

JUSTIN HARLAN, deceased, was born December 6, 1800, in Warren County, Ohio. He received an education at the public schools, and early fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he followed for some time. He then prepared for the profession of law, studying in Cincinnati under Judge McLean, who was subsequently a member of the United States Supreme Court. In 1825, he came to Illinois, took part in the Black Hawk war as a Lieutenant, and was subsequently elected by the Legislature as Judge of one of the four judicial circuits in the State. He was elected a member of the Convention which framed the constitution of 1847, and in the following year was elected Circuit Judge under its provisions, an office which he filled with great acceptance until 1861. In the following year, he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, a position he filled until he was removed by Andrew Jackson in 1866. In 1873, he was elected and served the county as County Judge until 1877. Public service interfered very much with his practice as a lawyer, but when at liberty to do so he found no lack of business. He did not accumulate property rapidly, as his generosity to his clients and leniency to his debtors made his interests suffer in this regard. He was married March 4, 1832, to Miss Lucinda Hogue, a daughter of David and Sarah Hogue. She was born October 4, 1812, in Knox County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan had a family of eight children, and it was while visiting a daughter living in Kentucky, that Judge Harlan died, on March 12, 1879, in the seventy-ninth year of his life. He was a man of fine public and private character, and his death was felt as a serious loss in the community where he had spent the larger part of his active life. His wife and children still survive him.

HOWARD HARLAN, hotel, Marshall, is the eldest of a family of eight children of Justin and Lucinda Harlan. He was born at Darwin on the 19th of September, 1832. He received an English education in the public schools of Darwin and Marshall, and began life for himself as a lumberman. He was engaged in the milling work from 1854 to 1858. He began the livery business in Marshall in 1859, and continued until 1863, during which time he erected a frame stable 120 feet long, corner of Hamilton and Market streets. He was appointed Postmaster at Marshall under Lincoln's administration, and served until removed by Andrew Johnson, in October, 1866. He next associated himself with Alex Payne in the old Marshall Mill, continued one year, selling his interest to W. T. Besser. In 1868, he again engaged in the livery business, and in 1871 erected the brick stable and hall on the site of the original frame stable. In 1876, he embarked in the hotel business, having become the owner of the Sherman House in 1873, and is the present owner and proprietor, in connection with which he runs the livery stable. He was married in Marshall in November, 1877, to Miss Joann Triplett, daughter of John and Ruth Triplett, of Ohio; she was born in 1856. Our own experience has taught us that Mr. Harlan is a true gentleman, who can forget the interest of self to extend a kindness, and do a hospitable act for a stranger.

EDWARD HARLAN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is the third son of Justin and Lucinda Harlan. He was born in Clark County February 15, 1838, and was raised and educated in this county. In 1859, he entered the office of Judge Scholfield as a law student. In December, 1860, he went to Cincinnati to attend law lectures, but soon after sacrificed his ambition in the legal line to take his

place in the lines of his country's defenders. He enlisted in Company H, of Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, of which he was soon made the Captain. He, with fifteen others, presented the petition to Gov. Yates, by which Gen. Grant was made Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, instead of Col. S. S. Good. Mr. Harlan served as Captain of Company H three years; he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamagua. At the expiration of his three years' enlistment, he was appointed by recommendation of Gen. Grant to the position of Captain of Commissary, which he held until discharged in October, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention, which nominated George B. McClellan for President. He represented the Forty-fifth District in the Lower House of the State Legislature, from 1866 to 1868, and was then elected as Senator from same State until 1872. In 1879 and 1880, he was Mayor of the city of Marshall. Mr. Harlan was married in Marshall, October 18, 1869, to Miss Eliza Bartlett, daughter of John and Jane Bartlett; she is a native of Clark County, and was born September 3, 1841. Mr. Edward Harlan is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in politics a Democrat.

WILLIS HATTEN, mechanic, Marshall, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., on the 13th of May, 1832. His parents, Thomas and Jane Hatten, were born, raised and married in Ireland. They came to the United States and settled in New York about 1830. They soon after removed to Canada, and now live in London, of that Province. The early life of Willis Hatten was spent in various pursuits, chief of which were traveling, steamboating and working at his trade, which is blacksmithing; this he acquired in Detroit, Mich. On the 13th of May, 1861, he became a member of Company E, First Missouri Engineers, in which he served three years and received his discharge. He then entered the regular service as a member of Company A, of the Eighth United States Infantry, from which he was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He took part in a number of severe engagements, including Wilson's Creek, Springfield and New Madrid in Missouri, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg and Atlanta. He received a bayonet and saber wound at Springfield, Mo., a gunshot-wound at Wilson's Creek, and two gunshot wounds at the battle of Shiloh. During one year of his service he was a special messenger for Gen. Grant. He was married at Washington, D. C., January 1, 1866. They have one daughter—Pinkie Hatten, born in Greene County, Ind., on the 12th of November, 1868. Mr. Hatten came to Marshall, Ill., in September, 1877, where he has since lived, and is running a shop on Franklin street. He owns a family residence on the corner of Henry and Mechanic streets.

WILLIAM B. HODGE, Jr., Circuit Clerk, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, born in York April 27 1853, son of William B. and Callista Hodge, who settled in this county at an early date. His mother was daughter of James C. Hillebert, who settled in York about 1819. His father came later, perhaps in 1835, and is still living in York. His mother died at York January 27, 1876. Subject is the third of a family of six children, and educated in the common schools of Clark County, and took a course at the Terre Haute Commercial College. For ten years he was book-keeper and salesman for E. A. Jackson, of York. He was elected Circuit Clerk of Clark County, in the fall of 1880, which position he still occupies. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. Mr. Hodge was married, February 19, 1874, to

Miss Lucy A. Megeath, daughter of Harrison Megeath. She was born in the village of York, Clark County, September 9, 1849. They have a family of three children—Lillis A. Hodge, born September 9, 1875, and died June 8, 1878; Edith D. Hodge, born December 11, 1877; Walter R. Hodge, born February 18, 1882. Mrs. Hodge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall. Her mother is living with Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, having been left a widow by the death of Harrison Megeath, which occurred at York June 1, 1850.

ROBERT HUSTON, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 14, 1822. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where they grew to maturity and were married. The father's name was Robert Huston and the mother's was Elizabeth Bowman. They had a family of six children of whom Robert is the youngest, and what may be considered remarkable is the fact they are all living at this writing. Our subject came to Clark County, Ill., in 1848, and the family came the next year. They settled in Marshall where the mother, Elizabeth Huston, died in 1856. The father died ten years later, at the residence of his son, George Huston. The mother died in her seventy-sixth year, and the father in his eighty-seventh year. Robert Huston, Jr., was married in Clark County, Ill., January 11, 1849, to Miss Catherine Irwin, daughter of Archibald and Catherine Irwin, of this county. She was born in Pennsylvania January 14, 1825. They have a family of six children living and four deceased—Albert Huston was born October 14, 1849, and is married to Rachel A. Manning; Leonard Huston was born April 20, 1851, and married to Miss Margaret Dick; Henry Huston, born February, 1853; Ebenezer Huston, born in September, 1855; Selumiel Huston, deceased; Lemuel Huston, born in 1857; Mary Huston, deceased; Johanna Huston, deceased; Emma Huston, deceased; Matilda Huston, born September, 1862, and married to William R. Bruce. Albert Huston has a family of four children—Charles A. Huston, born May 9, 1875; Hiram R. Huston, born July 30, 1877; Cora A. Huston, born April 20, 1880; Ida May, born October 7, 1882. Mr. Robert Huston has a farm of 160 acres in Section 28, of Marshall Township, with a residence three miles southwest from the city of Marshall. He has for many years been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

MARTIN V. B. IRWIN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and was born May 19, 1830. He is the fifth of a family of seven children of Archibald and Catharine Irwin. The father was born in Southeastern Pennsylvania, in 1798, but when young he went into Virginia, where he grew to manhood, returning to Pennsylvania when about twenty-two years old. He was married in Pennsylvania (Lancaster County), about 1820, to Miss Catharine Rhodes. She is also a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was born October 20, 1794. She still survives and lives in Marshall Township of this county. This family came to this county and settled in Marshall Township in 1828, where Archibald Irwin died June 12, 1880. Martin Irwin was married in Clark County on the 4th of July, 1856, to Miss Martha Comstock, daughter of Nathan Comstock. Her mother's name was Mary Sandridge. Mrs. Irwin was born in this county January 28, 1832. Her father, Nathan Comstock, was born in Kentucky, but principally raised in Perry County, Ind., where the mother was born and where they were married. Nathan Comstock died at his residence in this county, and the mother died at the home of her

daughter, Mrs. Irwin, in June, 1859. They had a family of ten children, Mrs. Martha Irwin being the third. The family of Martin Irwin consists of three children, of whom one is deceased—Martha J. Irwin—born April 16, 1857, and died September 25, 1859; Simon W. Irwin, was born April 20, 1863; Samuel T. Irwin, was born September 30, 1864. They are members of the Protestant Methodist Church at Auburn. Mr. Irwin owns a farm of fifty-seven acres of land in Sections 29 and 32 of Marshall Township. In 1879, he sustained a serious loss, by fire, of a good frame house and the entire contents.

J. M. JANES, physician, Marshall, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born April 6, 1825. He was reared on the farm, and when eighteen years old he had received such education as was to be obtained in the log schoolhouse of the new country. From this time until he was twenty-two years old, he taught school in the winter season and expended the proceeds in going to school in the summer. He was married near Winchester, Preble County, Ohio, on the 27th day of February, 1847. From this date till 1853, he was engaged variously, principally at farming and mercantile business. He then entered the office of Dr. Milo Laurance, in the village of Spartansburg, Ind. Here he studied medicine for two years. He practiced medicine and surgery with this old tutor until 1857, when he began practice alone, at Hill's Grove, Ohio, where he remained for six years. From here he removed to Union City, on the boundary between Indiana and Ohio. About 1876, he came to Marshall and engaged in the practice of his profession, and is regarded as one of the first physicians of the county. Office on Hamilton, street east of court house.

MILO JANES, druggist. Among the enterprising business men of Marshall is Milo Janes, who, though a young man, deserves the credit of opening one of the finest drug stores in the State. He is a son of Dr. J. M. Janes, and was born in Union City, Ind., November 6, 1856. He is the eldest of a family of three children, and received the elements of an education in his native town, and afterward graduated from the Terre Haute College. In 1877, he entered the drug store of Whitlock, as clerk, with whom he continued until Mr. Whitlock died. In November, 1879, he bought the stock of his employer, and has since conducted the business. Mr. Janes needs no special mention, as his reputation as a straightforward business man is already known. Suffice to say he has a complete stock of drugs, books and stationery.

HARRY M. JANNEY, lawyer, Marshall, is a son of the late Eldridge S. Janney, who was born in Alexandria, Va., on the 12th of July, 1803, and came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1827, and who for many years was engaged in the practice of law. He died in Marshall December 17, 1875. The mother of our subject, Ann E. (Martin) Janney, is a daughter of James and Ann Martin. She was born in Loudonville, Ohio, January 30, 1825, and now living in Marshall. Her parents came to Clark County, Ill., in 1840. Harry M. was born in Marshall June 15, 1855. He was educated in the public school of Marshall. In 1877, he entered the law office of Wilkin & Wilkin, under whom he read two years. He was admitted to practice September 16, 1879. At the close of the first year's practice, he was elected to the office of City Attorney for Marshall, and served two years. He is a Democrat and a member of the Knight of Pythias.

SIMON JUMPER, M. D., Marshall, is a native of Richland County, Ohio. He was born October 26, 1826. He is the twelfth of a family of thirteen children, of whom but two are

now living. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Jumper, were each natives of Pennsylvania, and both died in the State of Ohio. Simon Jumper was raised in Ohio, and educated principally in Finley and Republic Colleges. He read medicine under Drs. Collin & Rawson, of Ohio, and became a pupil in the Medical Department of the Ann Arbor University in 1853. In 1855, he located at Darwin, in Clark County, Ill, for the practice of his profession, where he continued with marked success until 1881, when he retired from practice and removed to Marshall. Mr. Jumper was married in York Township, December 12, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Besser, daughter of Bates and Huldah Besser. Her parents are among the early settlers of Clark County, and more particularly of York Township, where she was born August 21, 1838. They have a family of six children, of whom but three are living. Their names and ages are as follows: Effie E. Jumper, born in Darwin Township, November 17, 1860; Jennie Jumper, born in Darwin Township, November 2, 1862; Lillie May Jumper, born in Darwin Township, January 13, 1866; Cora Jumper, born March 2, 1868, and died July 20, 1870. Mr. Jumper is a Royal Arch Mason. He and wife and one daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall. Family residence on corner of Main and Fulton streets, Marshall.

LAWSON S. KILBORN, editor *Herald*, was born in Kingston, Canada West, now Ontario, December 28, 1835, and was the youngest child of a family of eight children. When but six weeks old, the family removed to Monroe County, N. Y. When the boy was eleven years of age, his father died; but by the earnest efforts of his mother and elder brothers, the family was kept together, and young Lawson received such educational advantages as the then partially free school system of New York afforded. In the spring of 1853, the family came to Indiana, and located in La Fayette. In the following winter, the boy, now eighteen years of age, taught his first school, thus commencing a profession he has since pursued, with the exception of about five years. March 25, 1857, he was married to Miss Semantha Aydelott, who has ever proved a devoted wife and mother, and a most estimable lady. There have been born to them eight children, six of whom are now living, to wit: Mellie, now Mrs. Claude Husted; J. W., Orrie L., Charles H., Emma L. and Ernest J. In the spring of 1860, Mr. K. was chosen Principal of the Central School, La Fayette, a position he ably and creditably filled. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; was elected First Lieutenant of the company, promoted to Captain and then to Major. He served with honor and distinction throughout the Rebellion, participating in many of the fiercest battles of the war. His regiment was one of the four composing Wilder's famous lightning brigade. In the autumn of 1865, he removed to Illinois, and has since resided in the State. He came first to Shelby County, and there remained for one year, and then went to Marion County, where he was appointed Principal of the graded schools at Kinmundy. He came to Marshall in 1874, and for seven years filled well and honorably the arduous position of Principal of our high school; and by his untiring efforts in the cause of education, our schools were brought from a very inferior condition up to their present standard of excellence. He is well known throughout the State, and enjoys an enviable reputation as an educator. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the ability of quick and acute analysis, by which he is able to grasp and master the most abstruse subjects

or intricate problems, and by stripping them of all extraneous matter, present them in such clear and simple forms that the dullest pupil can readily comprehend and understand them. It is this rare faculty that has given him such prominence as a teacher. He is a zealous, active and consistent member of the Christian denomination, and to his efforts, in a great measure, does the church in Marshall owe its present prosperity and membership. He is a radical and uncompromising Prohibitionist; his convictions and opinions on the liquor traffic are rugged and severe, and give forth no uncertain sound. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the Prohibition convention in 1882. He is of a nervous and sanguine temperament, swift of foot and hand. Though not large, he is compactly built and muscular, and is the personification of industry. He is never idle, always busy, and when not in the school room, is following the plow or in the harvest field. Mr. Kilborn possesses a well trained and scholarly mind, and a clear head for literary or editorial labors. Is a ready thinker, and a rapid writer. His style of writing is epigrammatic, and though sometimes lacking smoothness of diction, is always concise and pointed. In politics, he is earnestly and ardently Republican. And in connection with his son, Orrie L., purchased the *Herald*, and assumed the chief editorship in February last. Under their management, the paper is already on the high road to prosperity, and is fully recognized as the official Republican organ of the county. O. L., the associate editor of the *Herald* and editor of the Martinsville *Express*, was born June 4, 1864. He spent six years clerking for merchants of Marshall. For one of his age, he displays remarkable talent, and we predict that not far in the future he will rank among the leading journalists.

DANIEL KNOWLES (deceased). The subject of this sketch, Daniel Knowles, was a native of Knox County, Ohio. He was born in Mt. Vernon on the 27th day of May, 1821. He grew to manhood in his native town, and in 1842 was married to Miss Lydia Anderson. They came to Illinois and settled in Wabash Township of Clark County, about the year 1847. Here Mr. Knowles learned the trade of Cooper, at which he worked the principal part of his time until 1864. Soon after coming to the State he purchased a small tract of timbered land, of Samuel Plaster, situated on Crooked Creek, one-half mile south of National road. Here he remained engaged in clearing and improving his farm and working at his trade until the fall of 1861, when he moved his family to Vigo County, Ind., and engaged in farming until the spring of 1864, when he again moved, this time to Shelby County, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life. They had a family of five children, of whom three survive: James Knowles was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1843. He died in Hospital at Mound City, Ill., in March, 1862. He was a member of Company F, Thirtieth Illinois Regiment. Mary J. Knowles was born in Wabash Township, Clark County, Ill., on the 18th day of May, 1848. She was married in Shelbyville, Ill., October 9, 1866, to Mr. John A. McGrath. David T. Knowles, was born in Clark County, Ill., April 7, 1850. Married to Miss Annie Neff, and living in Cowden, Ill. Annie Knowles, born in Clark County, Ill., May 11, 1860, and died in Shelby County, Ill., on the 5th of October, 1867. William G. Knowles, the youngest member of the family, was born in Vigo County, Ind., on the 4th of March, 1862. Mrs. Lydia Knowles died in Shelby County, Ill., on the 9th of January, 1869, of apoplexy of the heart. Daniel Knowles was afterward

married to Mrs. Amelia Neff, widow of Jacob Neff, of Fayette County, Ill., who is still living. Daniel Knowles died on the 31st of August, 1871. He, as well as both his companions, was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and left a reputation for Christian character which is irreproachable.

FRANK LAKE, marble cutter, Marshall. The name of Frank Lake is associated with one of the oldest famlies in Clark County. He is a son of Milton and Nancy C. Lake. Milton Lake was born in 1800, and came from Ohio to Clark County, Ill., in 1818, coming the entire distance on foot. He entered land in York Township, upon which he lived until 1852, when he moved to Marshall. His first wife was Miss Rue Shaw, who died, leaving seven children. In 1849, he was married to Mrs. Nancy C. Donaldson, widow of John Donaldson. In Marshall, he was variously engaged in business, principally the marble business. He died January 4, 1872. Mrs. Nancy C. Lake died September 3 of the same year, leaving four children—Sarah E. (Martin), Frank, Charles and Edgar Lake. Mrs. Lake died in York Township, Clark County, within half a mile of where she was born, October 7, 1823. Frank Lake was married, April 25, 1880, to Miss Mollie E. Huston, daughter of David Huston, but raised by George Huston, of Marshall. She was born April 20, 1857, in Clark County. They have one daughter, Nellie E. Lake, born July 26, 1881. Mr. Frank Lake is engaged in the marble trade, associated with William B. Killie. George Huston, foster-father of Mrs. Mollie Lake, is an old and respected citizen of Marshall, who looks back with some degree of pride to the years of his life which he spent in the great struggle to maintain the Union of States, and though home and health, with all the happiness which they bring, were sacrificed, he has never regretted having borne his part in the contest. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 1, 1814. In October, 1835, he was married to Miss Emeline Musser, who was born in Canton, Ohio, October 19, 1817. Mr. H. is a carpenter and painter by trade, and for several years was engaged in the chair manufacture in Marshall. They have raised three children.

DARIUS LEGORE, retired, Marshall, is a son of Daniel and Sarah Le Gore. His father was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1803; was married to Miss Sarah Orr, of Ohio. She is still living with a son in Marshall, the father having died in Marshall. They had a family of seven children, of whom five are still living, and of whom Darius is the fourth. He was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 9, 1834; came to Marshall in 1839, where he grew to manhood, and was married in Marshall on the 1st of March, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Payne, daughter of Ebenezer Payne. She was born in Clark County in 1833, and died January 7, 1876, leaving a family of four children, of whom one is dead. Their names are Carrie Le Gore, who is married to J. Coughlan, Frank Le Gore and Benjamin Le Gore. Mr. Le Gore is a Democrat, and has served the county as School Superintendent and Master in Chancery for seven years. He also served the city five years as magistrate.

HENRY LESEURE, merchant, Marshall, was born in the town of Nancy, in France, on the 14th day of December, 1839. His parents' names were Francis E. and Marie L. Leseure. They came from France to the United States in 1849. They settled in Edgar County, Ill., where subject grew to manhood. He was educated principally in Terre Haute, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He married in Vigo County, Ind., October 1, 1861,

Miss Elizabeth Alvey. She is a daughter of Hilary and Jane Alvey, and was born in Indiana December 22, 1840. Her parents are natives of Kentucky, and both are dead. Mr. Leseure began life as a merchant at Clarksville, Ill. He came to Marshall, Ill., in March, 1880, where he has since engaged in the grocery trade, located on Main street, one door west from St. James Hotel. The entire family are members of the Catholic Church at Marshall. They have a family of eight children, of whom two are dead. The record is as follows: Paul, born August 30, 1862; Lawrence, born June 5, 1864; Frank, born February 16, 1866; Ernestine, born March 9, 1868; Lewis, born September 1, 1871; Charles, born August 11, 1875; Lillie, born January 8, 1878; Grace, born September 11, 1880.

EMANUEL LESEURE, merchant, Marshall, the subject of these lines is a son of F. E. and M. L. Leseure. He was born in St. Marys, Vigo County, Ind., on the 25th day of December, 1853, and is the youngest of a family of six children, of whom one, Prosper P. Leseure, is dead. When he was quite small, his parents settled in Edgar County, Ill., where they remained until 1861, when they removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where they continued until the spring of 1864, when they again moved, this time settling in Douglas Township, Clark County. Emanuel began life as a merchant in 1873. He came to Marshall in March, 1880, where he embarked in the dry goods trade, which he still pursues and is doing an extensive business in his line. He is located on south side of Main street. He was married in Auburn Township, Clark County, on the 17th of April, 1873, to Miss Harriet Hurst, daughter of John and Martha Hurst. She is a native of Clark County, Ill., and was born November 22, 1856. Their family consists of four children—Frances E., born April 3, 1875; John R., March 8, 1877; Mary Lillie, July 22, 1879; Martha E., June 22, 1882. The family are members of the Catholic Church of Marshall.

OLIVER P. LISTON, railroad agent, Marshall, is a native of Coles County, Ill., born October 4, 1854. He is a son of Andrew J. and Lucy A. (Black) Liston. His grandfather, Joseph Liston, is said to have been the first white settler, and plowed the first furrow in Vigo County, Ind. Oliver's father was born in Knox County, Ind., on the 2d of March, 1815, and his mother, Lucy A. Black, was born in Clark County, Ill., February 16, 1819. She is a daughter of John Black, who, with his brothers, settled on farms in Clark County, in 1819, which are still owned by them and their heirs. She was married to Andrew Liston on the 8th of March, 1838, and they lived in Clark County until 1850, when they moved to Coles County, Ill., where Oliver was born, and where they still live. Oliver P. Liston is the eighth of their family of nine children, and was raised and educated in Coles County, Ill. At the age of sixteen, he entered a railroad office, and has been in railroad employ continuously ever since. The past eight years, or since 1874, he has had charge of the office of the Wabash Railroad at Marshall. April 4, 1877, he was married to Miss Lizzie J. Killie, daughter of Henry B. and Mary A. Killie. She was born in Marshall January 20, 1860. Her father was born in Ohio April 2, 1832, and married Mary A. Mark, November 15, 1855. He was a member of Company F, Seventy-ninth Illinois Regiment. He received a wound in the head, from which he died January 23, 1863. Her mother was born in Marshall January 17, 1834, and is now the wife of George P. Hippard. Mr. and Liston have two children, one of whom is dead—Floza,

born March 16, 1878, and Cora Bell, born February 22, 1881, and died July 12 of the same year. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

JOHN LITTLEFIELD, editor of *The Mesenger*, Marshall. The subject of this sketch first saw the light in Warren County, Penn., in the year 1818. While an infant, his parents removed to Steubenville, Ohio, on a raft, where they remained two years. From thence, on a raft, they floated down the Ohio to Vevay, Ind., at which place were spent ten years of happy boyhood. The family then moved northward, about twelve miles, and settled on a farm, near a village called Allensville, remaining there for a period of ten years. At the early age of nineteen, he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Burns, an Irish lady of sixteen, who emigrated to America in her tenth year. After marriage, he removed to Bowling Green, Ind., where he lived a short time, thence going to Greensburg, in same State. He then moved back to his old home, near Allensville, where he dwelt for some time. He purchased the land, laid out, and was the original proprietor of the present town of East Enterprise, Ind. In September, 1852, his beloved wife and helpmeet departed this life, and in the following October he removed to Marshall, this county, where he has since resided. Nearly a quarter of a century of this period has by him been spent in the arduous labors incident to journalism. For two years, he was joint proprietor with Messrs. Whitehead & Peyten, of the *Eastern Illinoisan*. In politics, he always has been a Democrat, but bitterly opposed to slavery, and a firm and unflinching adherent to the Government. After the outbreak of the rebellion, he commenced the publication of the *Flag of Our Union*, and continued the same throughout the long and bloody four years of that portentious period. Though firm and decided in his principles, he was never aggressive or abusive. He strongly indorsed the war, conscientiously believing that the dogma of secession was inimical to liberty and dangerous to the perpetuity of free institutions. After the war, he purchased the *Illinoisan* office, changed the name to Marshall *Messenger*, and has published the same as its editor and proprietor, with the exception of one year, until the present time. His second marriage was to Miss Amelia Martin, of Marshall, daughter of the late James Martin. He is singularly abstemious and temperate in all his habits. Never drank a drop of alcoholic stimulants, or used tobacco in any form, and what is more remarkable for many years has drank no water. For forty-five years, he has been a zealous and ardent worker in the temperance cause, both on the rostrum and in private walks, and the temperance organization in Clark County is due more to his, than to the efforts of any man. He never bet on any game of chance, or made a wager of any kind, and is utterly ignorant of cards. He never suffered two weeks illness in his life, and is remarkably well preserved and vigorous both in mind and body, and is yet a pedestrian of great speed and endurance. In religion, he is a Methodist, but exceedingly liberal and charitable in his religious views. In profession, an editor, and therefore what is rare to find in these days, a Methodist-Democratic editor. A retrospection of his long, busy and useful career of labors well performed and duties faithfully discharged, must cheer with sincere joy the evening of a well-spent life.

JACOB S. LYCAN, miller, P. O. Marshall, a native of Clark County, was born on the 17th of November, 1836. He is a son of William W. and Rebecca Lycan. His father

was born in Kentucky in 1807, and came to Illinois in 1818, when he settled in Edgar County. Rebecca Heddy, mother of our subject, is also a native of Kentucky, where she was born in the year 1811. She came to Illinois with her parents when she was but a mere child, and still survives. Jacob S. was educated and grew to manhood in Douglas Township in Clark County, where he resided until 1872, at which time he came with his family to Marshall. Here, in connection with Messrs. Ewalt and Quick, he erected the flouring mill known as the "Little Giant," of which he is at present sole owner. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor. Jacob S. Lycan and Cynthia A. Fitzsimmons were married November 24, 1859. Mrs. Lycan is a daughter of John Fitzsimmons, and was born in Douglas Township on the 29th day of October, 1841. They have a family of eight children, whose names and ages are as follows: Andrew D., born September 4, 1860; Clark S., born September 4, 1862; Alice, born April 16, 1866; Alonzo, born August 25, 1869; Orlando, born March 23, 1871; Lyman, born January 11, 1874; Ella, born November 1, 1876, died December 3, 1876; Edith May, born June 10, 1880.

L. L. MARK, Marshall, is a native of Putnamville, Ind. He was the fourth of a family of five children of Jesse and Elizabeth Mark, and was born December 24, 1837. When less than two years old, he came with his parents to Marshall (1839). His father, being by trade an undertaker, erected a building, and opened the first shop of this kind ever opened in the place. The building still stands on Hamilton street, and is now used for the marble works. L. L. Mark took the initial steps to his trade by holding the candle for his father to do night work, and began coffin making as soon as large enough to handle tools, and has worked at the trade continuously ever since. In 1861, he, in connection with his brother Frank, purchased their father's interest in the business. They combined the furniture trade with the coffin manufacture, and for some time had three business houses, for which they manufactured the principal part of the stock. The father and mother of L. L. Mark were natives of Pennsylvania. Jesse Mark was born in 1804, and died in Marshall December 22, 1871. He was married in 1825 to Miss Elizabeth Trostle. She was born in 1797, and died July 26, 1880. L. L. Mark was married in Casey, Ill., May 9, 1867, to Miss Lizzie B. Lang; she was born in Clark County, Ill., December 24, 1843. She is a daughter of John and Mary Lang, who were formerly of Scotland, but for many years residents of Casey Township, Clark County. Subject has one daughter, Blanche Mark, born in Marshall August 25, 1871.

WILLIAM T. MARTIN, merchant, Marshall, is a native of what is now Ashland County, Ohio. He was born March 11, 1830. He is a son of James and Barbara Ann Martin. His father was a native of Bedford County, Penn., born April 4, 1793. His mother was born in the same county April 11, 1796. The family came from Ohio to Marshall, Ill., in 1840, where the father died on the 18th of August, 1875. The mother, Barbara A. (Sigapos) Martin, is now a resident of Marshall, and in her eighty-seventh year. William T. Martin was educated principally in Marshall, of which place he was appointed Postmaster under the administration of President Fillmore. Previous to this appointment, he and his brother, J. F. Martin, embarked in the clothing trade, which business they conducted until the beginning of 1855. From 1855 until 1865, he was engaged in the milling business in the town of Marshall, running the first steam grist-mill of

the place. In 1867, having disposed of his milling interests, he embarked in the hardware trade, which he has continued until the present time. His location is on Main street, north of the public square. The family residence is on Main and Handy streets. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and I. O. O. F. He was married in the town of Marshall, December 6, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Payne, a native of this county, and daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Payne. She was born February 16, 1831. They have a family of seven children, all of whom were born in Marshall. Their names are as follows: Eva Martin, married to E. Y. McMullen, of Canada; Mary Martin, Elizabeth Martin, John A. Martin, Emma Martin, Frank Martin, William P. Martin.

BENSON MARTIN, Master in Chancery, Marshall, is the twelfth of a family of thirteen children of James and Barbara A. Martin. He was born in Loudonville, Ohio, on the 28th day of January, 1838. He was two years old when his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Marshall, where he grew to manhood. He received a common school education in the Marshall schools. In 1857 (November 19), he was married to Miss Sarah G. Donalson, of Marshall. She was daughter of John and Nancy C. Donalson. Her father, John Donalson, died at Vincennes, Ind., in 1842. Her mother subsequently married Milton Lake (1849), who died January 4, 1872. On September 3 of the same year, the mother died, only one-half mile from place of birth. She was born in Knox County, Ind., May 19, 1841. Mr. B. Martin was engaged in farming until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. W. Wilkin. He served in this company until the close of the war. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and other severe contests. He was taken prisoner at Sabine Crossroads in Louisiana, on the 8th of April, 1864, and held at Camp Ford, Texas, until June, 1865. From this prison he was then liberated, in consequence of the war being virtually ended, and he made his way on foot to Shreveport, a distance of 110 miles, thence by water to the mouth of the Red River, where he met the Union forces. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1865. In 1875, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he continues to hold. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1880. Mr. Martin is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic. His family consists of seven children, of whom two are dead. Lillie Martin, born September 26, 1858, married to Dick English; William T. Martin, born June 29, 1862—he is the present Deputy County Clerk; Foster Martin, born July 22, 1866; Charles Martin, born March 13, 1868; Nannie Martin, born October 25, 1872; Jacob W. Martin, died in infancy; Harrie Martin, died in infancy. The family residence is on Michigan and North streets.

D. O. MARTIN, merchant, Marshall. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of thirteen children of James and Barbara Ann Martin, who came with their family to Marshall in June, 1840. D. O. Martin was born in Ohio, October 27, 1839. He was educated in the public school of Marshall, and when about fourteen years old entered the store of Bullion & Janney as a salesman. He was subsequently employed in the store of Booth & Co. for a term of eight years. On the 18th of July, 1862, he was mustered into the service as Second Lieutenant of Company G, of the Seventieth Illinois Infantry (Capt. Harlan). October 14, 1864, he was commissioned as Sutler of the One

Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, and in May, 1881, he received a commission as First Lieutenant of Company A, Seventeenth Infantry Illinois National Guards. He was married in Marshall September 1, 1863, to Miss Malinda Frances, daughter of Stephen and Jane E. (Talent) Frances. Her father was a native of Virginia, born in 1801, and died in Clark County, 1853. Her mother, a native of Virginia, died in Ohio at the age of thirty-two. Mrs. Malinda Martin was born on 24th of September, 1843. The record of the children is as follows: Clinton Martin, born June 11, 1864, and died September 28, 1865; Frederick Martin, born July 13, 1866; Mabel Martin, born March 30, 1875; Oliver P. Martin, born February 25, 1877. Mr. Martin embarked in the boot and shoe trade on Main street, of Marshall, in 1871, a business in which he has been fairly successful, and which he still continues. He is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Honor, and both he and wife are members of the Congregational Church of Marshall.

JOHN MARVIN, miller, Marshal. Among the active men of business may be mentioned the name of John Marvin. He was born on Walnut Prairie, Clark County, November 20, 1837, and is the youngest member of a family of seven children of Barnabas and Rachel Marvin. His father was a native of the State of New York. He, with his parents, came from that State to Ft. Vincennes, in which the winter of 1816-17 was passed; coming to what is known as the Shaker Prairie, Indiana, in 1817. John Marvin received a common school education, and has spent most of his time on the farm, in connection with which he has dealt considerable in stock. In 1866, he embarked in the mercantile business at Darwin, which he continued four years. From 1870 to 1874, he was in milling business at Darwin, and the two years following in the same business at Vermilion, Edgar County, with William T. Bessar. Since 1876, he has been a partner in the Quaker City Mills at Marshall. He was married at Darwin, March 20, 1862, to Miss Rosetta M. Hall, daughter of William T. and Rosetta Hall. William T. Hall was a native of New York. Mrs. Marvin's mother was Rosetta Babcock, and died when the former was a small child. They have a family of three children—Lillie L. Marvin, born February 22, 1865; Jennie J., born June 17, 1867; Emma E., born November 11, 1875. Mr. Marvin owns three separate farms in the southeastern part of Clark County; the family residence is on Lot 3 of Block 41, in Marshall. He is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN H. MILLER, of the firm of Gray & Miller, undertakers, Marshall, Ill. In an early day, the Millers came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. About 1767, Martin was born in Pennsylvania. He married twice, each time marrying a daughter of Samuel Hess. He moved to Ohio in 1807, and to Pike County, Ill., in 1824, where he died at an old age. His son, Martin, by his first marriage, was born in Pennsylvania April 28, 1791. Moved to Ohio, near Cincinnati, in 1807, where he married Catharine Mitchell in 1812. She was born in Pennsylvania January 6, 1791. Her father, John Mitchell, of German ancestry, was born in 1758. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Revolutionary war and served seven years, a good portion of the time a prisoner of war, confined in England. At the close of the war, he landed in Boston, married a young widow near Pittsburgh, Penn.; moved to Ohio, then to Indiana, near Indianapolis, where she died in 1838, aged eighty-four years, and he died in 1847, aged eighty-nine years. Martin and Catherine moved to Clark County, Ind., in

1824, and to Clark County, Ill., in 1852, and to Cumberland County, Ill., in 1858, where he died October 11, 1870, and she died February 6, 1877. Their son Emanuel, the third of a family of ten children, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 9, 1818; moved to Clark County, Ind., in 1824, where he married Nancy Hutchings, August 2, 1838. Nancy, the daughter of Esrom and Polly Hutchings, was born in Clark County, Ind., August 9, 1821. Her father was born in Virginia in 1790. His father, Joseph, was a Virginian. Esrom married Polly Fifer, in Clark County, Ind., in 1815. Polly was the daughter of Christian and Catherine Fifer, *nee* Headricks, of Pennsylvania. Esrom and Polly moved to Clark County, Ill., in 1856, where they both died in the winter of 1865–66. Emanuel and Nancy Miller moved to Clark County, Ill., October 11, 1844, and purchased a large farm, upon which they still reside. They had five children: William A., Mary E., Sarah E., John H., and Stephen A. Stephen A. died in 1856. William A., a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. He was brought home and interred in the family cemetery. Mary E. died in 1866. Sarah E. and John H. are still living. The subject of our sketch was born in Dolson Township, Clark County, Ill., June 24, 1852, where he received the advantages of a common school education, and in 1870 became a student in Westfield College, remaining three years, making a specialty of the teachers' course; followed teaching for about seven years, and in connection with his profession superintended the management of his farm in Dolson Township. He taught one year near Tuscola, Douglas County, and taught six terms in one district in Marshall Township, Clark County. He was married in Dolson Township, by Rev. J. L. B. Ellis, October 5, 1876, to Miss Sarah Lycan, daughter of Jacob G. and Mary Lycan, *nee* Lockard. They were among the first settlers of Dolson Township. They are still living, and celebrated their golden wedding November 27, 1882. Sarah was born in Dolson Township, October 5, 1858. They have two sons—Walter Arthur, born September 15, 1877; Milo Ralph, born November 20, 1880. Mr. Miller lost his health by teaching school. He rented his farm and moved to Marshall August 15, 1882, and engaged in the undertaking business, associating with Lote Gray, who has been in the business for more than six years. They are proprietors of the Marshall wagon-yard, on Cumberland street, where they have built a new shop for their undertaking. Hearse free for every funeral. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller has bought property since he came to town, and is making preparations to erect a fine dwelling. His health has so improved that he has decided to make Marshall his home.

JOHN MORTON, banker, Marshall. Among the leading business men and honored citizens of Marshall, is John Morton, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, born near Glasgow, April 23, 1826. He is the third of a family of four sons of John and Christina (Wood) Morton, and was educated in his native country. When about twenty-two years old, being impressed with and aggrieved by the unjust laws of the transmission of property to the eldest son, he resolved to seek his fortune in America. He set sail in the packet "Ann Harlot," in 1848, and in due time he was landed at New York. He spent the summer of 1848 in Rochester, N. Y., coming from that city to Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of same year. In the spring of the following year, lured thence by the "gold fever," he went to

California, where he engaged in mining for nearly two years. He returned to Ohio in the fall of 1851, and until 1853 was dealing in real estate. Some time in 1853, he came to Illinois, and settled in Melrose Township, where he purchased land and engaged in farming and stock-raising for several years. He still owns 700 acres of land in Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of that township. He is now associated with Robert Brown and William H. Lockard, in the Clark County Bank, located on Hamilton street; family residence on Michigan street. Mr. Morton was married at Rising Sun, Ind., November 1, 1855, to Miss Mary McKain, daughter of Anthony and Catherine McKain. She was born in Ohio County, Ind., May 12, 1834. They have a family of nine children, whose names and record are as follows: John A. Morton, born May 18, 1857, and married April 14, 1879, to Alice Prevo. They have a daughter, Mary Amy, born August 28, 1882. Catherine C. Morton, born June 1, 1859; Janette Morton, born April 29, 1862; James K. Morton, born October 31, 1864, and died June 19, 1866; Elizabeth Morton, born December 9, 1866; James Morton, born January 3, 1869; Thomas Morton, born August 5, 1872, died; Charles S. Morton, born March 10, 1874, died February 7, 1876; Mark Morton, born August 14, 1878. Mr. Morton is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morton are leading members of the Presbyterian Church. The stability of this family is known to many of our readers, and requires no comment here.

J. H. MYERS, butcher, Marshall, son of George and Sarah A. Myers, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on the 29th day of May, 1841. He is the eldest of a family of three children; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1812, and died on the 24th of June, 1844. His mother, Sarah A. Hawert, is a native of State of New York, and now lives in Ashport, Ohio. J. H. was raised in his native county, and in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the three months' service, at the end of which term he became a member of Company B, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment, in which he served three years, when, with the same organization, he veteranized and was mustered out July 15, 1865. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the seige of Vicksburg and of Atlanta, and all the engagements incident to Sherman's memorable march. April 21, 1864, while on a furlough, he was married to Miss Margaret Shaw, daughter of Shadrack and Mary D. Shaw; she was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 25, 1840. They removed to Illinois and settled in Marshall, in 1867, where they still live. Mr. Myers is acknowledged as an honorable business man, and for many years has engaged in running the meat market of Marshall; shop on west side of public square. He has a family of six children named as follows: Emma J., George L., William H., James E., Avy P., and Carrie B. Myers. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

FLEMING R. NEAL, Marshall. The subject of this sketch is a native of Clark County, Ill. He is among the younger of a large family of Elza and Jane Neal. His father was born in Knox County, Ind., on the 25th day of December, 1808. He grew to manhood in Knox County, and was married in Washington County, on the 7th of January, 1830, to Miss Jane McCampbell. They lived seven years in Knox County after marriage, during which time were born four children—William M., Calvin, Rufus and Margaret. In 1837, they removed with their family to Marshall, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was by trade a wagon-maker, and followed this business

for many years. He afterward engaged in milling, and for some years ran a saw and grist mill six miles east of Marshall. He died in Marshall on the 30th day of January, 1882, having been a member of the Presbyterian Church over forty years. Jane McCampbell is a daughter of James and Jane McCampbell, and was born in Clark County, Ind., July 25, 1812; she was principally raised in Washington County, Ind., where she was married. She has raised a family of fourteen children, of whom nine are still living. She still survives, and has a residence on Hamilton street. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1828. F. R. Neal was born July 19, 1853. He was raised and educated in Marshall, and married on the 14th of October, 1874, to Miss F. Spotts, daughter of Conrad and Nancy (Calvert) Spotts. She was born in Clark County, Ill., August 20, 1853; they have two children—Ruth Neal, born November 15, 1875; Edith Neal, born January 1, 1882.

THOMAS L. ORNDORFF, lawyer, Marshall, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born March 24, 1839. His father, Phineas Orndoff, was a native of Frederick County, Va., and came to Clark County, Ill., from Ohio, in the fall of 1854. He settled on Big Creek, in Wabash Township, where he died in December, 1864. His mother, Catherine (Jennings) Orndorff, was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and died in Clark County, Ill., in November, 1854. Our subject was principally educated at Zanesville, Ohio. He was married in Clark County, Ill., January 1, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Pitman, daughter of William and Sarah Pitman. She was born in Frederick County, Va., January, 1840, and died in this county, November, 1864. The result of this marriage was three daughters—Sarah C., born October 27, 1858, and died in Marshall December 24, 1881; Josephine Orndoff, married to William McGregor; and Alice A., born January 8, 1863. Mr. Orndorff was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Fishback, October 1, 1868. She is a daughter of Jacob Fishback, of Wabash Township, and was born September 17, 1850. By this union there are two children—Thomas A., born September 11, 1869; William E., born March 8, 1872, and died June 23, 1872; and Pearl, born August 29, 1875. Our subject began life as a farmer, and in this calling and in teaching were spent most of his years from 1858 to 1874. In February, 1865, he was mustered into service as First Lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry (Capt. Pitman), which commission he held until mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., September 15, 1865. In 1874, he removed to Marshall and became a student in the law office of James C. Robinson. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was elected to the office of State's Attorney, which office he now holds, having been re-elected in 1880. He owns a farm of 126 acres in Sections 24 and 31 of Wabash Township, including two dwellings. His family residence is on the corner of Jefferson and Walnut streets, Marshall. He is a Democrat and member of the Masonic fraternity.

SAMUEL PARK, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is one of the aged citizens of the city of Marshall. He is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born November 21, 1810. At that time, Central Ohio was a vast, heavily-timbered wilderness but thinly settled. His father, John Park, was born in Hampshire County, Va., February 16, 1786, where he remained with his parents until his twenty third year, when he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Jane McBride. She was born in the same county, and of

Irish parentage. Soon after, they emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, where they remained during life. Many of the Park family were sufferers in the Revolutionary war, among whom was John Park's mother, who was taken prisoner by the Indians in Greenbrier County, Va., and taken to Sandusky, in the Northwest Territory, where she remained a prisoner for nearly four years. After her return to Virginia, she married Samuel, the father of John Park. The Park family are among the oldest families of the nation. They are of English origin, and commenced their American history with the colony at Jamestown, Va., in 1608 or 1609, from whence they have spread into nearly if not quite every State and Territory in the Union. Samuel Park, the subject of this memoir, continued to reside in Licking County until the fall of 1850. Then he moved with his family to the Valley of the Wabash and settled in the southwest corner of Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, Ill., where he remained nine years; thence to his present farm, joining the town of Marshall, in Clark County. This change was made to obtain better facilities for educating the younger members of his family. He now rents his farm and resides on South Michigan street in the city of Marshall. In early life, he enjoyed only such limited facilities for obtaining an education as was afforded in the pioneer log-cabin schools when there was no public money to aid in keeping up schools. In youth, he learned the blacksmith trade, after which he obtained a copartnership with an auger and sickle maker, and acquired the art of making them, which he followed until compelled to abandon his trade by loss of health. Since then he has followed farming and wool-growing as his chief business in life. On June 2, 1831, he married Miss Aletha A., daughter of Benedict and Rachael Belt, who was also born in Licking County, Ohio, November 3, 1810. They had been schoolmates and associates from childhood. They have had nine children, eight of whom lived to the age of men and women, as follows: John A., born March 17, 1832; Wesley, born November 19, 1833; Henry C., born August 16, 1835; George, born September 12, 1839; Mary E., born May 10, 1842; Samuel B., born September 2, 1844; Alvin T., born October 28, 1846; Aletha J., born April 31, 1849; Emily A., born August 20, 1852, and died March 11, 1854. George and Alvin T. lost their lives in the service of the Union in the war or 1861–65; Aletha J. died at the age of nineteen years, and Henry C. at the age of forty, leaving a wife and six children. There are three sons and one daughter still living, and all have families. John A. is a farmer; Wesley and Samuel B. are practicing physicians. Samuel Park has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly fifty-three years and Mrs. Park for over sixty years. Mr. Park claims to be a real frontiersman in his birth and early life experience, and has an unusually vivid recollection of pioneer usages and incidents. One, among many landmarks in his early recollections, is the return of the soldiers from Gen. Harrison's campaign in the Northwest in 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Park have been living together as man and wife for nearly fifty-two years, and are still enjoying pretty good health, both physically and mentally. They are now living alone as happily as when they first began the cares of life together. The above is the production of Mr. Samuel Park's own pen.

ALEXANDER M. PAYNE, grain dealer, Marshall, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born September 11, 1838. His father, Ebenezer Payne, was a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was one of the first settlers on

Walnut Prairie. He died in Marshall. Sallie McKeen, mother of our subject, was a native of Warren County, Ohio. She died in Marshall. Mr. Alexander Payne is the third of a family of four children, of whom but two survive, the subject of these lines having one sister, Elizabeth, who is married to W. T. Martin. Alexander Payne grew to manhood in this county, and moved to Marshall with his parents in 1848. He was educated in the public schools of Marshall, where he was married on the 8th of March, 1860, to Miss Emma Harlan, daughter of Justin and Lucinda Harlan. She was born in Marshall March 12, 1842. They have a family of five children, all of whom were born in Marshall. Their names are as follows: William H., Edwin, Sallie, Mary, Clara. Mr. Payne has been prominent in the milling interests of Marshall, beginning that business in 1858. In 1874, he and Wilson Harlan erected a large brick mill on the site of the old Marshall Mill, which burned in 1879. Since that time Mr. Payne has been operating a warehouse on the Wabash Railroad, opposite depot. Mr. Payne is a member of the Knights of Honor. Residence on Hamilton street.

HENRY PLASTER, farmer, city of Marshall, is the third of a family of nine children, of James and Hannah Plaster. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 12th day of June, 1819. When he was about twelve years old, his parents removed from Virginia to Clark County, Ill., and settled on Big Creek, in Wabash Township, where they lived on farm until coming to Marshall about 1858, when the father died October 25, 1882, in his ninety-second year, the mother having died in Marshall in 1874. Henry F. Plaster was raised on the farm and received a common school education. He was married in Marshall, October 24, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Bradley, daughter of Lewis M. and Nancy C. Bradley, of Marshall. She was born in Ohio, March 13, 1838. They have a family consisting of two children, one of whom is dead; Leonidas Franz S. Plaster, born in Marshall on the 14th of October, 1862; Carrie Loraine Plaster, born in Marshall on the 1st of June, 1868, and died October 14, 1876. Mr. Henry Plaster came to Marshall previous to his marriage, and has been a resident ever since. The family residence is on Michigan street. He owns a farm of 65 acres adjoining his residence in Section 13 of Marshall Township. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall.

SAMUEL C. PREVO, merchant, Marshall. Among the merchants who have taken position in the front rank is the subject of these lines, Samuel C. Prevo. He was born in Clark County, Ill., in York Township, on the 27th day of August, 1847. He is the second of a family of six children of Henry and Amy Prevo. He was raised in this county, in which he received a common school education. In 1870, he graduated from the Terre Haute Business College, and began life as a merchant. He first opened a general store in York of this county, where he continued until 1877. He then engaged in farming for a few years, but came to Marshall in 1881, where he opened an extensive stock of dry goods and clothing, and where he now has a store of which Marshall should be proud. While Mr. Prevo has had flattering success in business, his domestic life has not been all sunshine. Death has removed a wife, to whom he was married February 1, 1872. Her name was Eliza Kelly, daughter of James Kelly, formerly of New York City, where she was born September 15, 1850. She died at York, this county, May 11, 1873, leaving a daughter, Alice Prevo, who was born in York, November 27, 1872. Mr.

Prevo was married to his present wife, Emma Hogue, on the 7th day of September, 1876. She is a daughter of Jonathan and Tamar Hogue, and was born in Clark County on the 19th of April, 1855. They have buried one son, Randal Prevo, who was born March 4, 1880, and died July 31st of same year.

JOHN SCHOLFIELD, lawyer, Marshall. Among those deserving of a special mention in the history of this (Clark) county, is Judge John Scholfield. The first that is known of his ancestry is the migration of a family from England who settled in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the last century. They were members of the religious society known as "Quakers"—styled by themselves "Friends." He followed some mechanical employment, as did his descendants, until the father of our subject, who was a farmer. Shortly after the close of the Revolution, this family removed to Loudoun County, Va., and there Thomas Scholfield, the father of subject, was born on the 1st of August, 1805. When he was five years old, his father died, and soon after this event the family moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, at which place Thomas Scholfield grew to manhood. In October, 1828, he migrated to Clark County, Ill. In April, 1831, in what is now Melrose Township, he was married to Miss Ruth Beauchamp, daughter of John Beauchamp, a native of Maryland, who in early life removed to South Carolina, where he was married in Rockingham County of that State. Here the mother of our subject was born, in June, 1810. While she was yet a small child, the family moved from South Carolina to Orange County, Ind., and settled near Paoli, from whence, after a residence of several years, they removed to Clark County, Ill., locating a few miles west from York. Mrs. Beauchamp was a member of the society of "Quakers" or "Friends," and this fact probably accounts for the location near Paoli, and afterward near York, for at that time both named places were provided with meeting-houses for that sect, and, considering the then sparsely settled condition of the country, quite extensive settlements had been made. For about one year and a half after the marriage of Joseph Scholfield, he resided from one half to three quarters of a mile north from the present village of Melrose, in a cabin erected on land belonging to Jonathan Medsker. Here our subject's oldest brother was born. In the fall of 1832, his father having become the owner of a small tract of land lying immediately south from and adjacent to that on which the village of Martinsville was subsequently laid off, built a cabin upon it and moved his family there. There his brother died the ensuing winter or spring, of croup. He was buried within the limits of the village of Martinsville, but not in the cemetery, as there was none at that time, and he was the first white person buried in the village. Here at this residence John was born, on the 1st of August, 1834, but when two years old, his father having sold this place and entered land west from Martinsville, moved upon it. At this residence his mother died on the 16th of August, 1849. His father in 1856, removed to California, whence, after a year's residence, he removed to Washington County, Oregon, where he still lives. John Scholfield's early education was obtained in the common schools of Clark County, which were usually limited to three months each year. And even this time was often encroached by withdrawals to assist in the labor and support of the family In April, 1851, he became a pupil in the private academy at Marshall, owned by Rev. D. Andrews, and thereafter for about three years, his time was alternately occupied in teaching in the common schools,

and attending this institution. In October, 1854, he entered the Law Department of the Louisville University, and obtained the degree conferred by that institution in March, 1856. He began the practice of law in Marshall in the spring of 1855, between the terms of the law school, returning to Louisville in October of that year. Mr. Scholfield and Hon. James C. Robinson, formed a partnership for the practice of law in 1855, which continued until the election of subject to the office of States Attorney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which occurred in November, 1856. This circuit then comprised nine counties in Central Illinois. In 1860, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, as a Douglas Democrat. In 1869, he was elected a delegate from the counties of Clark and Cumberland to the convention, to frame a new constitution, and was chairman of the committee on schedule in that body. In 1869, a partnership was effected between Mr. S. and Judge Wilkin, under the name of Scholfield & Wilkin, which continued until 1870, at which time Mr. S. was employed as a solicitor for the St. L., V. & T. H. Railroad Co., which position he resigned three years after. In 1873, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State from the Second Supreme Judicial District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thornton. In June, 1879, he was re-elected to the same office for the full term of nine years. On the 29th of December, 1859, he was married to Emma J. Bartlett, daughter of the late John Bartlett of Marshall.

JACOB SCOTT, retired, Marshall. Jacob Scott is a native of Bucks County, Penn., and is the second of a family of eight children of William and Hannah Scott. William Scott, father of Jacob, was born in Pennsylvania, and the mother, Hannah Hagerman, was also a native of same State. Jacob was born June 2, 1811, and was raised principally on the farm, but at the age of eighteen began an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner trade. At this he worked about twelve years, and then abandoned the trade to pursue the interests of the farm. He followed farming in Muskingum County, Ohio, where his father had moved when subject was a small boy, and where his father died, leaving the mother and children a good farm home. About 1836, he went to Licking County, where, on the 1st of November, 1835, he had married Miss Hettie Brown, daughter of Adam and Mary (Canden) Brown. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 29, 1818, and was the sixth of a family of seven children. One brother Solomon Brown is one of the honored citizens of Melrose Township, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have had a family of ten children, of whom one is deceased, viz.: Mary J., the wife of Robert Craig, was born September 8, 1836; William was born September 25, 1838, married Miss Mary Craig; Adam B. was born September 16, 1840, married to Miss Sophia Mitchell; James was born October 2, 1842, married to Martha Colven; Alexander, born October 27, 1844, married Miss Ella Robinson; Hannah M., born December 22, 1846, widow of Lenhart Leasure; Martha A., wife of William Kuykendall, was born December 24, 1850; Jacob M. was born August 5, 1855, married Sarah Belch; Hattie A., wife of Victor Tobennach, was born September 28, 1860. Mr. Scott emigrated to this county from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1849, and settled in Melrose Township, on the farm now owned and occupied by Washington Kreager. Here they remained until they sold out to Mr. Kreager about 1871. They then came to Marshall, and made a residence of two years, and in 1873 purchased

a farm in southern Wabash Township, where they remained engaged in farming for three years, but owing to failing health they sold out, and again sought the retirement of the City of Marshall, where they have since lived, and where they have made for themselves many friends. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place.

THE SHAW FAMILY. Joseph Shaw was one of the earliest settlers of Clark County. He emigrated from Knox County, Ind., to the south end of Walnut Prairie, near the narrows of the Wabash River, in the spring of 1818. His father, John Shaw, originally came from Ireland to Pennsylvania. Joseph was born the 25th of December, 1773, and came West with his father's family to Jefferson County, Ky., near Louisville. In one of the Indian raids on the early settlers, John Shaw was killed at a spring on Chenowith's Run, where he and William, a twelve-year-old son had gone for water. The boy was taken prisoner, carried off and adopted by his captors. In 1791, Joseph was in a command of Kentucky troops in Gen. St. Clair's campaign against the Indians in the wilderness of Western Ohio. On the 3d of November, St. Clair's army encamped a few miles from the Indian villages on the Miami River, and about sunrise the next morning was unexpectedly attacked by the Indians—and as history informs us, was badly defeated and scattered. The subject of this sketch had his left arm broken between the elbow and shoulder, and fled from the battle-field, pursued by an Indian, and in crossing a deep ravine stumbled and fell into the top of a fallen tree, and laid there awaiting his fate. The pursuing savage came to the top of the bank and not seeing him turned back in pursuit of other fugitives. He lay there covered up by leaves till night, then left his hiding place and took his course for Ft. Jefferson. By night, he was pursued and beset by a pack of wolves, drawn by the scent of his blood, which he had to drive off by the vigorous use of a heavy club. He was three days in reaching the Fort, only traveling by night for fear of capture if he pursued his way in daylight. The surgeon of the Fort, after a close examination of his wound, which had been undressed for over three days and was badly swollen, decided to amputate his arm, but he firmly objected, and by careful treatment it was saved. During the time he was on the way to the Fort, he lived on nuts and roots. His brother William, who was taken a prisoner when a boy, was now grown and fought with the Indians in this battle. Joseph, some time about the beginning of this century, moved to Clark County, Ind., and lived there till about 1808 or 1809, and then moved to Knox County, Ind., and was in Vincennes at the time of Gen. Harrison's conference with Tecumseh and his followers. It was in this council that the great chief told the General he lied. In the fall of 1811, Gen. Harrison made his campaign against the Indians and fought the battle of Tippecanoe on the 7th of November, in which Joseph and his brother William—who had become disgusted with savage life, and returned to his own people—both took a part as soldiers under Harrison. On the morning of battle, after it became light enough for the combatants to see, they found they were close together, and one of the Indians recognized William and called him by his Indian name, and he answered him, and then they immediately exchanged shots, William receiving a mortal wound in one of his lungs, from which he died in the course of time. Joseph lived on his farm in Walnut Prairie from 1818 to October, 1847, when he moved to Marshall and died the following

February. He was a great admirer of Gen. Jackson's military genius and daring; and supported him for the Presidency every time he was a candidate. Afterward, for the same reasons and a personal friendship, he ardently supported Gen. Harrison for that office. In May, 1844, he, with the writer, visited the Tippecanoe battle-ground to attend a large mass meeting, and heard the Hon. R. W. Thompson, who was the chief orator of the occasion, in eloquent terms advocate the election of Kentucky's great orator and statesman to the Presidency. He was much disappointed at the result of the election, and thought the American people were very much lacking in gratitude in not rewarding him with the office for his distinguished services to his country. Joseph Shaw was a man of marked traits of character and firm and unyielding in his convictions of what he conceived to be right. A faithful and unfaltering and a man of unbounded hospitality, keeping open house for all who came to his door. Nineveh, oldest son of Joseph Shaw, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 18, 1796; was married to Miss Mary Latshaw in January or February, 1820, and settled near his father and lived there till he died. He filled the position of County Commissioner for one or two terms, and was Major of the Illinois Militia, and had frequent drill musters of his batallion at Darwin, when it was county seat. In the spring of 1832, when Gov. Reynolds called for volunteers for the Black Hawk war, he enlisted as a private in Capt. John F. Richardson's Company of Mounted Militia, went to Ft. Wilbourn, near Hennepin, the place of rendezvous, and June 18 was mustered into the service of the United States as Adjutant of the Spy Battalion, commanded by Maj. McHenry, after whom McHenry County was named. He was with his command during the war, and underwent all the dangers and hardships of this short but decisive campaign. In December of that year, he went to Louisiana to attend to the estate of his brother William, who had just died, having gone to Milliken's Bend in the Mississippi River, in May, 1822, and was thirty-four years old when he died. Having never married, he left his estate to his elder brother's children; his remains were brought north and buried in the cemetery on Walnut Prairie. Nineveh made a trading trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1844, returned with impaired health, and died after a short illness on November 5, following. He left a widow and eight children—three sons and five daughters. James Shaw, third son of Joseph, was born December 13, 1805; married Miss Sinai Sharp January, 1828, and lived in the neighborhood on a farm given him by his father till the Black Hawk war; and then enlisted in Capt. R. A. Nott's Company of Mounted Militia, and faithfully served to the end of the war. In June, 1833, he went on a trading trip to the South, and on his return died with the cholera near Golconda, Ill. He left a widow and two children, the oldest child, now Mrs. Jane Vance, living in Paris, Ill.; the other, James, living in Vincennes, Ind. Gilead, the fourth and youngest son of Joseph Shaw, was born in Knox County, Ind., June 15, 1817, married Miss Mary W. Drake September 16, 1841, and lived with his father till April, 1846; then moved to Marshall and went into the mercantile business with Dr. F. R. Payne. Some time in 1854, he, with two partners, took a contract to clear, grade and bridge a division of the Wabash Valley Railroad from Paris to Hutsonville, and did all he could without much pecuniary aid from the company or his partners, and finally brought suit against the railroad company for the work

done, getting judgment and damages for $13,000, but this did not begin to pay up for his liabilities, and consequently, in the end, was left bankrupt. In September, 1861, he enlisted at St. Louis in Birge's Sharpshooters, afterward numbered the Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was in the United States service for nearly three years; came home in the last stage of consumption in February, 1864, and shortly afterward died. He was a man of kind and generous impulses, and did much for the cause of education and church building in the early period of his residence in Marshal. He left a widow and two sons: Edward was born July 26, 1842, and when quite a boy went into the army in the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteers, June, 1861, and at the end of three years, re-enlisted as a veteran and served to the end of the war; was married in November, 1872, and has lately filled the office of County Superintendent of Schools for a term of four years. Alphonso, Gilead Shaw's second son, born November 27, 1847, was married September, 1873, and is living in Terre Haute, Ind., and has been connected with the Terre Haute House as clerk and manager for over ten years. Albert, oldest son of Nineveh Shaw, was born on December 10, 1820, is living in Marshall, moving his mother and family there in April, 1846; was married in Nashville, Tenn., February 26, 1850, followed farming on Walnut Prairie until April, 1862; went to New Madrid, Mo., and then enlisted for three years in the army of the United States, served one year as a private in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and then was promoted to Second Lieutenant Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Becoming disabled for active duty on Sherman's Atlanta campaign, he resigned and came home the last of July, 1864. For a sketch of William, the second son of N. Shaw, see below. John, the third and youngest son, was born in October, 1837. Received a good academical education in Marshall, and was engaged in the study of law in Cincinnati; when the war of the rebellion broke out, came home and enlisted as a private in the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. In January, 1863, was commissioned by the Secretary of War as Captain of a colored company of heavy artillery, and resigned in April, 1864; came home, was married in the following May, and April, 1865, moved to Kansas City, Mo., and is still living there, engaged in the steam and gas fitting business.

WILLIAM SHAW, farmer, P. O. Marshall. Among the pioneer settlers of York Township, Clark County, were the ancestors of William Shaw, and their biographies will be found among those of that township. He is the fifth of a family of nine children of Nineveh and Mary Shaw, and was born in York Township July 26, 1830. He was raised in Clark County, receiving the benefits of such educational institutions as were to be found in the county at that time, consisting of subscription schools, and a select school taught in Marshall by Rev. Dean Andrews. In Marshall, on the 17th of February, 1859, he was married to Miss Lucy Young, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Barbee) Young, of Crawford County, where she was born February 12, 1834. Mr. Shaw for many years has been an honored resident of Marshall. His family consists of five children, of whom two are deceased, and all of whom were born in Marshall—Wilfred Shaw was born February 26, 1860; Gertrude Shaw was born August 17, 1861; John Y. Shaw was born August 16, 1863, and died April 8, 1867; Edith F. Shaw was born June 27, 1867. Mrs. Lucy Shaw's parents settled near where Palestine now stands in 1818. Her parents were

both natives of Kentucky, where they grew to maturity and married. They had a family of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Shaw is the eleventh, and the only one now living in this State. Her parents both died in Crawford County in 1845. Her mother's maiden name was Barbee, and among the leading families of Crawford County there are found several of their representatives. Mrs. Shaw has for several years been a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Shaw has a farm of 240 acres in Section 13, of York Township, one of 200 acres in Section 27 of Darwin Township, and a tract adjoining the city of Marshall, with family residence on the corner of Franklin and Hudson streets.

JOHN C. SPOTTS, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Clark County, Ill., on the 23d of April, 1840. He is the oldest of three children of Conrad and Sarah (Reed) Spotts. His father is of German parentage and was born in 1802, in Berks County, Penn., where he grew to manhood and was married to Miss Sarah Reed. He came West and settled in Clark County, Ill., near Marshall, in 1839, where he lived the remainder of his life, which terminated on the 1st of March, 1870. In early life, he was a member of the German Lutheran Church. His first wife having died in 1847, he was afterward married to Miss Nancy Calvert, who still survives him. By this union there are nine children. Sarah (Reed) Spotts was born in Berks County, Penn., about 1805, and died as above stated. John Spotts received the elements of an English education in the common schools of the county, and married in Wabash Township to Miss Mary J. Lockard, daughter of William and Diodame Lockard, who are still living, and are among the pioneers of the county, and held in the highest regard by all who know them. Mary J. Lockard was married to Mr. Spotts January 3, 1858. They have a family of eight children—William C. Spotts was born October 1, 1858, and was married to Ida Fawley, December 24, 1882; Sarah D. Spotts, born July 27, 1860; Diodame Spotts, born May 4, 1862; John H. Spotts, born April 21, 1864; Anna M. Spotts, born August 21, 1867; Walker S. Spotts, born November 16, 1869; Emma J. Spotts, born July 9, 1871; Elizabeth Spotts, born February 3, 1873. The family residence is one-half mile north of Marshall, where Mr. Spotts owns a farm of 375 acres of land. He is engaged in in mixed husbandry. He and wife and eldest daughter are members of the Christian Church of Marshall.

OLIVER G. STEPHENSON, surveyor, Marshall, is a native of Coos County, N. H. He was born September 16, 1829, and is a son of Reuben and Mary (Baker) Stephenson. Subject was raised and educated in his native State, and early chose the profession of civil engineer, which business he has since followed. He came to Clark County in 1854, and settled in Marshall, where he has resided since. In the fall of 1855, he was elected to the office of County Surveyor, on the Democratic ticket, which office he has held for over twenty years. Mr. Stephenson was married in Marshall, January, 1859, to Miss Minerva Shaw, daughter of Nineveh and Mary Shaw. She was born in Clark County. They have a family of two children, born in Clark County—Eleanor Stephenson, Lola Stephenson. They own a a farm of 220 acres, in Sections 22 and 23 of Township 11 north, Range 11 west, including one dwelling house. The family residence is on the corner of Bond and Green streets, of Marshall. Mr. Stephenson's official record is too well known to require special mention by us.

JOHN STOCKWELL, retired, Marshall, one of the oldest of the residents of Marshall, was born in Worcester County, Mass., Octo-

ber 18, 1799. His father, John Stockwell, Sr., though an old-time Democrat, was an influential supporter of Madison's war policy. His father descends from a Scotch family, and his mother, Abigail Chamberlain, was of English descent, whose parents came to this country previous to the Revolution. One brother taking part in this war was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. His parents died in Cayuga County, N. Y. Subject received the elements of an English education in the common schools of Massachusetts, attending about ten weeks each winter, until fourteen years old. Then his father, having previously moved to Southern New Hampshire, he went there and attended the Chesterfield Academy, thus qualifying himself for teaching, a profession in which he never engaged. In 1818, he, in company with an older brother, came on foot to Belmont County, Ohio. Here they engaged in the lumber business, running a saw mill for some time. Afterward worked in the construction of the National road. In returning from one of his trips to New Orleans in 1824, he came up the Wabash to the town of Darwin, then the county seat of Clark County, and has been a resident of the county ever since. In Darwin, October, 1831, he was married to Miss Esther McClure, daughter of Daniel McClure, one of the pioneers of the Wabash region, and an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison. She was born in Knox County, Ind., September 4, 1808, and died January 25, 1835, at Darwin. Result of this union, one daughter, Mary Stockwell, born in Clark County, July 14, 1833. Mr. S. was next married to Mary Thompson, of Knox County, Ind., April 12, 1836. She was born February 27, 1815, and died March 9, 1837. Subsequently married to Mrs. Diana Patton, February 20, 1839. She was born in Virginia March 2, 1801, and died November 5, 1870. Mrs. Nancy (McClure) Stockwell, present wife of our subject, was born May 11, 1813. They were married November 28, 1872. Mr. Stockwell has served this county as Sheriff, County Clerk, County Judge, and his political career is too well known to our readers to need any special mention by us. Though eighty-three years old, his mental powers are still unimpaired, and his physical activity is a matter of comment among the people of the town. He has been an active business man, and for some years has been retired with a handsome income. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS HAMILTON SUTTON, Marshall; first made his entry upon the stage of action at La Gro, Wabash Co., Ind., November 6, 1843. His father, Samuel Sutton, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Berks County, Penn., May 5, 1803, and died in Marshall, November 8, 1856. His mother was born near Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, Christmas, 1808, and died also in Marshall, January 26, 1881. Her maiden name was Matilda Morrison; she was of Irish parentage, her parents emigrating to America about the year 1800. Her two elder sisters were born in Ireland, herself and a younger brother in Ohio. Samuel Sutton and Matilda Morrison were married in Rush County, Ind., April 10, 1828. The result of this union was a family of five daughters and three sons, five of whom yet survive, to-wit: Ann Archer, wife of William Archer; Amanda Cole, wife of De Lance Cole; Drue Burner, wife of Dr. S. A. Burner; Charlotte Wallace, wife of L. A. Wallace, and the subject of this sketch. His father's family removed from Indiana to Illinois in 1848, and finally settled on the farm now owned by Jarius Quick, about two miles north of Marshall, where they remained about two years, and

then removed to Marshall in March, 1851 where the family has since resided. At an early age the boy commenced to learn the "art preservative of all arts," as a roller boy in the office of the *Eastern Illinoisan*, working at nights and on Saturdays. What education he received was at the inferior free schools of the times, and afterward at the Marshall College, under the tutorship of that kind and estimable Christian gentleman, Rev. Elias D. Wilkin, who was then principal of the institution, and of whom he will ever maintain the liveliest feelings of gratitude, and whom he regards as his greatest benefactor. He swept out the building and built fires for his tuition, and worked in the printing office for his books. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the three months' service, in Capt. Newton Harlan's Company, Seventieth Illinois Infantry. The command was stationed at Camp Butler and Alton, Ill., its principal duty being to guard rebel prisoners. The company was mustered out in October, 1862, and in the following spring he entered the service of the United States as a storekeeper, at Springfield, Mo., under the late Uri Manly, Captain and Quartermaster. He was afterward assigned to duty at Little Rock, Ark., where he was appointed Purchasing Agent of Government supplies, and supercargo of steamboats plying the Arkansas River. His duties at times were delicate, difficult and important, for one so young, yet he performed them to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, receiving a personal letter of commendation from Gen. Carr, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest. In consequence of a sunstroke received in August, 1864, followed by malarial fever, he returned to his home in November, 1864. In February, 1865, he again enlisted in the army, and was elected Second Lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He was Clerk of the Military Examining Board in Memphis, and was afterward appointed by Maj. Gen. Milroy, to take charge of the Bureau of Health and Quarantine in said city. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned home. In the year 1866, and a greater portion of 1867, he was a compositor in the *Messenger* printing office. In the early winter of 1867, he entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy, and acted as such until January, 1873, when, in connection with Mr. T. W. Cole, he commenced to abstract the land titles of Clark County, and continued in said business until 1879. One year of the time, in partnership with Mr. 'Eth Sutton, he published the Marshall *Messenger*. He was for some years connected with the Terre Haute *Express*, writing the well known "Marshall Splinters." He served as Mayor of Marshall for four consecutive terms, covering a period of seven years. December 21, 1875, he was united in marriage to Emma Doll, daughter of the late Stephen Doll. One child, a son, was born to them, which died at the age of two years. In politics he is a Democrat, as were all his ancestry. He has twice been Secretary of State Democratic Conventions, and three times Secretary of Congressional Conventions. He is also author of the introductory part of this work, embracing the general history of Clark County.

ETH. SUTTON, County Judge, Marshall, son of Noah and Lydia Sutton, is a native of Putnam County, Ind. He was born November 27, 1846, and is the sixth of a family of seven children. His father was a native of Preble County, Ohio, where he was born in 1808. He died in same county in December, 1860. His mother descends from a Scotch family named Gard. She is a native of Ohio, and died when subject was but two years

old. Mr. S. was raised in Indiana and educated in the common schools of his native State, and entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., as a pupil, in 1863. He was married at Greencastle, Ind., February 25, 1865, to Miss Lou Lane, a daughter of John F. and Parmelia Lane. She was born in Putnam County, Ind., September 8, 1847. They removed to Clark County, Ill., in the spring of 1867, and settled at Martinsville, where for five years Mr. Sutton was employed as book-keeper and salesman for the firm of C. & G. Duncan. In December, 1872, he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk of Clark County, where he remained for two years, at which time, in connection with Hamilton Sutton, he leased the office and conducted the publication of the Marshall *Messenger* for one year. He then accepted the office of Deputy County Clerk, until 1877, when he resumed his former office of Deputy Circuit Clerk, which he held until elected County Judge in November, 1882, as the successor of William R. Griffith. Mr. S. is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F. He has one daughter, Tutie Sutton, born in Greencastle, Ind., December 25, 1866.

THOMAS TURNER, tailor, Marshall. Thomas Turner was born in Derby, England, December 25, 1825, where he grew to manhood, being educated in the private schools. At the age of fourteen, began the apprenticeship at the trade of tailor, at which he served seven years, and soon after opened a shop in his native town of Derby. Here he continued until coming to the United States in 1851. He remained in the City of New York for a short time, but returned in about 1853, to arrange some unsettled business. In 1861 he came to Clark County, and opened a shop at Martinsville, where he had a lucrative business for many years. December, 1878, he removed to Marshall, and opened a shop, since which time he has done a thriving business. He was married in England in 1850, to Miss Caroline Marsh, daughter of Richard and Eliza Marsh. She died in 1854, in England, leaving three children—James Turner, and twins who died in infancy. Married to his present wife, Rhoda Macy, in September, 1862, at Martinsville. She is a daughter of John Macy. She was born in Union County, in the town of Liberty, Ind., December 12, 1824. They have had one child, a daughter, Mary Turner, who was born September 10, 1863, and died of spotted fever in March, 1866. They are assiduous temperance workers, and Mrs. Turner is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall, and is Presiding Officer of the Good Templars Lodge, and Secretary of the W. C. T. U. of that city.

ROBERT TWILLEY, furniture, Marshall, is a native of Washington County, Ind. (Fredericksburg), born March 4, 1833 sixth of a family of seven children of William, P. and Sarah (Ferguson) Twilley, who came to this county when subject was an infant, and settled at Livingston where the father died November 28, 1838. His mother died in Marshall December 14, 1877. Mr. Twilley was raised and educated in this, Clark County, and began business at Livingston in 1859, conducting a grocery and provision store at that place until 1864, when he removed to Westfield and engaged in the drug trade eight years. The following eight years he was in Casey, in the same business. In April, 1880, he associated himself with John R. Archer in the implement trade. Mr. Twilley purchased the interest of Mr. Archer at the end of the first year, and continued the business alone during the year 1881. At the close of 1881, he sold to his former partner, and bought a half-interest in the furniture

trade—firm name, Husted & Son; location, on Hamilton street. Subject was married, October 16, 1862, at Paris, Ill., to Miss Martha A. English, daughter of Rev. Abel English, of Marshall, Ill. She was born in New Jersey April 9, 1835. They have a family of two children, both born in Clark County —Mary W., born November 12, 1864; William A., born August 11, 1867. Mr. Twilley, wife and daughter, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marshall. Mr. Twilley is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM WASHBURN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Washburn, was born in Marshall Township, on the 24th of July, 1849. His father was a native of Manchester, Ohio, where he lived until nine years old, when his parents removed to Southern Illinois. They made a residence of a few years in the locality of Shawneetown, and came from there to Clark County, locating where the city of Marshall now stands. At that time there was but one other family within the present limits of Marshall. Here Nathaniel Washburn married Miss Mary Polly, to whom four children were born, of whom three—Abram, Mary and James—are now living. Mrs. Mary Washburn died about 1846, in Marshall Township, and in September of 1848, Nathaniel married Elizabeth A. McNary, daughter of William McNary. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 18, 1824. As a result of this union, seven children were born, of whom subject is the eldest, and of whom three are deceased. William was reared in Clark County, and obtained a common school education. He was married December 2, 1872, in Casey, to Miss Viola D. Beauchamp, daughter of William and Margaret Beauchamp. She was born June 5, 1854, in Casey Township, of Clark County, her parents being among the pioneers of that part of the county. Mr. Washburn's family consists of five children; viz.: Rosa B., born September 3, 1873; Nathaniel, born April 24, 1871, and died November 1, 1877; William H., born December 30, 1871; Gracie, born February 15, 1880, died December 29, 1882, and Clifford Washburn, born October 30, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the United Brethren Church. They own a farm of fifty-eight acres in Sections 20 and 29 of Marshall Township, with a substantial residence three and one-half miles west from the city of Marshall. Nathaniel Washburn, father of William, died at his residence in Marshall Township, on the 17th day of June, 1874. The mother is still living on the homestead, is a faithful member of the church, and beloved by all for her many virtues.

SILAS S. WHITEHEAD, lawyer, Marshall, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born June 18, 1829. His father, Silas Whitehead, Sr., is remembered by all as one of the pioneers of Clark County, who, while of limited education, wielded an extensive influence, and always for good. He was a man of unbounded will-power and incorruptible honesty. He was born in Chatham County, N. C., near Pittsboro, May 25, 1785, and came to Clark County in the year 1830. He was for many years a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics an old-time Democrat; however, never allowing his party zeal to overcome his sense of right. He died in Marshall September 25, 1855, having earned an enviable reputation as a model citizen. During the construction of the National road he was appointed by the Government as an overseer of a portion of that work. His son, Silas S. Whitehead, was educated in the common schools of Clark County, and having decided upon the pro-

fession of law entered the office of Judge Scholfield, under whom he read. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, since which time he has been in active practice. Previous to his admission (in 1853) he was elected to the office of School Commissioner, which he held for five successive terms. In 1864, he was elected to the office of State's Attorney in the counties of Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Shelby, Coles and Edgar, and was re-elected in 1868 for the counties of Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Cumberland and Effingham. This office was accepted by Mr. Whitehead, feeling it a duty which he owed the community, to use his ability in the suppression of the general outlawry that existed in those turbulent times of our country's history. His politics is Democratic and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Emily Young, mother of subject, descended from a Welsh family. She was born in Kentucky March 26, 1807, and was married to Silas Whitehead February 15, 1823. She died in Clark County in May, 1870. Mr. Whitehead was married in Marshall, February 12, 1857, to Miss Theresa Wood, daughter of William and Mary (Gordon) Wood, who came from Indiana to Clark County, Ill., in 1844. Mrs. Whitehead was born in Hancock County, Ind., September 26, 1835. Their family consists of eight children, two of whom died in infancy; the names of the surviving ones are as follows: Frank E., born April 1, 1858; Margaret E., born April 13, 1860, married to M. Ambler; George W. Whitehead, born September 25, 1863, married to Miss Lulu Milburn; Benjamin G., born November 15, 1869; Mary E., born April 11, 1871; Richard J., born June 1, 1874.

JACOB W. WILKIN, Circuit Judge, Marshall. Among the men who have made an enviable record in Clark County is the subject of these lines. Jacob W. Wilkin is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born near Newark June 7, 1837. He is the son of Isaac and Sarah Wilkin, who moved to Crawford County, Ill., from Ohio, in 1845. He grew to manhood in Crawford County, where he received the elements of an English education. In the fall of 1856, he entered the McKendree College and took the classical course in that institution. Having decided upon the profession of law, he entered the office of Judge Constable as a student in 1860, but consequent to the election of Mr. Constable to the Judgeship, he entered the law office of John Scholfield. In 1862, however, he abandoned his law studies to discharge what he felt to be his duty in bearing his part in the maintenance of the Federal Union. He was mustered in a Captain of Company K, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, and was mustered out as Major of the same regiment in September of 1865. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, and Spanish Fort. After returning home, he was married in Marshall, September 21, 1865, to Miss Alice E. Constable, daughter of Charles and Martha Constable. She was born at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co. Ill., August 6, 1844. They have three children—Henry O., John B. and Jessie Bell Wilkin. Both Mrs. and Mr. Wilkin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilkin was admitted to practice law in January, 1866, and began his practice in Marshall, where he has since practiced when his official employment left him free to do so. He was one of the Presidential electors from this State in 1872. In June, 1879, he was elected to the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which he has thus far filled to great acceptance. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

JOHN CASTEEL, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is a native of Bedford County, Penn. He was born on the 25th of August, 1804. His father was named Archibald, and grandfather was of English birth and named Shadrack Casteel. He came from England accompanied by two brothers named Meshack and Abednego Casteel, and from these three brothers have sprung the families bearing their names. Archibald Casteel was born in Pennsylvania, and was married to Rebecca Dew, of Maryland. They had a family of eleven children, John being the tenth and the only one known to be living. He came to Muskingum County, Ohio, with his parents when four years old. Here he grew to manhood. He became the principal of a fur company, and was sent among the Wyandot Indians when only sixteen years old. Soon after this, he learned the trade of potter, at which he worked for several years in Ohio, and afterward in Indiana and Illinois. He was married in Muskingum County, Ohio, on the 2d of December, 1824, to Miss Dorcas German, daughter of William and Sarah German. She was born on the 22d of January, 1801, and died October 30, 1869, having raised a family of six children, of whom four are living, two of them in this county. Mr. Casteel came to Clark County, Ill., in 1850, and settled in Livingston, near which place he bought land upon which his son lives. He was formerly a merchant in Brownsville, Ohio, and afterward in this county. On the 9th of January, 1871, he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary F. Rolison, widow of Owen C. Rolison and daughter of Dr. Nathan Spencer. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on the 14th of October, 1826, and began teaching at the age of fourteen, and continuing until she was married in 1847, to Mr. O. C. Rolison, who died in the fall of 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Casteel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marshall.

JOSIAH CHRISTINE, farmer, P. O. Macksville, Ind., son of David and Hannah Christine, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where they grew to maturity and married, soon after which they emigrated to Indiana, from whence they came to Clark County, Ill., in 1842. They first settled at Livingston, but soon after bought a tract of land of Alexander McGregor, in the center of Wabash Township, where David Christine died April 6, 1879. He was of German parentage, and was a great hunter, on one occasion killing a stag with no other weapons than a club and his pocket-knife. Mrs. Christine, mother of Josiah, is still living, and resides in Kansas City, with a daughter. They had a family of eleven children, Josiah being the second. He was born June 14, 1843, in Wabash Township, in which he remained until 1861, when, in May, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, in which he served about four years. He participated in the battles of Liberty and Hoover's Gap, Stone River and Chickamauga, and at the latter engagement was made a prisoner and held in various prison pens, including Bell Isle, Danville and Andersonville, witnessing and experiencing many of the horrors of those dens. He was released in December, 1864, and afterward joined the Thirty-third

Indiana, in which he served until the close of the war. He was married, December 31, 1867, to Miss Martha J. Brown, daughter of John and Rachel Brown, and was born February 18, 1848, in Wabash Township. Her father was a native of Maryland, where he was born August 3, 1806. The mother was born May 1, 1806, in Virginia. They came from Ohio to Crawford County, Ill., where they made a short residence, coming thence to Clark County about 1845. The father died September 25, 1875, and the mother September 25, 1878. Mr. Christine has a family of four children, viz : John E., born October 9, 1868; Arthur E., October 29, 1872; Charles, May 7, 1875, and Myrtie M., October 30, 1877. They own the old Brown homestead, consisting of eighty-three acres.

EDWARD N. COOPER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in York Township, of Clark County, January 5, 1832. His parents were Abner and Rebecca Cooper, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of North Carolina. His parents were married in Butler County, Ky., and came to Clark County, Ill., in 1828. They made a residence of several years in Walnut Prairie. About 1840, they bought eighty acres of land of Cyrus Sharp in Section 31. They entered 124 acres in Section 32, and on the farm thus acquired they spent the last years of their lives. They raised a family of five children, of whom Edward N. is the younger, and of whom but two are living. Although raised in the days of primitive schools, E. N. succeeded in gaining a fair business education, mainly under the instruction of his mother, who, though she never attended school but three days, had a very analytical and powerful mind. She was born October 11, 1796, and died June 24, 1879. The father was born in 1792. Mr. Cooper was married, January 17, 1865, to Miss Mary Stephens, daughter of Elijah Stephens and Ann Smith. She was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, August 9, 1843. Their family consists of three children all of whom were born in Wabash Township. Sheridan Cooper, born October 8, 1865; Minnie Cooper, born July 30, 1867; Robert Cooper, born February 23, 1870. Mr. Cooper has a farming interest of 323 acres of land in Wabash Township and 114 acres in Darwin Township. Residence, eight miles east from Marshall. He is one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in the county.

ANDREW CORK, farmer, P. O. Livingston, was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., on the 8th of July, 1802. He is a son of George and Susan Cork. The father was born in Maryland; the mother was born in Virginia, in which State they were married. They made their residence for several years in Virginia, on the east side of the mountains, where five of their family of ten children were born, the subject of this sketch being the fifth. In 1804, the family removed to Harrison County, W. Va., where the other members of the family were born. They moved from West Virginia to Ross County, Ohio, in 1822. There Andrew was married, in 1834, to Miss Nancy Storm, of Ross County, Ohio. She died in Ross County in 1845, leaving a family of four children, besides two who died previous to the death of their mother. Their names are John, Jane, Eliza, Martha, Harrison and Nancy Cork. The oldest of this family, John Cork, was killed in Ross County, Ohio, by a thunderbolt. Mr. Andrew Cork was married to Miss Frances J. Clark, his present wife, in 1849 (April 2). She is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Clark, and was born in Highland County, Ohio, on the 10th of January, 1821. They have one son, Andrew Cork, Jr. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1854. He was married in Clark

County, Ill., February 10, 1875, to Miss Zetta Ball, daughter of Morton and Elizabeth (Leach) Ball. Zetta Ball was born in Franklin County, Ohio, April 10, 1858. Andrew and Zetta Cork have four children—Frances J., born November 20, 1875; William M., born May 16, 1877; Charles A., born November 2, 1879, and Elizabeth A., born January 29, 1882. Mr. Andrew Cork came to this county in 1855, and settled where his brother, Joseph Cork, now lives. He now owns 337 acres of land in Sections 5 and 6 of Wabash Township. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Livingston.

WILLIAM DEMPSTER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is a native of Virginia, and was born on the 18th of December, 1817. His father's name was William Dempster and the maiden name of his mother was Mary Parsons. Our subject was about two years old when his parents removed from Virginia to Morgan County, Ohio, and it was here he grew to maturity. Early in life, he manifested a disposition to travel, and when yet a young man, had visited the larger part of the United States, besides making a trip to South America and Australia. He came to Illinois and Clark County in the year 1856, and located where he now lives, on land bought of Henry Taylor, in Section 35. He now has a farm of 207 acres. Mr. Dempster was married in Wabash Township, on the 24th of June, 1857, to Miss Adaline McGuire, daughter of William and Susan McGuire. Her father, William McGuire, was born in Pennsylvania August 18, 1798, and her mother, Susan Linch, was born in the same State on August 30 of 1798. They grew to maturity and were married in their native State, but afterward became pioneers in Butler County, Ohio, where Mrs. Dempster was born June 5, 1835. She is the ninth of a family of twelve children. The McGuire family came from Ohio to Illinois in 1857 and settled in the southern part of Wabash Township, where the mother died November 7, 1859, and the father died on the 7th of January, 1867. Both are buried at the Livingston Cemetery. The McGuire family is somewhat noted for the assistance rendered in the struggle for national Union. Besides the sons of William, Peter McGuire had eight sons, all in the war, some of whom lost their lives, others receiving serious wounds, and still others were confined in Southern prisons.

JACOB FISHBACK, farmer, P. O. Marshall, who has for many years been a resident of Wabash Township and is extensively and favorably known, was born in Virginia on the 29th of December, 1816. He is a son of Jacob T. Fishback and Sarah Wyrick. His father was a native of Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary war with commission of Captain, soon after which service he was married to Miss Sarah Wyrick, of Virginia. Their family consisted of but one son, the subject of these lines. In his childhood, Jacob was adopted by his grandfather Wyrick, and with him came to Clark County, Ill., in 1830. They settled on Section 9 of Wabash Township, where his grandparents died a few years later. Here Mr. Fishback grew to manhood, having obtained the elements of an English education before leaving Virginia. On the 18th of August, 1839, he was married to Miss Rachel W. Johnson, daughter of James W. Johnson, of Kentucky. She was born in Logan County, Ky., October 30, 1817, and came to Clark County in 1835, where she died, December 16, 1872, having raised a family of eight children. Mr. Fishback in early life learned the trade of stone-cutter and worked at this business rather extensively in the construction of the

Cumberland road, and afterward on various public works. He settled where he now lives, in Section 26, in 1840. Mr. Fishback was formerly a Whig, and since their day has been a Democrat. He has served his township in the official capacity of Justice of the Peace for over twenty years, so long, in fact, that few remember when the title of Squire did not apply. He has been for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity. His present wife is Martha E. Pitman, to whom he was married September 4, 1878. She is a daughter of Amos Pitman and Sarah Barr. She was born in Frederick County, Va., July 25, 1840, and came with her mother to this county in 1854, her father having died in Virginia. The mother died in Wabash Township. The record of the Fishback family is as follows: Sarah J., born October 19, 1840, and married to W. W. Wyrick; Joseph S., born October 30, 1842, married to Susan Fletcher; Jacob P., born January 1, 1845, married Sarah C. Orndorff; James M., born April 10, 1847, married Orrel V. Adams; Elizabeth, born September 7, 1850, married to Thomas L. Orndorff; Eliza C., born January 28, 1853, married to Milton Orndorff; Mary L., born September 4, 1855, married W. W. Purcell; Alice R., born March 30, 1858, and died December 2, 1876.

HUGH FORBES, retired, Cohn, was born in East Tennessee, 1804 (April 3), where he grew to maturity and married Miss Elizabeth Brown, who was born June 8, 1804, soon after which he removed to Virginia, where they made a residence of five years, coming from thence to Illinois and to Edgar County in the year 1827. He settled in or near Livingston, Clark County, in 1834, and has been a resident of the township of Wabash since. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Forbes raised one son, Dr. William R. Forbes, who was born in Virginia on the 10th of September, 1828, who for several years was a practicing physician located at Livingston. He died February 13, 1859, in Marshall. Mr. Forbes is now raising a great-grandchild, and both he and his aged companion maintain their youthful vigor to a remarkable degree.

W. C. FORSYTHE, farmer, P. O. McKeen, is a son of William and Esther Forsythe. The father, a native of Butler County, Ky., was born in the year 1800, raised to manhood in his native State and married Miss Esther Ashmore. She is a native of East Tennessee, and is still living. The father died in 1868. They came to Clark County from Kentucky about 1823, and first made settlement on Big Creek, but soon after removed to land which they entered in the northeastern part of Douglas Township. Upon this old Forsythe farm it is said that no one has ever died an ordinary death from sickness, owing, probably, to the healthy property of the spring water which abounds. The Forsythe family consists of ten children, of whom none died under the age of forty-five years, and of whom eight are still living. When W. C. Forsythe was fifteen years old, he, in company with his brother Samuel H., crossed the plains to California. He remained in California from 1854 to 1865, when he went to Montana and made a residence of eight years; he was then two years in Texas, after which he returned home to remain, having been absent from the scenes of his boyhood for twenty-one years. He was married, December 26, 1877, to Miss Darthulia Nicholas, widow of James Nicholas, and daughter of Peter Snedeker. She was born in Ohio January 20, 1854; has one child as result of first marriage, Fairy Nicholas, born October 25, 1872. As the result of present union there are two children—Oro Forsythe, born October 26, 1878; Ophia Forsythe, born July 12, 1880. Mr. Forsythe

is engaged in mixed husbandry, and owns a farm of 160 acres five miles northeast from Marshall.

JACOB FRAKER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is one of the thorough and systematic farmers of Wabash Township. He is a native of Switzerland, born in the canton of Basle on the 1st of January, 1836. His parents are natives of Switzerland. The father, Jacob Fraker, Sr., was born in 1808, and was a soldier in the French Army. He died in Marshall, Ill., September 7, 1868. Elizabeth Schauble, mother of Jacob Fraker, Jr., was born in 1810, and died in Marshall, Ill., October 5, 1863. Both are buried in the Marshall Cemetery. In 1844, they set sail for the United States, and were forty-two days on the ocean. They settled in Wyandot County, Ohio, where they resided ten years, and where the two younger of the three children were born—John Fraker, on the 10th of August, 1846, and Emil Fraker, on 24th of November, 1848. In 1854, they removed to Illinois and made a residence of two years in the country near Marshall, and in 1856 came to Marshall, where the parents died as above stated. In September, 1861, Jacob Fraker became a member of Company F, of Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Cairo, Ill. At the expiration of three years, he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out in July, 1865. From the 15th of June, 1864, until he was mustered out, he held the commission of First Lieutenant of the company. He was in hospital only about two days during his service, and consequently took part in all the engagements of his command, including the battles of Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Atlanta, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He was married in Wabash Township, April 19, 1866, to Miss Phœbe Hann, daughter of Daniel and Susan Hann. She was born in Washington County, Tenn., on the 26th of February, 1842, and came to Clark County, Ill., with her parents, in 1856. Her father was born in Virginia in 1808, August 17, and her mother is a native of Tennessee, born February 26, 1810. The father, Daniel Hann, died in Wabash Township February 20, 1878. The mother is still living on the old homestead in this county. Mr. Fraker has a family of four children, one being deceased. Ogden Fraker was born June 23, 1868; Alvin Fraker was born November 23, 1871; William Fraker was born July 22, 1877; Susan E. was born October 18, 1870, and died November 23, of same year. Mr. Fraker's farm consists of 140 acres of land with good improvements; the land is in Sections 16 and 17 of Wabash Township. Resides two and one-half miles east from Marshall. He is a member of the G. A. R. and K. of H., and his wife of Lutheran Church.

VALENTINE H. HAUN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Washington County, Tenn., on the 11th of November, 1856. He is a son of Daniel and Susan Haun, whose record in this county for several years render them so well and favorably known that no especial word in this sketch would seem necessary. Daniel Haun was born August 17, 1808, in Virginia; came to Clark County, Ill., with his family, in 1856, and settled in the west central part of Wabash Township, where his death occurred February 20, 1878. The mother, Susan Haun, was born in Tennessee, on the 26th of February, 1810. She is still living, and resides with the subject of this sketch and a daughter, on the Haun estate, consisting of 175 acres in Sections 21 and 28. Valentine Haun was educated in the common schools, and on the 5th of November, 1874, at Terre

Haute, Ind., he was married to Miss Rachel Belser, daughter of William and Elizabeth Belser. She was born in Ohio, July 1, 1847, and died on the 8th of July, 1879, in Wabash Township, leaving two sons, whose names and ages are as follows: William Daniel Haun, born September 13, 1875; Jacob B. Haun, born May 20, 1877. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. V. Haun is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM S. HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Marshall, an honored resident of Wabash Township, was born in Eastern Virginia on the 7th of August, 1819. His father, Willis Holmes, was also a native of Virginia, and was born on the 5th of March, 1787, and was raised in his native State, where he married, in 1811, Miss Isabell Redman. They made their residence in Virginia until 1825, during which time three children—James, John and William S.—were born. In 1825, the family removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, where the two daughters—Elizabeth and Sarah A. Holmes—were born, the five children comprising the family. In 1840, the father sold his farm and removed to Licking County, Ohio, where the parents both died, the father on the 26th of February, 1871. The wife survived him until July, of the same year. She was born in Virginia in September, 1793. Of the five children, but two are now living—James Holmes, of Ohio, and the subject of this sketch. William S. was married in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 26, 1840, to Miss Sarah Ann Perry, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Walls) Perry. She was born in Virginia on the 8th of April, 1821. Mr. Holmes removed from Licking County, Ohio, in the spring of 1864, and settled where he now lives, near the city of Marshall, and though not an old settler, is an honored citizen. They have had but one child, a daughter, Mary Holmes, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 14, 1841. She was married to Perry Swern, of Ohio, and died on the 3d of July, 1873, leaving a family of four children, three of whom are now in the care of our subject. The grandchildren were born and named as follows: William C. Swern, born August 30, 1860; Jay M. Swern, born February 8, 1863; Minnie Bell Swern, born December 25, 1866; Hurley M. Swern, born January 1, 1870. Mr. Holmes has 335 acres of land in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, of Wabash Township, and fifty-five acres, including the residence, in Section 18, of same township. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. They are both members of the Christian Church of Marshall.

H. A. HUTCHISON, farmer, P. O. Cohn, was born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 2d of April, 1822. His father's name was Henry H. Hutchison, and his mother was Susan Plaster. Both parents were born in Loudoun County, Va., the father May 1, 1795, and the mother April 6, 1818. They had a family of eleven children, Henry A. being the third, and of whom eight were born in Virginia. In 1836, they emigrated to Illinois, and bought a small farm near the village of Livingston, where the three younger children were born. Henry H. Hutchison lived in Wabash Township until the time of his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, Henry A., on the 15th of December, 1875. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in political matters was an old Jackson Democrat. Susan Hutchison, mother of Henry A., died in September of 1872. Henry A. Hutchison came to this county with his parents, in 1836, and grew to manhood, and married in Wabash Township, where he has ever since lived. He was married on October 1, 1854, to Miss Louisa Casteel, daughter of John and Dorcas Casteel. She was born January 4, 1833, and died on October 10, 1855, leaving one child—John W.

Hutchison, born on the 30th of June, 1855. He was married to his present wife, Nancy E. Adams, on the 13th of April, 1858. She is a daughter of William Adams, and was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 11, 1834. They have a family of five children living and four deceased: George W. Hutchison was born February 22, 1859, and died March 8, 1864; William H. Hutchison was born February 11, 1861, and died September 28, 1862; James M. Hutchison was born October 20, 1862, and died February 22, 1864. Susan L. Hutchison, born September 17, 1864; Nelson S. Hutchison, born September 19, 1866; Armenia S. Hutchison, born March 26, 1870; Mary E. Hutchison, born January 29, 1874; Walter H. Hutchison, born January 19, 1876. Mr. Hutchison has a farm in Wabash Township and one in Anderson Township, and is engaged in general farming. He is a Republican, and has frequently been elected to the offices of the township. Residence is five miles southeast of Marshall.

CHARLES G. KNOX, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Delaware on the 10th of January, 1813. He is a son of Charles Knox and Elizabeth Griffith, both of whom are natives of Delaware. They were married in their native State, where they made their home until 1816, in which year they emigrated to Muskingum County, Ohio; here the mother died after raising ten children, of whom Charles G. is the fourth. His father died in Gallia County, Ohio. Charles G. Knox was educated in Muskingum County, Ohio, where, on the 14th of November, 1836, he married Miss Sarah A. Wilson, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth Wilson, of Zanesville, Ohio. She was born November 2, 1820, in Zanesville, Ohio, and educated in the McIntyre Academy. For fourteen years after marriage, they made their home in Ohio, during which time four children were born. In spring of 1850, they came to Illinois, and Clark County, and settled where they now live, on Section 23 of Wabash Township. Here is seen the effects of their industry in the developing of a desirable farm out of the native forest. They now have a farm of 360 acres. Their family consists of ten children, of whom three are deceased. Those living are: Eliza Knox, married to E. Lewis; Ewing Knox, a graduate of McKendree College, and now in Europe with his wife, Lena Corban, who is a noted painter; John Knox, a graduate of the Indiana Asbury University, and now a teacher; Fillmore Knox, married to Miss Carrie Taylor; Lizzie Knox, Leroy Knox and Nelson Knox. The family descends from a purely Scotch origin, and are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH E. LEWIS, merchant, McKeen, was born in Edgar County, Ill., on the 23d of September, 1833. His father, Jonathan Lewis, was born in Kentucky in 1808, and when a boy came to Crawford County, Ill., where he grew to manhood, and where he married Miss Celinda Cobb. She was a native of Massachusetts, and sister to the eminent jurist of the Supreme Bench. She was born in 1814, and died in 1882. Soon after marriage, Mr. Jonathan Lewis removed to Edgar County, Ill., where he made a brief residence, coming to Clark County in 1835. He settled on Mill Creek, and engaged in farming. It is said he assisted in the sawing a portion of the material for the County Court House, which was done with an old-style whip-saw. He died in this county in 1854, leaving a family of eight children, subject being the second. Thomas E. was educated in the pioneer schools of Clark County, and on August 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, of the First Missouri Cavalry, from which he was discharged in

October, 1862, in consequence of injuries received in Missouri. He was married in Wabash Township, on the 18th of November, 1855, to Miss Eliza Knox, daughter of Charles G. and Sarah (Wilson) Knox. She was born in Ohio January 21, 1835. They have a family of five children, whose names and ages are as follows: William E. Lewis, born January 21, 1857; Rosa B. Lewis, born October 6, 1858, deceased; John W. Lewis, born January 25, 1860; Annie Lewis, born December 4, 1861, deceased; Catherine Lewis, February 16, 1864. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is Postmaster at McKeen, where he has been engaged in mercantile business for a few years.

WILLIAM LOWRY is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born June 11, 1818, son of Robert and Ruth (Pecem) Lowry; the father a native of Washington County, Penn., and the mother born in Providence, R. I. They were married in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1811. They had a family of ten children, of whom William is the fourth. The father died in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1832. Ten years later, the mother with subject and five younger children came to this county. He was married in his native county, in 1837, to Miss Martha A. McCoy. She died in June, 1841, leaving two children, namely, John Lowry and Elizabeth Moore. Mr. Lowry was married to his present wife, Sarah Jane Black, in 1847. She was born in Indiana, and is the daughter of David and Charlotte Black, who came to this county in an early day. David Black died in Wabash Township in 1863. Her mother, Charlotte Quick, a native of Connecticut, died at the residence of William Lowry in 1879. As a result of this union, there were eight children, of whom two are deceased. David William, born July 13, 1848; Robert A., October 12, 1849; Emily A., August 26, 1851, wife of Albert Lauther; Thomas, December 20, 1853, died 1855; Charlotte J., February 9, 1856; Rachel, May 10, 1858, died 1859; William A., February 25, 1860; Ruth A., May 1, 1864. Mr. Lowry assisted in the organization of Wabash Township, since which time he has served the township in official capacity for several years, as Justice of the Peace and Township Commissioner. In politics, he is connected with the Democratic party.

JAMES MADISON, farmer, P. O. Marshall. Among the pioneers of Clark County should be mentioned the name of Channing and Maria J. Madison. Channing Madison was a native of Rhode Island, and was born on the 13th of February, 1792. When he was about twelve years old, his parents, Joab and Phœbe (Waterman) Madison, removed to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, and where he was educated. He came from New York to Warren County, Ohio, in 1811, where, on the 21st of July, 1814, he married Miss Maria J. Todd, daughter of Owen Todd, of Kentucky. She was born in Kentucky, near Lexington, on the 28th day of July, 1793. From the time of marriage, etc., until 1838, Mr. Madison made his home at various points in Ohio and Indiana, during which time he was engaged as bridge contractor on public works. In 1838, he was given supervision of bridges through Illinois, in the construction of the Cumberland road, and that year settled on the land now occupied by his sons. He erected the bridge at Big Creek, east of Marshall, in the summer of 1861. He was an old-line Whig, and afterward a zealous Republican; taking an active though unselfish part in local politics, yet never aspired to a political honor. He died on the old homestead, near Marshall, on the 22d of December, 1869, the

wife of his youth surviving him until December 31, 1880, and died at the mature age of eighty-seven years. They left, as a legacy to the county, the families of James and Edwin Madison, besides John, who has no family, and one daughter, the widow of Robert Taylor, the first pedagogue of the county. One son, the oldest of the family was sacrificed on the altar of his country in 1863. James Madison is the third of this family of six children, and was born in Vevay, Switzerland Co., Ind., on the 28th of January, 1822, and came to Illinois with the family in 1838. The most part of his early education was obtained in the Marshall Seminary, under the instruction of Dean Andrews. At the age of twenty-five years, he entered the office of Dr. Silas H. Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, as a medical student, where he continued for three years. He began the practice of his profession at West Union, Ind., and has continued in the practice to the present time. Early in the war, he became a member of Battery D, of the Second Illinois Artillery, under his brother, Relly Madison. He was shortly after appointed to the position of Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, which position he filled for six months. He had the honor of attending Gen. Grant through an attack of malarial fever, and afterward receiving the General's warmest compliments for his faithful and efficient treatment. He was married in Olney, Ill., November 4, 1848, to Miss Ellen M. Glossbrenner. They have never been blest with offspring of their own, but have raised no less than eight children, who have found beneath their roof protection and care, and in their affections a hearty parental welcome. He has a farm of seventy-six acres, in Section 18 of Wabash Township. Residence, one mile east from Marshall public square.

EDWIN MADISON, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is a son of Channing Madison, and was born where he now lives in Wabash Township on the 6th of November, 1839. He was educated principally in Marshall. For a time during the war of the rebellion, he was connected with Battery D of the Second Illinois Artillery, and later became a member of Company F of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Returning home, he turned his attention to the study of law, and attended law lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. He was married in Marshall on the 28th day of December, 1865, to Miss Cecelia Huston, of Marshall. She was born in Ohio January 8, 1843. They have one daughter, Ada E. Madison, born November 5, 1866, and one son, Relly Madison, born May 11, 1872, and died in infancy. Subject owns a farm of eighty-nine acres, in Section 18 of Wabash Township, including an orchard of seventeen acres. He is engaged in farming and fruit-growing. John Madison was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26, 1825, and came to this county with the family in 1838; and has been a resident ever since, with the exception of two years spent in California. He married in November, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Newton, who was born in Cincinnati June 30, 1835, and died in Clark County, Ill., in 1859, having lost one daughter who died in infancy. John Madison is a full fledged Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a graduate of the law school of Cincinnati, Ohio, but has never entered the practice. Relly Madison, the oldest son of Channing Madison, was proficient as civil engineer. He was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war, crossing the plains five times during its progress. He was an officer in Battery D of the Second Illinois Artillery, and died at Corinth, Miss., on the 21st of April, 1863, leaving a wife who still survives him.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR. Died at his residence in Wabash Township, three miles east of Livingston, December 20, 1877, Alexander McGregor, aged seventy-one years. He was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1806, and emigrated to America at the age of twenty, and settled in Columbia, S. C. He was by trade a stone mason, and was engaged as builder on the State House in Columbia. He came to this county in 1836, where he remained until his death, and during the construction of the National road was employed as contractor on the stone work. In January, 1846, he was married to Jane Wood. He leaves three children, viz.: Joseph, William and Lizzie. After his marriage, he had been a resident of Wabash Township, where he died, being much attached to his neighborhood and neighbors, contented and happy to remain among them, and greatly devoted to his family. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, of which society he was ever after an ornament. Mr. McGregor made but little noise in the busy world during his long and faithful life, yet few men, on leaving it, have left so many heartfelt regrets at his loss; so many kind memories of his upright, righteous life; his noble kindness and gentleness of heart, and so few faults to be apologized for by his friends. Alexander McGregor was, in the fullest extent, an honest man, whose word was as lasting as the hills, and whose kindness endeared him to all who knew him, and with whom his memory will remain forever green. Few men were his equals, if any were superior, in moral worth, and, old as he was, his place will be difficult to fill.

L. MURPHY, farmer, P. O. Terre Haute, one of the first farmers of Clark County, and owner of the Willow farm, in Wabash Township, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., June 3, 1815. His father, Thomas Murphy, was born in the same county, on the 9th of November, 1788, and his grandfather, John Morgan, was a native of Ireland, where he grew to manhood, and afterward became a soldier in the British Army. He came to America with the army in the time of the Revolution, but in company with thirty of of his comrades, deserted the English standard and made their way to Vincennes, Ind., from where they took a Southern course and made a settlement in Lincoln County, Ky. After settling here, Mr. Morgan changed his name, taking the name of Murphy, the maiden name of his mother. Here he married a woman named Sarah Turner, of Virginia, and raised a family, of whom Thomas Murphy was the youngest. Thomas Murphy received the benefits to be derived from the pioneer schools of Kentucky. He was married in his native county on the 15th of August, 1811, to Miss China Stephens, who was born in Virginia May 19, 1788. They raised a family of ten children, of whom Liberty Murphy is the third, and of whom all but one grew to maturity. Thomas Murphy removed his family from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ill., and settled near Palestine, in 1826, where the parents spent the rest of their lives. The father died March 17, 1837, and the mother died in Hutsonville, Crawford County, February 25, 1853. Liberty Murphy was married in Crawford County, in March, 1835, to Miss Margaret Seaney. daughter of Samuel and Catherine Seaney, She was born in Crawford County, in 1819, and died June 29, 1837, leaving one daughter, Sarah Jane Murphy. After the death of his wife, Mr. Murphy returned to the scenes of his boyhood, where he took the trade of cabinet-maker, at which he worked some years, principally in Crawford County, Ill. He was married to his present wife, Miss

Cynthia M. Hall, at Darwin, on the 24th of November, 1840. She is a daughter of Elijah and Eunice Hall, and was born in Genesee County, N. Y., February 13, 1822. She came to this county, from Vigo County, Ind., with her parents in 1836. Here her mother died September, 1845, and her father in February, 1846, leaving a family of ten children, of whom Mrs. Murphy is the eighth. Mr. Murphy has a family of five children, but one of whom is living: A. E. Murphy, born April 8, 1843, and died December 16, 1844; Adelbert B. Murphy, born February 8, 1846, and died November 15, 1863; Helen M. Murphy, born May 3, 1850, died May 28, 1851; John Franklin Murphy, born October 23, 1860. Mr. Murphy located on what is known as the Willow farm, consisting of 320 acres, in 1854. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ISRAEL ORNDORFF, farmer, P. O. Marshall. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a man named Orndorff came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. He was then a young man, and soon married and raised a family of twelve children, of whom nine were sons. After the death of his wife, he moved to Frederick County, Va., where he again married and became the father of a second family of twelve children, and as in the first, nine were sons. Seven of these sons were in the war of 1812, serving in the same company. As a farther illustration of the fertility of this family, we are told that four of the nine brothers married and settled in Virginia, on adjoining farms, and were blessed with eleven children each. The father of our subject, Levi Orndorff, was a member of the second nine, and born in Virginia about 1791; married to Eleanor Young, who was also a native of Virginia, and was born about 1799. She died in her native State in 1857, and Levi Orndorff died in 1864. Israel Orndorff was first married to Mrs. Sarah Pitman, widow of A. Pitman, and daughter of Samuel Barr, of Virginia, on the 26th of September, 1847. She was born in Frederick County, Va., January 29, 1816, and died in Coles County, Ill., March 6, 1882, leaving a family of four children—Lewis C. Orndorff, born in Virginia September 6, 1848, and married to Miss Delilah Evans; Milton A. was born in Virginia August 5, 1850, and married Eliza A. Lane, *nee* Fishback; Newton E. was born in Virginia December 15, 1853, and married Miss Susan Gaily; Jasper L. was born in Clark County, Ill., June 15, 1858. In 1882, Mr. Orndorff was married to Mrs. Nancy C. Taylor, widow of Rev. William Taylor, and daughter of Daniel Ball and Mary A. Plummer. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the 1st of February, 1836, and is the seventh of a family of ten children. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and died on the 17th of March, 1865. Her mother was a native of Maryland, born in 1802, and died August 5, 1854. Mrs. Orndorff was married to William Taylor October 6, 1853. He died June 25, 1875, leaving a family of eight children, all born in Clark County—John W. was born July 27, 1854, and is married to Miss Maggie Armstrong; Mary C. was born December 16, 1856, and is married to Leroy Sears; Carrie J. was born December 31, 1859, and is married to Fillmore Knox; Rosetta L. was born November 17, 1863, and is married to George Davidson; William H. was born October 17, 1865; George W. was born April 10, 1868; Flora E. was born July 31, 1870; Charles E. was born October 15, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Orndorff are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE G. PLATZ, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Alsace, France, near the Rhine River, on the 9th of April, 1817. His father, Jacob Platz, was born in Colmar,

France, December 20, 1778, and his mother, Barbara Vogel, was born at the same place, on the 5th of March, 1787. They resided in France until 1832, when they sailed in the ship *Mercy* for the United States, and in the same year made settlement in Erie County, Penn., where they died at a matured age. The father, Jacob Platz, was for eight years an officer in the army of Napoleon I, and until his death, drew a pension in consequence of wounds received. He had a family of eight children, of whom six grew to maturity. One of the six, Charles Platz, sacrificed his life in the army. George G. Platz was educated in the German language in the old country and in Pennsylvania; he studied for the ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1844, and was sent by the conference to the Mount Carmel Mission, embracing about thirteen counties in Illinois and Indiana, and including this county. For twenty-eight years he remained in the active itineracy, in which time he filled the office of Presiding Elder for thirteen years. He was married at Germantown, Wayne Co., Ind., April 13, 1848, to Miss Sarah Baumgardner, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Baumgardner. She was born in Pennsylvania August 4, 1824. Their family consists of nine children, two of whom died in infancy — Nimrod J. was born in Cook County, Ill., September 25, 1851 (he is married to Miss Elizabeth Dawson); Mahala A., born in Wayne County, Ind., December 18, 1853 (she is married to Peter Dietrich); Noah F. was born in Miami County, Ind., June 12, 1857 (married to Miss Susan Roth); Moses, born in Miami County, Ind., June 11, 1859; Amanda M. was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 6, 1861; Charles E. was born in Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1864; Levi G. was born in Clark County, Ill., December 7, 1866. In September, 1864, Mr. Platz moved his family to this county, and located where they now live, one mile northeast from Marshall, where they have a farm of eighty-two and a half acres. They are members of the Evangelical Association.

ADDISON ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Macksville, Ind., is a native of Fauquier County, Va., born August 31, 1832, and is the second of a family of six children of Moses and Elizabeth Robinson, who emigrated to Illinois and settled in Wabash Township in January, 1850. Addison went to Arkansas in 1852, where he remained about three years, during which time, June 30, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Creasey, daughter of Pleasant and Eliza W. Creasey. She was born January 14, 1835, in Clark County, Ill. Her parents are natives of Virginia, and preceded the family of Mr. Robinson in settlement in this county, but afterward moved to Arkansas, where the father died, and where the mother is living. Mrs. Sarah A. Robinson died in Wabash Township June 7, 1879, leaving a family of twelve children—Moses, Mary E., Harriet A., William H., Charles E., George D., Pleasant J., Ann, John, Lucius, Minnie and Rose. Mr. Robinson was married to his present wife, Lizzie McGregor, on the 19th of September, 1882. She is a daughter of Alexander and Jane McGregor, and was born July 9, 1854, in Wabash Township. On another page will be found an obituary of A. McGregor, which was clipped from the *Illinoisan*. Mrs. Jane (Wood) McGregor died in Wabash Township in 1878. She was born May 23, 1814, in South Carolina, and came with the family to this county, 1827. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic order and Baptist Church. Politics Democratic, and is the present Justice of the Peace in his township.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Macksville, Ind., was born January 28, 1838, in Fauquier

County, Va. Is a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Campbell) Robinson, natives of Virginia, the former being born March 4, 1801, and the father of six children, of whom Lucius is the youngest. The family, save the mother, settled in Wabash Township, Clark County, this State, in 1850, where the father died December 10, 1862. The mother of our subject died in Virginia, and the father was married a second time to Juliet Norris, the result being two children. This wife came with Moses Robinson to this county, as mentioned above. Lucius had some chance of the country schools. He was married, November 17, 1862, to Hannah Tetley, a daughter of John Tetley, who died when she was but two years old, being suffocated in a sand bank at Terre Haute, Ind. Her mother, Naomi, died at the same city with a congestive chill. Mrs. Robinson made her home with her uncle, Michael Tetley. She has blessed her husband with nine children, viz.: Addison, born on April 15, 1864; Lusana, born May 15, 1867; Lucius, born October 27, 1869; Hannah, born October 17, 1870, and died November 7, 1871; Elizabeth, born August 24, 1874; John, born July 21, 1876; Florence, born January 18, 1878; Nettie, born January 31, 1881, and an infant born and died March, 1863. Mr. Robinson owns two farms, aggregating 273 acres, on which he raises stock, etc. He is a Democrat. Has been Township Constable.

MARION F. ROLLINGS, farmer, P. O. Dennison, is a son of Joseph Rollings and Lovina Cooper, and was born in Edgar County, Ill., November 30, 1848. His father, Joseph Rollings, is a native of Loudoun County, Va., born January 26, 1823. From Virginia, he went with his parents to Ohio while yet a small boy; here he grew to manhood, and married Miss Hannah Hanks. She died soon after moving to this State in 1845. His present wife, Lovina Cooper, is a daughter of William Cooper, and was born in Pennsylvania in the month of February, 1822, and came to this county with her parents when a child. Mr. Joseph Rollings was a member of Company F, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in September, 1861, and was discharged on account of physical disability on the 26th of November, 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and owns a farm of 120 acres on the border of Clark and Edgar Counties. Residence in Wabash Township, Clark County. His family consists of seven children, of whom Marion F. is the eldest, the other members being Mary, William T., Hannah, Lovina, Vilinda and George W. Rollings. Marion F. was educated in the common schools, and married, on the 8th of April, 1875, to Miss Louvisa Fry, daughter of John and Lucy A. Fry. The father, a native of Indiana, and the mother of Virginia. Louvisa (Fry) Rollings was born in Indiana (Green County), on the 16th of July, 1859. They have three children, all born in Clark County—Auta M., born March 5, 1876; Josephine, born April 1, 1878; Fredrick, born June 6, 1880; M. F. Rollings is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a Democrat, and has served Wabash Township as Justice of the Peace for four years. He is the present Town Clerk, and an insurance and claim agent.

JOHN C. SACKS, farmer, P. O. Marshall, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born December 27, 1827. His father, Nicholas Sacks, was born in Germany in 1805, and his mother, Elizabeth Shallar, was also of German birth, date of birth 1812. The father was for six years a member of the German or Prussian Army. They raised a family of

eight children, of whom John C. is the oldest. They came to the United States in 1839, and settled in Montgomery County, N. Y., where they had their residence until 1851, when they removed to Terre Haute, Ind. In the latter place they died, the mother in 1866 and the father in 1878. John C. Sacks is by trade a railroad engineer, as was also his father. He has been engaged on many of the roads of the Eastern States, and has ridden the engine in all about twenty-two years. He was married in Terre Haute, Ind., September 6, 1855, to Miss Julia Stocker. Her parents, John W. and Margaret (Rader) Stocker were both natives of Prussia, where the mother died, 1841. The father was born December 24, 1797, and came to the United States with his family in 1849. Mrs. Sacks was born March 28, 1836. Her father settled in Terre Haute, is still living, and married to Elizabeth Snyder. In 1866, Mr. Sacks removed from Terre Haute to Darwin Township, Clark County, where the family made a residence of six years, engaged in farming. They then returned to the city of Terre Haute, and lived until March of 1878, when he again moved into this county, having bought 120 acres of what is known as the McCowen farm in Wabash Township. Their family consists of seven children—Emma, born January 27, 1859, and married to Herman Ramme; Henry, born October 22, 1861; Carrie, born January 21, 1866; Fritz, born March 23, 1869; Charlotte, born August 18, 1871; Rosa, born July 24, 1874; Sophia, born September 24, 1877. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Sacks is a member of the A. O. U. W., at Terre Haute.

WILLIAM SETTLE, mechanic, Cohn, was born in Virginia on the 7th of April, 1815. He was the son of Enoch Settle and Dorothy Wade. In early life, he acquired the trade of carpenter, to which he afterward added the trade of cabinet-maker, and later still that of cooper. When about twenty-two years old, he came to Illinois with his uncle, James Parker, and in 1839 settled in Woodford County, where he followed his trade of builder for several years. He worked in different parts of Northern and Central Illinois until 1852, when he came to Clark County and worked at cabinet-making some years in Marshall; he afterward learned the cooper trade with Daniel Knowles, at which he worked most of the time until compelled by loss of health to desist from hard labor. In 1861, he became a member of Battery B, Second Illinois Artillery, in which he served about one year and was discharged on account of physical disability. He has never married and has been faced by much of what might be called the dark picture, but has tried ever by his open-hearted honesty to give a lining of silver to each dark cloud. His closing life has been made sunny by a handsome pension from the Government, which enables him to live in ease and own a small farm of 120 acres in Wabash Township. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

ROBERT SMITH, farmer, P. O. Terre Haute, is one of the first farmers of Wabash Township and a man who, by his sterling worth and genial manner, has made himself known to a large circle of people in this county. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1827. His father, whose name was Robert Smith, was born on the 2d of February, 1795, in Ireland. In 1818, he came to the United States and was a Government contractor on the construction of the National Road from Cumberland, Md., to Indianapolis, Ind. He was married in Butler County, Penn., in 1823, to Miss Jane McCandless. She was born on December 13, 1800, in Butler County, Penn., and was a

cousin to Secretary Hamilton Fish. They raised a family of eleven children, of whom our subject is the third. In 1829, they settled in Licking County, Ohio, where Robert, jr, grew to manhood, in the meantime receiving an education in the High School of Newark, Licking County. For a few years, beginning with 1849, he was engaged in taveling and teaching. While engaged as teacher in Crawford County, he went on a visit to his brother, George Smith, in Wabash Township, Clark County, and by him was induced to purchase the land upon which he now lives. On the 24th of February, 1856, he was married at Livingston, to Miss Rebecca Birch, daughter of Johnson Birch and Sarah Colwell. The parents were each born in Tennessee, the father in 1785 and her mother in 1792. They were married in Tennessee and raised a family of twelve children, of which Mrs. Smith is the younger. She was born in Garret County, Ky., September 9, 1831. Her parents came to Illinois and settled in Livingston in 1834, where for some years they kept a hotel, and where they died. The mother died in 1855 and the father in 1859. Mr. Smith has been a successful farmer, and is now enjoying the fruit of his labor in seeing his farm in a good state of cultivation and very substantially improved. His health was much impaired, due to long and continued confinement in the school room, where he was an earnest and efficient teacher. The writer of this sketch has a distinct recollection of having the advantage of Mr. Smith's teaching when he was a tow-headed boy of nine or ten winters. They have a family of three children—William C. J., born Februruary 2, 1857; Jennie, born September 17, 1860, and married to William C. Kuykendall, of Vigo County, Ind.; Sarah Martha, born October 11, 1862. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

JOSIAH SNEDEKER, farmer, P. O. McKeen, one of the reliable farmers of Wabash Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on the 5th of April, 1819. His father, Garret Snedeker, was born in Virginia, in 1796, and went from there to Ohio when young. In Belmont County, Ohio, he grew to maturity, and married Miss Nancy Stewart; she was born in Ohio in 1798. They had a family of ten children, Josiah being the second of the family. He was principally raised in Knox County, Ohio, and says he made the shingles for the roof of the first brick foundry ever built in Mount Vernon, and also to roof the first mill ever built in Marshall. He was married in Knox County, Ohio, December 26, 1839, to Miss Sarah Glasener, daughter of John Glasener and Mary Holmes. She was born July 8, 1821, in Harrison County, Ohio. Her father was born in 1797, in Maryland, and her mother was born in 1801 in Ohio. They raised a family of thirteen children, Sarah being the second. Her father died on the 4th of October, 1855, and the mother still survives. Mr. Snedeker's parents died as follows: The father, July 3, 1877, and the mother March 2, 1839. Subject came to Illinois and to Clark County in 1845, and in November of that year settled where he now lives, in the northwestern part of Wabash Township. He has a farm of 287 acres in Section 28. They have a family consisting of eleven children, of whom seven are living—John G. Snedeker, born in Ohio October 5, 1840, soldier, died at Memphis, December 18, 1862; Nancy Snedeker, born in Ohio November 9, 1842, died January 23, 1851; Mary Snedeker, born in Ohio March 19, 1845, married to Oliver Butler November 20, 1865; William N. Snedeker, born in Illinois June 19, 1847, veteran soldier, married to Miss Sophia Hukil September 8, 1870; Sarah E.

Snedeker, born in Illinois September 29, 1849, married to James P. Benson January 13, 1868; Joseph H. Snedeker, born February 9, 1852, and died August 11, 1854; Francis M. Snedeker, born March 24, 1854, married to Martha A. Blundell September 20, 1877; Julius A. Snedeker, born April 22, 1856, married to Dora Park January 8, 1879; Lucetta A. Snedeker, born August 24, 1858, died May 27, 1859; Lucy Jane Snedeker, born April 13, 1860, married to G. K. Lycan May 22, 1882; Josiah Q. Snedeker, born November 16, 1864, teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Snedeker have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty years.

HENRY TAYLOR, deceased, whose portrait appears in this book, was born March 21, 1804, in Pennsylvania, in which year he removed with his parents to Ohio. He came to Illinois in 1821, settling in the then wilds of Wabash Township, where he died February 25, 1879. He was married to Jane Hicklin. Her father, Jonathan Hicklin, was born in 1771 and died in 1877, and her mother, Jane, was born in 1769 and died in 1829 They came to this county in 1821, accompanying Henry Taylor. Her father's family spent their first night in this country on the bare ground and in a large snow. Mr. Taylor's union gave him eight children, viz.: Jane, the wife of A. Shirely; Mary A., the wife of W. B. Woods; Samuel; William H.; Robert H.; M. J., the wife of M. Badger; M. Rosetta, the wife of O. J. Hunt; John F.; Flora E., the wife of William McCann. Mrs. Taylor is enjoying good health on the old homestead, with her son John F., who was born June 15, 1844, in Clark County, Ill. He received such an education as the country schools afforded him, in those days of the log cabins. He has always strictly attended to the rural pursuits of life. He was married May 10, 1881 to Lizzie Hill, a daughter of Rev. Robert H. and Mary (Woods) Hill. The result of this union has been one child—William F. Mr. Taylor is a stanch Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, Marshall, is a native of Wabash Township, Clark County, and was born on the 25th day of September, 1837. His father, Henry Taylor, was born in Pennsylvania March 21, 1804, and removed with his parents, Robert and Jane Taylor, to Hamilton County, Ohio, while an infant. When he was thirteen years old, he removed to what is known as Shaker Prairie, where he grew to manhood. He came to where Livingston now stands, where he was engaged to work for Jonathan Hicklin, whose daughter he married March 31, 1825. Mrs. Jane (Hicklin) Taylor was born on the 22d of November, 1806, in Woodford County, Ky., and has been a resident of Wabash Township since sixteen years old, longer in fact than any one now living. Her father, J. Hicklin, settled in the township in 1821, and died near Pana, Ill., at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. Henry and Jane Taylor had a family of ten children, of whom five are now deceased. Three sons—Samuel, John and our subject—still live in the township. Robert H. Taylor, was educated in the pioneer log schoolhouses of the township, and was married, October 14, 1857, to Miss Naomi Neal, a daughter of Elza and Jane Neal. She was born in Marshall June 1, 1838, and died at the same place August 15, 1879, leaving a family of six children, of whom two are dead—Clara B. Taylor, born October 26, 1859, died June 13, 1863; William C. Taylor, born September 28, 1861, died June 9, 1863; Cassius E. Taylor, born August 28, 1863; Florence N. Taylor, born December 26, 1865; Rice H.

Taylor, born September 9, 1869; Mirtie J. Taylor, born April 9, 1874. Subject was married to Miss Lucinda Belser February 24, 1880; she was born in June, 1833; her father, William L. Belser, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, and was born July 2, 1817, and is still living. The mother, Elizabeth Belser, was born in Floyd County, Ind., February 24, 1824, and died in Clark County October 28, 1880. Mr. Taylor is a successful farmer, and has 212 acres of land in Section 22 and 27 of Wabash Township. He is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Marshall. There are but few families in Clark County whose connections with the county have been of longer duration or of greater benefit than the name under consideration. Daniel Thompson was born in Virginia in December, 1801, and was removed, with his parents, Thomas and Nancy Thompson, to Kentucky, in or about 1814. Here Daniel grew to be a man, and married Miss Ruannah Hughes, daughter of Ishmael and Susan Hughes. She was born in Virginia in 1809. They came to Clark County and entered land in Wabash Township in 1827, and here the father died on the 12th of March, 1873. The mother has since married Stephen Archer, who is another of the county's pioneers. Daniel and Ruannah Thompson had a family of ten children, some of whom are among the substantial farmers of Wabash Township. William H., the third of the family, was born in this county on the 22d of December, 1829. His early education consisted of such school advantages as were to be obtained in the pioneer log schoolhouses. He was married, September 2, 1852, to Miss Sarah C. Edgerton, daughter of Cyrus and Roxanna Edgerton. She was born in Vigo County, Ind., on the 24th of November, 1832. Their family consists of fourteen children, of whom seven are deceased. William C., born June 24, 1853; Mary F., born August 8, 1854; Daniel, born January 15, 1856; Cyrus, born July 1, 1858; Henrietta, born August 26, 1859; Josephine, deceased, born August 24, 1861; John D., deceased, born November 2, 1862; Emily J., deceased, born January 29, 1864; Aaron S., deceased, born May 20, 1865; Archie, born December 25, 1869; Amy A., deceased, born August 28, 1871; Oliver R., deceased, born March 27, 1873; Hattie, deceased, born March 25, 1875. Mr. Thompson owns a farm of 240 acres in Section 25, of Wabash Township. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

FRANK TRAVIOLI, farmer, P. O. Marshall. Prominent among the farmers in Clark County is Frank Travioli. His father was Dominickel Travioli, a native of Italy, and born in 1775. In early life he became a soldier in the French Army, serving twelve years under the great French conqueror, Napoleon. Travioli was, on several occasions, wounded, and finally taken prisoner by the English Government. In the beginning of 1813, he was offered release from his imprisonment on the condition that he become a soldier in the English ranks and participate in an expedition to Canada against the Americans. This he consented to do, but at the battle of Plattsburg, in Northern New York, he manifested his disapproval of the English policy toward Americans by deserting, and going within the American lines for support or protection. After the war, he associated himself with a French colony then established in Jefferson County, N. Y., and followed the trade of shoemaker for many years. In 1818, there was an influx of Massachusetts people settled in this same county, and among them was the family of Parker Chase. A daughter of this family, Miss Abagail Chase, was married to D. Trav-

ioli, in 1819, and became the mother of ten children, of whom Frank Travioli is the third. The family continued their residence in Jefferson County, N. Y., until 1837, where the eight children were born. In that year they removed to Licking County, Ohio, where the parents made their residence until 1861. The father came to Clark County in that year and made his home with his children, and died at the residence of Napoleon Travioli in 1863. The mother was born July 27, 1797, and died at the home of George Smith, in June, 1876. Frank Travioli was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., April 16, 1824. Educated in Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, where he was married, June 11, 1848, to Miss Sarah M. Tiebout, daughter of Henry Tiebout and Susan Enyart, both of whom are of Dutch descent. The father was born in New York City June 30, 1792. He was by trade a ship architect, and constructed the two sailing vessels for John Jacob Astor which were lost on the Pacific coast toward the middle of this century. He married, September 21, 1826, in Licking County, Ohio, Miss Susan Enyart, daughter of Rufus and Sarah Enyart. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 17, 1803. They raised a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. Travioli is the eldest, and was born September 19, 1828. Her father died in Ohio October 31, 1849, and the mother in August of 1878. Frank Travioli came to this county in 1849, and has ever since been a resident of Wabash Township, which he assisted in organizing, and of which he was the first Assessor. In addition to his farming interest, he has, for many winters, engaged in school teaching, and in various ways has added to the efficiency of the schools of the township. His family consists of twelve children, of whom but one is dead. Aurelia, born March 13, 1849, died August 30, 1872; Celia C., born May 8, 1850, and married to J. W. Adams; Florence, born December 15, 1851, and married to Virgil Carr; George, born April 12, 1853, and married Mollie Elsworth; Ira, born January 11, 1856, and married Henrietta Thompson; Howard, born February 11, 1858; Clara M., born November 15, 1859, married W. Elliott; Joseph, born March 13, 1862; Martha, born October 8, 1863; Rosa, born September 18, 1866; Maggie, born March 6, 1869; Ogden, born February 16, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Travioli are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have a farm in Wabash Township of 330 acres, including three frame dwellings.

GEORGE WARSHTLER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Stark County, Ohio, on the 10th day of May, 1845. His parents, Jonathan and Mary (Hossler) Warshtler, were natives of Stark County, Ohio. The father was born in 1810, grew to manhood, married, raised a family, and died within one mile of the place where he was born. The mother of our subject was born in September, 1815, and is at this time living in Stark County, Ohio. This family consisted of eleven children, George being the seventh, and of whom seven are deceased. George was raised and educated in his native county, where, in September, 1867, he married Miss Mary Mooshower. She is a daughter of Allen and Anna Mooshower, and was born in Pennsylvania, and came with her parents to Ohio, when young. Mr. Warshtler came to this county from Ohio in 1871 (October) and settled in Wabash Township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 20, upon which he now lives. Their family consists of six children, of whom three were buried the same month. Jemima Warshtler was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 28, 1869; Clara Warshtler was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 1, 1871, and died in this county February 16, 1877; Curtis L. Warshtler was born in Clark

County, Ill., October 24, 1873, and died February 25, 1877; Harry A. Warshtler was born in Clark County June 26, 1875, and died February 26, 1877; Armantha Warshtler was born in Clark County August 30, 1877; Emma Warshtler was born in Clark County, June 27, 1882. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at Oak Grove.

CASEY TOWNSHIP.

BRONSON L. ADAMS, express agent, Casey. The efficient express agent of this place was born in Clark County, Ind., April 2, 1851, son of William T. Adams and Rebecca A. Barlow. Subject removed to this county with his parents when about one year old, when they settled in Marshall, where his father now resides. His mother died in 1876. Bronson L. lived in Marshall until 1864, when he removed with his parents to Grand-View, Edgar County, this State, remaining here one year, and returned to Marshall, this county. Subject clerked in drug store for his father, at Marshall, who finally came to this place in 1870, and continued the business here, Bronson engaging in business with him until 1873, when he clerked for a time. In 1874, he opened up a notion store, continuing the same until 1878. The following year, in August, he was appointed assistant station agent on the Vandalia R. R., at this place, and in August, 1881, station agent of the Danville, Olney & Ohio R. R. August, 1875, he received the appointment as agent for the American Express Company here, and since May 1, agent of the Adams Express Company, having charge of both offices since his appointment. Has been Notary Public since 1875; been a member of Town Board since April, 1878, and in April, 1880, re-elected President of the same for two years. December 11, 1871, married Mary E. Bell, born in Cumberland County, daughter of Jesse Bell. In politics, he is Democratic, yet he is liberal and votes for men rather than party. Is a member of Casey Lodge, No. 442, A., F. & A. M., of which he is an official member. Mr. Adams was appointed Notary Public, 1875, and since held the office. Also an insurance agent.

SAMUEL ADKISON, livery, Casey, is a Kentuckian by birth; he was born in Breckinridge County September 4, 1826, son of Jeremiah and Nellie (Johnson) Adkison; he was born in Virginia and removed to Breckinridge County, Ky., and there married. Samuel was the oldest of a family of three —two sons and one daughter—and came to Vigo County, Ind., when a lad of five years; his father was a farmer, and Samuel was bereft of both parents at an early age, and was raised by a guardian until fourteen, when he left him and returned to Kentucky, where he lived about nine years, and while here was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in this county in March, 1849, to Jane E., born in same county, 1832, daughter of Allen Robertson and Lucy McDowell. In the fall of 1851, he moved to Crawford County, this State, and purchased a farm of forty acres, remained here until his removal to Casey, February, 1877. Shortly after coming here, he engaged in the livery business; since ran it. When he came here, he had 400 acres of land. Is a self-made man. Has five children—Mary, Essa, Lucy C., Flora and Malcomb. Is a Methodist in belief, and was a Whig first, later a Republican.

DAVID BAIR, harness-maker, Casey, came to Clark County in July, 1875, and has since been a resident of this township. He was born in Dauphin County, Penn., November 25, 1829, the fifth son and sixth child born to John Bair and Mary Moore. He was born in Dauphin County about the year 1791 and died in 1863. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., daughter of Frederick Moore. Our subject's grandfather was Samuel Bair. David was one of a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to be grown and now living, except Jesse, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. The children were Susannah, Jacob, John, Samuel, Jesse, David, Sarah, Mary, Jeremiah and Isaac, all living in Pennsylvania save Jesse, Isaac and David. Isaac resides in Marshall County, Kan. Susannah, wife of Solomon Matter; Sarah, wife of John Allbright; and Mary, wife of Abraham Crow. These, with Jacob, John and Samuel, all reside in Dauphin County, Penn. David was raised a farmer and remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age; then left home and ran on the river, boating and rafting on the Susquehanna Canal and river, and three years on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad—did job work also. In the spring of 1861, he began keeping hotel at Clark's Ferry, Dauphin County, and for eight years ran this business. He then disposed of his hotel interests and moved to Halifax in the same county, and was here elected Justice of the Peace, and for six years he held this office. Then he emigrated to this State and located at Casey, where he has since lived. For three years after his arrival here, he engaged in the grain trade; then he engaged in the harness business, which he still carries on. He has recently built a large brick business house, 22x80 feet and two stories high, on Jasper avenue. October 30, 1860, he married Priscilla C. Freeland, born in May, 1834, daughter of George Freeland. Mr. Bair has but one child, Ella, wife of C. A. Hartwell, railroad agent on the Vandalia Railroad. Democrat.

GEORGE P. BAIRD, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. This gentleman comes of Kentucky stock. He first beheld the light of day August 3, 1837, in Nelson County, Ky. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was James Baird. He was a native of Ireland and settled in Nelson County. Shortly after the Revolutionary war, he and eight brothers made their settlement in that county and founded Bairdstown. His grandfather was Joseph Baird, who married Lucy, who was a daughter of Proctor Ballard, a Virginian. He (Joseph) was born in Hardin County, Ky., where his father removed, subsequently to his settlement in Nelson County. Here the father of our subject was born October 10, 1804. His name is T. R. Baird. He was married in Hardin County October 28, 1830, where he was born, to Elizabeth, a native of Nelson County, born August 3, 1805, daughter of George Dawson and Katie Ballard. George Dawson was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Nelson County, and there raised a family. The first member of the Baird family that came to the "Sucker State" was Joseph Baird, the grandfather of George P., who came to Lawrence County, this State, at the close of the war of 1812, and remained here until his death. George P. came to the State with his parents about the year 1850, and located with them in Crawford County, and after two years' residence removed to Clark County, where he has ever since lived. After coming to this county, the family lived two years in Wabash Township, remaining here two years; then lived two years in York Township, and subsequently to Martinsville. George P. remained

at home until twenty-five years of age. In 1861, he married Anna E., born in 1842, in Shelby County, Ind.; she is a daughter of Jesse R. Laingor and Polly Cooper. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and served in several hard-fought battles, among which were Perryville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and at Resaca, where he received severe injuries which disabled him, and was finally discharged on account of the disability, and has since been a pensioner. Upon return to civil life, he returned to this township and has since been a resident and engaged in farming pursuits. He located on the farm he now owns in 1871; located on the northwest quarter of Section 3. Has four children, viz., Alice, George E., Elie M. and Polly. He is a genuine Republican. Has served as Assessor of township and is a member of A., F. & A. M. His mother died October 19, 1879; father, yet living, is a man well preserved for one of his years, and has given his life to farming pursuits. He has raised five children. The eldest is Nancy, then in order comes George P., Joseph, Margaret and Kate. Nancy resides in this township, wife of William Beauchamp; Margaret in Martinsville, wife of Lewis C. Tingley; Joseph resides in Douglas County.

FRANK BRANAN, dealer in stoves and tinware, Casey, was born in Indiana, Marion County, July 17, 1851, son of Robert and Sarah Goff. He was born in Pennsylvania and removed West when a young man, and settled in Ohio, where he married and lived several years, and finally located in Marion County, Ind., remaining until 1854, when he came to Auburn Township, where he settled permanently and lived until his death, June, 1879. His wife died in 1875. To them were born eight children; all grew up and seven are now living. Frank was the fifth child, and remained at home until eleven years of age. Worked on a farm until about twenty years of age, when he learned his trade at Martinsville with John R. Baily, and remained with him four years. After learning his trade, he came to Casey in April, 1876, and set up in business and has since continued. He is doing an excellent business, keeps one man, and at times runs several hands. In February, 1875, he was married to Laura Snavely, who was born in Martinsville May 10, 1858, daughter of Samuel Snavely and Sarah (Barrett) Snavely. Have three children—Nellie, Eddie and Frank.

J. F. BROWN, druggist, Casey. John Franklin Brown, the efficient and worthy drug clerk of the firm of Lee & Wiley, was born June 15, 1844, in Niagara County, N. Y., the eldest son of Thomas Brown, a native of England. His mother's maiden name was Margaret McDonuald; she was a native of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of Henry McDonuald. Subject removed with his parents about the year 1853, and located at Marshall. His father was for several years Master Mechanic on the Wabash Railroad for Busson, Shaw & Co. He and wife are yet living at Marshall. Subject remained at home until sixteen years of age, when he went to Westfield, this county, and for four years he worked for John Briscoe on a farm; in the meantime, in the spring of 1864, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and for eighteen months was in the Government employ in the Quartermaster's Department. He returned to Westfield and for two years was Deputy Postmaster, and clerked in a hardware and grocery store. About the year 1870, he engaged in the drug business at Westfield for six years; then sold out and engaged in farming in Parker Township, and remained here two years; then came to this place and has been here since. He was first in with W. L.

Laingor, and afterward with Lee & Wiley. Twice married, first in Brownstown, Ky., to Mollie M. Briscoe, born in Kentucky, daughter of Jacob Briscoe. She died in about a year, at child-birth. May 29, 1872, he married Sarah A., daughter of Andrew Lee, one of the prominent farmers and early settlers of the county. Has two children—Edith M. and Rose P. He has served as Coroner since 1878, and previous to this served an unexpired term; is now elected for his third term. He is a Republican, and a member of the A., F. & A. M. He began reading medicine when he first went to Westfield.

DR. W. W. BRUCE, physician, Casey, has been identified with the interests of Clark County since May, 1869. He was born in Indiana County, Penn., in 1844, January 1. He is a son of J. H. Bruce and Margaret Rankin, both natives of the same county and State. The Doctor was raised on a farm and received a common school education, which was supplemented by an academic course, and afterward taught four terms of winter school; and began reading medicine in the spring of 1862 with Dr. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana County, Penn., and continued with him two years and some months. He attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and in the spring of 1866 he began the practice of his profession, for a time with his preceptor, afterward went to Burning Springs, Va., where he started on his own account, and continued one year, when he removed to Parke County, Ind., where we resumed the practice of his profession two years, remaining here until May, 1869, when he located in Casey, Clark County, and has since been identified with the interests of the county, not only as a practitioner of materia medica, but with other interests in the county. He was married January 1, 1873, to Sarah E. Gutherie, a native of Madison County, Ind., daughter of William M. Gutherie and Margaret Shroyer. The Doctor has no children, but has raised a niece of his wife's, Jessie Sturdevant. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the Masonic fraternity, and has been W. M. of Casey Lodge for the past five years, also Worthy Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is a sound Republican.

MRS. A. CLOSSON, Casey, was born in the State of Maine December 19, 1810, of a large family of children born to Philip Powers and Sarah Ferguson. Philip Powers was born in New Hampshire, son of Francis Powers, a Revolutionary soldier, who died from a stroke of lightning in the town of Hollis. Sarah was born in Maine, daughter of John Ferguson. Philip Powers and family moved to Ohio and settled in Delaware County, and remained here until their death. The subject of this sketch was married in Galena, Delaware County, December 12, 1833, to John Closson, a native of Pennsylvania, son of Daniel Closson and Martha Devore. John Closson removed with his father (of Holland descent) to Delaware County when a boy. After the marriage of Mr. Closson he settled in Berkshire Township, where he engaged in farming, and continued here until the fall of 1844, when he sold his farm and came to Illinois and settled in Coles County, and came to this place in the spring of 1858, and bought here 400 acres; much of it was unimproved. Here he settled and remained until his death, September 17, 1872. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years; he served as class-leader and steward for many years. He was a thrifty and prosperous farmer and a kind-hearted man, a good neighbor, a kind husband and an indulgent father. He was a Democrat, yet he voted for the best men; in Presidential contests he adhered to his party. He was a member

of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the charter members of the Casey Lodge. They had five children—Martha E., Sarah J., John Milton, Daniel C. and James L.; but two living—Daniel C. and Sarah J., wife of Andrew Drumm; Daniel C., resides on the homestead; Martha E., was the wife of William Boyd and died July, 1872, leaving three children—John W., Milton L. and Mary A.; these reside with Mrs. Closson; Milton, died, aged twenty-one, with typhoid fever; James L., has been away from home many years (residence not known). Mrs. Closson resides on the homestead farm. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty-four years.

M. G. COCHONOUR, furniture, Casey. Marion Green Cochonour is the principal and only dealer in furniture and undertaking in town of Casey. He was born March 29, 1845, on the line of Clark and Cumberland Counties, and has been a resident of this county up to the present. His father, David, was born September 22, 1818, in Baltimore County, Md., and removed to York County, Penn., in 1820, and from here to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1837, where he was married, August 8, 1839, to Rebecca Mouser, daughter of Benjamin Mouser, a Virginian. She was born May 28, 1820, in Fayette County, Ohio. May 26, 1842, David Cochonour landed in Clark County, and there settled and since been a resident of this locality, now of Cumberland County. Of the children borne them now living are Marion G., Mary C., Susan R., Lewis W., Perry L., Hardin C. and Stephen D. The brothers are farmers and residents of Cumberland County; one of the sisters resides in this township, wife of J. R. Emerich, and the other is the wife of William Kilgore, of Jasper County. His paternal grandsire was Christian Cochonour, a native of York County, Penn.; his progenitors were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany; his paternal grandmother was Catharine Mash, a Pennsylvanian, where she was born in 1782. His mother's grandparents on both sides served all through the Revolution. Marion G. came West with his parents at the time of their removal, and was brought up on a farm, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he came to Casey in July, 1870, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, being the first to keep a general line of ready-made caskets, coffins and undertaker's supplies in Casey, and has since carried on a successful business. He has been twice married, first time, April 20, 1870, to Elizabeth Galbrath, of Charleston, this State, daughter of James Galbrath. She died March 6, 1871, leaving one child—Elizabeth. November 18, 1873, he married to Marietta, daughter of Charles and Martha Geddes, of this county. By last marriage he has one daughter—Ida L. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also a member of the A., F. & A. M. Politically, he is a Republican.

JAMES B. CONDE, retired farmer, Casey, was born May 24, 1811, in Oneida County, N. Y., the youngest child of Adam Conde and Elizabeth Wilson. Our subject removed with his parents when three years old to Campbell County, Ky., and remained there about three years, when they removed to Rush County, Ind., where his parents died. Our subject was raised on a farm and lived at home until forty years of age, making his parents' house his home until his removal to Illinois, which was in June, 1851, when he came to Jasper County, this State, bought a farm and engaged in farming, remaining here until September, 1870, when he removed to Casey and has since been retired. January 10, 1850, he married Elizabeth, who

was born January 13, 1830, in Nicholas County, Ky., daughter of Thomas Simms and Lucinda Hudson, both natives of Virginia. From there they removed to Kentucky and remained there until about the year 1840, when they removed to Rush County, Ind., where they died. Mr. Simms and wife raised a family of seven children. Mr. Simms died in 1880, his wife in 1877. Mr. Conde has but one child, Lucinda Olive, and resides in Willow Hill, Jasper County. She is the wife of Charles Spurgeon. Greenbacker.

M. L. COOK, mining, Casey. Melvin Leroy Cook came to this county in 1849. He was born July 21, 1840, in Chautauqua County, N. Y. His father, John W. Cook, was born in the same county in 1809, and married Lodeca Drake, daughter of Hiall Drake, of Chautauqua County, who is yet living (1882) and has attained the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years. In 1849, Melvin L. Cook removed West to Illinois with his parents, who settled in Casey Township and engaged in the nursery business, which his father carried on until 1876, when he removed to Arapahoe County, Colo., and there resides, being engaged in the same business. Leroy was but a lad when he came to this county. He was raised up in the nursery business, which he carried on some time on his own account, beginning in 1870 and continuing about four years. He afterward engaged in the hotel business and ran the National House for some time. Since then he has been interested in the mining interests in California, being Superintendent of the Casey Mining Company. Mr. Cook has done much for the town of Casey in encouraging the erection of good buildings, and has put up the greater portion of the substantial brick buildings in the village. He has recently completed a handsome and substantial brick building on the Lang corner, which contains three large rooms, admirably adapted for mercantile and business purposes. April 20, 1870, he married Eliza, the youngest daughter of John Lang, one of the old settlers and pioneers of Casey Township. Mr. Cook has no children. He had one son, Thomas F., born November 1, 1880; died January 4, 1882. Mr. Cook is not a member of any church or society, but is a good Republican.

ISAAC W. COOPER, retired farmer, P. O Casey. Isaac Walton Cooper is a native of the Keystone State. He was born on St. Valentine's Day, 1813, in Lycoming County, Penn. His father was Andrew Cooper, a native of Lancaster County, son of James Cooper. His mother's maiden name was Ann Walton, for whom he was named. She was a daughter of Isaac Walton, whose wife was a Moore. The Cooper family trace their ancestry to Scotland, while the Moores are of Dutch descent. Isaac Walton, the subject of these lines, removed with his parents to Rush County, Ind., in 1825. His father was a poor man, and rented land, and made several removes while in Indiana. After three years' residence in Rush County, he removed to Franklin County. Here they lived three years, then moved to Fayette County, where they sojourned for a time, then located in Shelby County; finally made a tarry of several years in Marion County. Mr. Cooper has been twice married; first, while in Marion County, to Frances M. Parker. She died six years after, leaving no issue. September 12, 1850, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Melinda Makin, who was born April 21, 1829, in Greenup County, Ky., eldest daughter of Charles Makin, who was born December 3, 1800, in Russell County, Va., son of Cornelius Makin, who removed with his family to Greenup County, Ky., in 1809. Charles Makin married Eunice

Gilkerson, daughter of John Gilkerson, who removed with his family to Shelby County, Ind., in 1836. Eunice died 1839, in Indiana. Charles died here in this county December 3, 1880. To them were seven children born that grew up, viz., Daniel, James, Mrs. Cooper, Lucinda, Mary J., Cornelius and Eliza. Mr. Cooper made the several removes with his parents in Indiana as above narrated, and with them moved to Lee County, Iowa, where, after a short residence, they came to this county about the year 1852. He purchased a farm in the northeast part of this township, located on the southwest quarter of Section 2, where he engaged in farming, improving his land, and in 1865 he located in Martinsville, and engaged in the milling business for several years. He purchased the farm he now owns shortly after the close of the war, and returned here after his leaving Martinsville. Mr. Cooper was the only son of his parents. He had three sisters—Mary A., Martha and Sarah. Mary is the wife of William Johnson, and resides at Lyons, Neb.; Martha, Mrs. William Tomlinson, of Kansas; Sarah, in Casey, Mrs. Cornelius. Mr. Cooper and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Cooper having been identified with this organization for forty years, and politically he was first a Whig. Since the dissolution of that party, he has been a stanch Republican. He has but one child, a daughter, Anna, wife of John Duncan, who have two children—Pearl Cooper, born August 28, 1877; Lulie M., born July 25, 1880.

SAMUEL DOSBAUGH, grocer and retired farmer, Casey, is the senior member of the firm of Dosbaugh & Dunn. He is a native of Stark County, Ohio, where he was born July 22, 1841. He is a son of John Dosbaugh and Mary Coffman, who were natives of Germany, and emigrated to Stark County about the year 1828, where they lived until the year 1845, when they removed West to the Sucker State, in 1845, and located in Johnson Township, this county. John is one of seven children that his parents reared to the years of man and womanhood, and was but about four years of age when he came to this county. He was brought up on a farm in Johnson Township, and lived with his parents until his enlistment in the army, going out in December, 1861, in Company B, Second Artillery, and served three years. He participated in several of the prominent battles of the war, at Shiloh, the siege and battle of Corinth, and other engagements of note. He was discharged in the winter of 1864, his term of enlistment expiring. Soon after his return home, he located in the southwest part of this township, and engaged in farming. He has a good farm situated on the Casey and Willow Hill road, and one of the best barns in the township. He continued farming until 1879, when, on account of failing health, he rented out his farm and moved to the village of Casey where he has since lived, and been engaged in the grocery business. He first purchased the interest of W. R. Stith, but more recently associated with Mr. Dunn, under the firm name of Dosbaugh & Dunn, and they are doing a good business. March 24, 1867, he married Margaret Carr, a native of Hancock County, Ind., daughter of Arthur Carr. He has but one child—Edward. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Greenbacker.

JOHN R. EMRICH, farmer, P. O. Casey; was born July 28, 1844, in Vinton County, Ohio, and removed to Ross County when young, where he grew to maturity, and from here entered the army. He enlisted on October 13, 1863, in Company I, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and served until November, 1865. He was captured by Gen. Morgan, in June,

1864, and afterward released on parole. His regiment was on duty in Kentucky, and in the last year of the war was with Sherman on his campaign. Soon after his return home from service, he came to this State and came to Cumberland County, where he engaged in farming, and remained here until he came to this county and township. He came to Casey in 1871, where for five years he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He located here on this farm in the spring of 1876. He has 120 acres. He was married on September 17, 1867, to Miss Susan B. Cochonour, born in Clark County August 23, 1847. She is the second daughter of David Cochonour and Rebecca Mouser. Mr. Emrich has three children, two daughters and one son—Perry C., Rosa M. and Ollie E. Lillie, an infant, died August 20, 1872, aged two years five months and one day. Our subject's father's name was John C. Emrich, and his mother's name was Charity Ratcliff. He was born November 25, 1809, in Maryland, and removed with his father, John Emrich, to Ohio, when young, where he was raised, and where he was married to Charity Ratcliff, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John and Rachel (Ray) Ratcliff, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and who removed to Ohio in an early day. Our subject's father moved to this State in the spring of 1865, and died in August, 1880, in this township. His wife died October 8, 1876, in Casey. Mr. Emrich was elected Collector of the township in 1882. He is a member and officer of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is the only son living born to his parents. In politics he has been a Republican since he cast his first vote.

FERGUSON BROTHERS, dealers in marble and granite, Casey. Ferguson Brothers, Samuel J. and Morris K., represent the marble and granite works in this portion of the county. They began business here in 1865, Samuel J. being the senior member of the firm, who first started the business, Morris K. learning the trade under his brother Samuel. The partnership began in the spring of 1874, and they are doing a good business. Samuel J. was born in this county September 22, 1845, in Wabash Township, being the third son of Robert A. Ferguson, a native of Indiana, who came to this county about the the year 1828, and remained here until his death, which took place March 2, 1865, being sixty years of age. His wife died December 27, 1874, aged fifty-eight. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. They had nine children born to them, viz.: James H., who was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, being a member of Company F, Ninth Missouri, afterward of the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Celia E. resides in Oakland, Coles County, wife of N. R. Duet; John A. resides in Newman, he also served in the late war; Samuel J.; Laura A., wife of Joseph Ingle; Morris K.; Barton R.; Mary A., of Bell Air, wife of Robert Ferguson, and Frank L. are the names of the children. Samuel J. is the eldest son. He learned the marble-cutter's trade, and subsequently engaged in business with Ben Bancroft, which association lasted but a few months. March 16, 1872, he married Elizabeth L., born in Shelbyville, Ind., daughter of Martin Jones and Mary Harrison. Samuel J. has one son—Fay. Morris K. was born November 11, 1851, in Wabash Township, the fourth son of his parents, with whom he remained until the death of his mother. Since that time he has been a resident of this town. Samuel J. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both brothers are Republicans.

A. C. GARRISON, Justice of the Peace, Casey, was born in Coles County June 6,

1841, the fourth child and third son born to Peter Garrison, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in the year 1809, of English descent. He emigrated to this State from New York when a young man, about the year 1826, settling first in Lawrence County, remaining there about two years, when he removed to Crawford County and there married Parthena Hill, who was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Charles Hill, who located in Crawford County about the year 1816. Peter Garrison was a farmer, and also practiced medicine, and lived in Crawford until about 1837, when he removed to Coles County, where he remained until his death. His wife yet survives him. To this couple were born seven children, named John, Charles, Almarinda, Alva Curtis, Mary, Usher C. and Laura, all living but Charles, Usher, Alva C. and Laura. Subject was raised in Coles County on a farm. August 11, 1862, he enlisted Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer (mounted) Infantry, and in this regiment served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge July 5, 1865. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Farmington, Selma, and many skirmishes, and escaped unharmed. Upon his return home from war, he came to Coles County. November 9, 1865, he married Mary J., a native of Coles County, and daughter of Arthur Ingrum and Elizabeth Reynolds, the former a native of Kentucky, she of Indiana. The family were early settlers in Coles County, where Mr. Ingrum still resides. His wife died in 1855, having borne him five children. After Mr. Garrison's marriage, he located in Parker Township and engaged in farming, afterward returning to Coles County and remaining three years, when he located in Casey. He has always been a Republican, and was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1880, which position he yet holds. He has three children—Ketta, Charley and Elver. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Since 1876, Mrs. Garrison has been conducting a millinery and notion store, and does a good business.

JAMES M. GOOCH, merchant, Casey, one of the leading business men of this township is Mr. Gooch who was born in Pulaski County, Ky., December 17, 1852, son of Stephen C. Gooch, a Kentuckian by birth, who married Mary Eoff, daughter of James Eoff. James M. removed with his parents to Crawford County, this State, in the fall of 1860, and was raised on a farm; he received but common school advantages, and remained at home until September, 1868, when he engaged as clerk in a store at Oblong, same county; remained in this store until October, 1874, at which time he engaged in business on his own account at Oblong, with George McCrillis, under the firm name of McCrillis & Gooch, keeping general store; this association lasted fifteen months, when the stock was divided, and he then associated with his brothers, William E. and G. L., under firm name of Gooch Bros.; this partnership lasted until February, 1878. During this time they were running store also at Willow Hill, Jasper County. At this time, February, 1878, the stock was divided, and James M. took the Willow Hill store, which he removed to Yale, same county, where he continued about fifteen months, when he sold out his stock and came to Casey, and started in that business at this place, and has since continued. He keeps a general store and is doing the largest business of any firm in town; in connection with his store, he is engaged in the grain trade; he is also doing an excellent trade in this line. He was married, May 8, 1876, to Alice Lucas, born a native of Indiana, daughter of Frank M. Lucas. He has two children

—Frank Inez and Charley Dickens; members of A., F. & A. M., Oblong, 644. Democratic.

GEORGE F. GREENWELL, farmer, P. O. Casey. George Franklin Greenwell was born February 5, 1838, in Knox County, Ohio, and was principally raised in the Sucker State. His parents were John Greenwell and Margaret Curtis, both natives of Berkeley County, Va. John Greenwell was born June 15, 1799; his wife, Margaret Curtis, was born April 10, 1803. They raised a family of ten children—Rebecca, Mary, Ruamy, Stephen W., Catherine, Sarah, Nancy, John W., Margaret and George; all were raised to maturity. George F. was the youngest of the family, and was about nine years of age when his parents came to this State, who came to this county in October, 1847, and stayed that winter in Martinsville Township, and the spring following removed to the north part of Johnson Township, and located on eighty acres of land that he had entered, living on the same two years, when he removed to Cumberland, but remained here a short time, and removed to another portion of the township, and remained until his death. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed this vocation during his life. Our subject, George F., remained at home until the death of his father, when he commenced to paddle his own canoe; he began working by the month at $6 per month, for Joshua Chancellor, and for eighteen years he worked by the month, besides three years spent in Uncle Sam's service. He volunteered in August, 1861, in Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, for three years, and served the entire time, and was discharged in August, 1864; during his time of service, served in nearly all the battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged, and came home without a wound or scratch. Upon his return home, he purchased forty-five acres in Parker Township, and after added to the same, remaining here until March, 1880, when he moved across the line into Casey, and purchased 100 acres in Section 5, and since remained; he has altogether 208 acres. He was married, February 12, 1863, to Josaphia Brookhart, who was born April 11, 1838, in Westfield Township, daughter of Joseph Brookhart and Sophia Briscoe, both were natives of Kentucky, near Louisville, and removed to this county in October, 1837; he died on July 4, 1838; wife yet living. Mrs. G. has but one brother, Henry Brookhart, in Missouri, only one of her brothers and sisters living. Subject has five children—Valtilly A., Sophia N., Stephen W., Henry and Franklin. Republican.

C. A. HARTWELL, railroad agent and operator, Casey, the efficient and accommodating agent on the Vandalia line, was born November 4, 1848, at Brockville, in the Queen's dominion. His parents were Joseph King Hartwell and Mary Campbell. At the age of nineteen, he began learning telegraphy at St. Catherines, and remained here until 1869, when he came to this State and took charge of the office at Bridgeport on the Vandalia line. His office for two years was a car house, which he used for two years until a more commodious office was provided him. He subsequently went to St. Louis, where he held a responsible position in the General Freight Department, and in the fall of 1876 he came to this place and has since had charge of the office at this place. Mr. Hartwell has had thirteen years of experience in manipulating the wires, and his services have always been in demand as a correct and rapid transmitter of messages, and is held in high esteem by the company, as well as those with whom he comes in business contact. In June, 1880, he was married to

Ella, daughter of David Bair, of this township. In connection with his official duties as operator and agent, he is engaged in the produce business, and is doing a thriving and prosperous trade in this line. Has formerly been connected with other interests in this town, which he has discontinued, giving his outside attention to shipping produce. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Casey Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN M. HENDRICKS, farmer, P. O. Casey, came to this county in 1853. He was born December 8, 1830, in Clermont County, Ohio, and removed with his parents to Montgomery County, Ind., when he was three years of age. His father's name was John Hendricks, a North Carolinian, and removed to Ohio at an early day with his father, Joseph Hendricks, who was a pioneer in the wilds of Ohio. John Hendricks, the father of our subject, was born about the year 1805, in Ohio, and there married Elizabeth, born in 1808, same State, daughter of Joseph Smith, who married a Meek. About the year 1833, the family, consisting of Joseph Hendricks, the grandfather, John, his father, and the children, all moved to Montgomery County, Ind., and there settled when the country was new. Here Joseph and John Hendricks both died. Joseph raised three children—John, Susan and Charlotte Hendricks. To John and Elizabeth were born eleven children that grew up. Those living are Nancy, John M., Susan, Smith, James W., Thomas, Jane, Adrian and Elizabeth. Those living in this State are Susan, Jane and Thomas, and John M., who was raised on the farm, left home when twenty-three years of age, and came to this county and located on the farm he now owns, which his father entered from the Government. He began work on the place at once; no improvements; and lived with his brother-in-law until his marriage, which occurred in Indiana October 16, 1856, to Mahala Barnett, born in Indiana, daughter of Jonathan Barnett and Nancy Blackford, who came from Ohio to Indiana. Mr. Hendricks has three children living—Elizabeth J., Rosa A. and John T. Six children born, three died. Albert lived to be sixteen, the others dying young. Mr. Hendricks put all the improvements on this farm. He was a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 442. He is a Democrat, and his farm consists of 220 acres.

DR. C. HEYWOOD, physician, Casey. Among the leading professional men of this county deserving of special mention is Dr. Cyrus W. Heywood, who was born in Vermilion County, this State, May 4, 1844, and is the third son and ninth child born to his parents, Thomas Heywood and Sarah Barrett. He was born in Maine, 1806; is a physician, and removed to Vermillion County at an early day, when about twenty-five years of age, and was among the first doctors in the county. He remained here until his death which occurred in the spring of 1877. Sarah was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and removed with her parents to Vermillion County, where she was married to Dr. Heywood. They raised a family of seven children. She died, 1877 within three weeks of her husband. Subject was raised in Vermillion County, had common school advantages, and finally attended a term in Valparaiso, Ind. He began reading medicine at eighteen years of age, continuing same until his graduation at Rush Medical College, Chicago, February, 1868. The following summer, began the practice of his profession at Fairmount, Vermillion County, and continued here until he came to Casey in the fall of 1871, and has since been engaged in practice. He has been twice married, first time, February, 1874, to Mattie, born in Indiana, daughter of Dr.

Robert Gilkerson. She died October, 1877. By her he had two children—Thomas and Robert. Second time, April 30, 1882, he married Katie Lee, born in this county, daughter of Andrew Lee of this county. He is a Republican.

ASA JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born February 7, 1841, in Newton Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. He was the sixth child and fourth son of his parents, who were Richard Johnson and Sarah Fogel, to whom were born nine children, viz., Creighton, Ann, Arphilia, Alfred, Carson, Asa, Susan, Amanda and Amos; five now living and residents of this county—Carson, Asa, Alfred, Amanda and Amos. The Johnson family came to this State and settled in this county in the fall of 1860, on Dolson Prairie. Richard Johnson was born about the year 1801, in Pennsylvania, and removed west to Muskingum County when a young man, and engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred in April, 1878. His widow still survives him. Asa was brought up on a farm until he attained his majority, after which he went to Martinsville, and for four years he was engaged in the drug business. He was married, October, 1871, to Mary Ann, born July 31, 1850, in Shelby County, Ind., the eldest daughter of Hiram Cooper and Mary Ann Depew, both natives of same State and county. The Cooper family emigrated from Shelby County in the fall of 1852, and located on the farm now owned by Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Cooper died in Indiana. Mr. Cooper died on this farm in 1864. Mrs. Johnson has but one brother, who resides in this township. Mr. Johnson has three children—Harry E., Eva T. and Fairy A. Mr. Johnson is engaged in farming, having 304 acres. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is the only one of the family that adheres to Democratic principles.

WILLIAM KIMLIN, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. Among the prominent families that have been identified with the interests of this township for nearly half a century is the Kimlin family, of whom the subject of this sketch is now the head. He was born September 12, 1816, in Belmont County, Ohio, two miles from Sinclairsville. He is the eldest son of his father, who was John Kimlin, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, August 27, 1792, son of William Kimlin, a captain of the yeomen in that county. John Kimlin was a weaver of double coverlets, and in order to better his condition he emigrated to America, where he could ply his vocation more successfully. He came to Belmont County, Ohio, in the spring of 1816, and remained here until the year 1824, when he removed to Fayette County, Penn., where he lived until 1834, and then returned to Ohio, and located near Roseville, in Muskingum County, remaining here until the fall of 1839, when he came to this State, locating on Section 1 in this township, arriving October that year. He purchased 120 acres of David Wisener, paying therefor $500, and remained a constant resident of the township until his death, which occurred June 11, 1861. His wife was Florence Sloan, who was born in same county in Ireland, daughter of James Sloan, a family of large size physically. His wife died September, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Kimlin were born six children who lived to be grown, three sons and there daughters—William, James, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary A. and John. James resides in Parker Township, this county; John resides in Kansas; the girls are deceased. Elizabeth was the wife of John Alexander. She has one son living, James, who resides near Danville, this State. Mary was the wife of James V. Hedges; she raised one son and two daughters; all reside in this township.

William, the subject of this sketch, was raised a farmer and lived at home until twenty-four years of age. When eight, he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, and lived here until the spring of 1840. He worked out by the month here, most of the time for one man, receiving $8 per month for three years, saving $50 each year, remaining here when father left for Illinois. In the spring of 1840, he came to this township from Pennsylvania, and made his father's house his home until he was married, June 9, 1842, to Rebecca Prevo. She was born in North Carolina. She died 1846, October 29. He had by her three children; two lived to be grown—Mary J. and Sammie. Mary J. became the wife of Eli McDaniel. She died February 14, 1875, leaving one child—William McDaniel. Sammie died 1872, March 23, aged twenty-five years. Mr. Kimlin was married the second time in 1849, April 29, to Elzina, born in Culpepper County, Va., February 15, 1813, daughter of Benjamin Spenny and Nancy Morrison, both natives of Virginia, he of Fauquier and she of Culpepper County. Benjamin was a son of James. Nancy was a a daughter of Stephen Morrison. Mrs. Kimlin came West with her parents to Ohio, when a girl, and with them to this county, in Martinsville Township, in 1838, where her parents died. They raised four children — Addison, Elzina, Morrison and Sarah. Addison went to California in 1849, and there died. Sarah resides in Martinsville Township; was the wife of Samuel Taggart. Morrison *supposed* to be in California. After Mr. Kimlin's marriage, he located where he now lives and since remained. He has raised one child by last marriage, Benjamin F., in this township. He owned over 600 acres before dividing out; has now about 400. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for several years. He is one of the Elders of the same, and one of the principal founders of the church, which stands on his land. Politically, was first Whig, cast his *first* vote for Harrison. Since that time has been Democratic. Is one of the founders of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Martinsville. In all things pertaining to the good of the township, he has always borne well his part, and will long be remembered for his good deeds and his many virtues.

B. F. KIMLIN, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born March 25, 1851, in this township, the eldest and only son of William Kimlin and Elzina Spenny. He was raised on the farm, where he lived until he was married, which was August 1872, to Sumantha, daughter of Milton Shawver, one of the prominent farmers of this county. After his marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, adjoining the Kimlin homestead farm. He owns 337 acres. He has two children—Ivy Dell and William. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

W. A. KLINE, farmer, P. O. Casey. William Addison Kline was born January 10, 1825, in Lancaster County, Penn., and removed with his parents to Stark County, Ohio, in 1836, remaining here until 1842, when the family came to this county and settled, and have since been identified with it. His father's name is David Kline, born in Pennsylvania March 13, 1801, son of Michael Kline. The Kline family on their arrival in Johnson Township were composed of the parents and five children—William A., Edward, Daniel, Simon, Louisa, all living save Daniel. Edward and W. A. live in this township and county. Louisa, wife of David Powers, and Simon reside in Mattoon. William A. remained at home until of age, when he was married, May 25, 1848, to Elizabeth, born February 17, 1830, in Mary-

land, daughter of John Cole and Eleanor Harris. She removed West to Licking County, Ohio, when about two years of age. After six years' residence, she came to this county with her parents, who settled in Johnson Township, where her parents died—he June 8, 1858, aged fifty-eight; she, April 1, 1873, aged seventy-four. They raised nine children, four living—Oliver, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. Oliver resides in Edgar County; Margaret, wife of William Meadows, of same county; Mary, wife of Isaac Gross, of Champaign County. After Mr. Kline's marriage, he located in this township, on the land he now owns, which he purchased from the Government. He first built a pole cabin with stick chimney, sixteen feet square, with one room; after this cabin served its time, built a hewed-log house on the same site, and in this they lived until 1876, when they built the house they now occupy, which is upon the site of the former houses. He has six children born—Mary S., Henrietta, Angeline, Rice L., John W., Eddie G. Mary S. is wife of Hiram Hetherington, in Parker Township; Henrietta resides in the State of Oregon and is the wife of Edward Davis; Angeline is the wife of James Burnett; others at home. Mr. Kline has 240 acres of land, is engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been a member of the United Brethren for twenty-five years. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was made Orderly Sergeant, serving in this capacity until he was commissioned as First Lieutenant, September, 1862. He came home in 1863. He was taken prisoner at Humboldt, Tenn., by Gen. Forrest, and was six months a prisoner. He is a Republican.

ANDREW LEE, retired farmer, Casey. Andrew Lee, retired farmer in Casey Village, is one of the old settlers of the county. He was born in Crawford County, this State, June 28, 1822, being the eldest son of William Lee, who was born about the year 1799, in Butler County, Ohio, where his father, Levi Lee, a Kentuckian, settled at an early day, making his settlement near Oxford. William Lee, his father was a farmer, and when a young man removed to Crawford County, this State, and subsequently married Jane Armstrong, a daughter of Andrew, a South Carolinian, who removed to what is now Crawford County when it was a wilderness, and for some time he sought shelter from the Indians in the fort, and after the trouble subsided he located southwest of Palestine, and made a settlement here, where he remained until his death. The children born to Levi Lee, the Kentuckian, who was Andrew's grandfather, were six sons and two daughters, whose names were Goshem, Ichabod, Levi, John, William, Nathaniel. The daughters were Polly and Nancy. The children born to Andrew Montgomery were Robert, Andrew, William, Ann, Hannah, Jane, Sallie and Nellie. Andrew, the subject of these lines, removed to this county with his parents, when a lad of nine years, and settled with his parents in Westfield Township. Here his parents died; his father in June, 1869, and his mother in 1873. They had the following children born to them, viz.: Andrew, Levi, Ichabad, Betsy, Perlina, Nathaniel, Salley A., Nancy J., Catherine and Mary, all of whom lived to the years of man and womanhood, and settled in this county, save Catherine, who died before marriage. Andrew was raised on his father's farm, and had but limited school advantages; what he did obtain were at subscription rates in a log schoolhouse. His marriage occurred February 5, 1844, to Miss Lydia Briscoe, a native of Jefferson County, Ky., where she was born April 28, 1822. She was the youngest daughter of Henry Briscoe and Catherine Brookhart. After Mr. Lee's marriage, he settled in

Parker Township and engaged in farming, which he carried on successfully and continuously here until February, 1880, when he came to the village of Casey, and since has been living a retired life. He has over 600 acres of land and nine children, viz.: Jane, William, Henry, Sarah, Della, Nathaniel, Katie, Ross and Rosa. Jane resides in Cumberland County, the wife of Wyatt Wood. Sarah married Frank Brown. Della is the wife of John Lang. Katie is the wife of Dr. Cy. Heywood Ross and Rosa are at home. The other sons, William and Henry B., are residents of this township, and are doing business for themselves.

WILLIAM LEE, farmer, P. O. Casey, is a native of Parker Township; he was born there January 19, 1847, and is the eldest son of Andrew Lee, one of the old settlers of Clark County. He was raised upon the home farm, and began business for himself in 1876, when he commenced work on the farm he now owns. The following year, March 11, 1877, he married Josephine, born May 23, 1860, in Paris, Edgar County, daughter of Thomas Metcalf and Serilda Napier. Mr. Lee has since been a resident of the county and been engaged in farming pursuits, which he has always followed with the exception of a short time when he was engaged in the mercantile business, which, not suiting him, he afterward gave all attention to farming puruits. He has three children—Harry R., Daisey and Nathaniel. He has 120 acres of land. Mrs. Lee has two sisters, Nellie, wife of William Dougherty, of this township, and Nettie, who resides in Terre Haute, wife of Aaron Conover. Her parents are both deceased. Father died 1874, mother about 1864.

HENRY B. LEE, Casey. Among the thoroughgoing business men of this county is Harry Briscoe Lee. He was born in Parker Township September 11, 1849; is the second son of Andrew Lee, one of the old settlers of Clark County, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Harry was reared to farming pursuits and received only common school advantages. In 1873, he came to the town of Casey and associated with his brother William in the grocery business under the firm name of Lee Brothers, which partnership continued two years, afterward was changed to Brooks & Lee, which association continued until 1876, when he associated in business with Capt. Owen Wiley in the grocery, drug and hardware and implement trade, and continued until January, 1883, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Lee taking his partner's interest, and since continued and is doing a thriving trade. July 17, 1877, he married Allie Thom, a native of this county, daughter of Dr. Thom and Mary Long. He has no children. Democratic.

JOSEPH McDOWELL, barber, Casey. The popular and efficient tonsorial artist of this town has been a resident of the place since 1874, when he came here and learned his trade with George W. Grant, and in the spring of 1875 he set up for himself, and has since been carrying on the business, being one of the best workmen in his line, he has built up a large and flourishing patronage, and while other parties have come in the town and set up in opposition to him, yet his skill and workmanship has in every case made their stay short; he has been successful in carrying the day above all competitors. He runs three chairs, all manned by proficient workmen, who are ever ready to accommodate all who desire first-class work. As a matter of fact, which is worthy of mention in the history of this county, "Joe" has the reputation of being the "champion shot," not only in this county, but of the surrounding ones, having taken several valuable premiums in

different contests for prizes, and is ever ready for a good hunt or a friendly contest in the hunting arena. Was married, February 25, 1879, to Amy, born in this county, daughter of D. Emerich. He has one child, Harry.

WILLIAM A. MINER, retired farmer, P. O. Casey, was born in 1819, January 19, in Belmont County, Ohio, and in 1834 removed to Morrow County, remaining here until 1840, when he removed to Missouri, and assisted in laying out St. Joseph. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade and assisted in building the first house in that place. He returned to Morrow County, Ohio, and in August, 1846, married Lydia Truex, who was born October 27, 1827, a daughter of John P. Truex and Miss Mug Truex, which family was of French extraction. In 1850, Mr. Miner moved to Madison County, Ind., where he remained until August, 1863, when he came to this county and purchased land in Casey Township and engagad in farming. His father's name was Thomas Miner, whose wife was Sarah Clark, who bore him eight children, viz.: Sophia, Parley, Marquis, Thomas, Jane, Bartlett, Allen and Hibbard. Thomas Miner, the father of William A., was a native of the Eastern States. He was a Lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion under Sir Gordon Drummond, and served in the war of 1812, and for several years the Miner family lived in Upper Canada. His maternal grandfather was Ebenezer Clark, whose wife was Jemima Brundage. Her mother, as stated, was Jane Longford, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1720. She was fifteen years of age when she was stolen and brought to New York City, and was sold there and kept in servitude until of age to pay her passage. Jane Longford married Ebenezer Clark, and by him had one son, Ebenezer, who married Jemima Brundage, and by her had nine children—William, Ebenezer, Daniel, Bartlett, Jane, Calvin, Anna, Jemima, and Sarah, who married Thomas Miner. To William Allen Miner and wife were born four children—James M., Jerome, Rosetta and Sarah. Rosetta resides in California, is the wife of Sylvester Crouch; James M., who resides on the homestead, was born August 17, 1847, in Morrow County, Ohio. He was married, May 2, 1871, to Juritta Lee, who was born January 30, 1851, in Parker Township, daughter of Levi Lee and Nancy J. Randall. Since his marriage, has been a resident of the farm he now occupies, in Casey Township. He has five children, viz.: Beulah, Lydia, Lucy and a pair of twins, Allen F. and Levi E. He is a member of the Baptist Church and Clerk of the same, and Trustee.

HENRY G. MORRIS, the subject of this sketch was born at Savannah, Ga., December 9, 1850. His father came of an ancient English family, and took great pride in tracing his ancestry back in an unbroken line to Gilbert de Maurice, who came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy and laid the Saxon army low on the bloody field of Sarenac. Since that eventful day the family has been frequently identified with English history, many of its members holding high positions under the Government. One branch of the family emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1680, and other members settled at a later period in Virginia and Georgia, the scions of the older stock taking a conspicuous position against the tyranny of the General Government and taking a bold stand for independence from the start. The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Morris, spent several years in Canada and this country, and wrote a work in 1820 on the progress of the young republic, which had a wide circulation. The parents of Henry, Joseph R. and Sarah E. Morris, in 1849 were residents of Montreal, Canada, the former holding a re-

sponsible position in the land office under the Colonial Government. The health of his wife failing, Mr. M. concluded to try a trip to the Sunny South, journeying in the fall to Florida, where they remained until 1850, when they crossed over to Georgia, and in the next year Henry was born. After remaining in the South a couple of years, the family crossed the Atlantic, locating near London, where Henry was sent to boarding school at an early date. At the age of ten, the restless spirit of the boy became uncontrollable, and slipping off from school, he shipped on an American vessel as a cabin boy, for New York. He soon after made his way to Savannah, Ga., and found a home with Col. Field, of Pulaski. The breaking-out of the war set the whole country wild with excitement, and it was not a great while before Henry imagined himself big enough to endure the hardships and fatigues of the campaigns that followed, and cast his lot with a regiment of Georgia Cavalry, with Field in command. The war over in 1865, he again took to the "life on the ocean wave," and from that time to 1870 traveled on land and water over a larger part of the habitable globe. 1870 found him in Rochester, N. Y., where he held a lucrative position up to 1874, when he left it for a temporary sojourn in Illinois, taking with him Robert Walker, member of the old Twenty-first Illinois, who had worked under Morris in Rochester, and being an applicant for pension, was compelled to go to Clark County, Ill., to complete the proof. Morris worked up the case successfully, but it took a year to do so, and by that time he had formed so many friendships and acquaintances that he concluded to locate permanently at Casey, where he had been stopping. Coming into the county a total stranger and with but little money, he has fought his way up through many obstacles and difficulties until he has obtained a position of honor and a reputation to be envied. In 1879, he was elected Police Magistrate over W. A. Crosby, and re-elected in 1880 over J. F. Woods, by an increased majority. In June, 1881, he launched the Casey *Advocate*, an independent newspaper, which has since attained great success in the neighborhood and county. In 1882, he was a candidate at the Democratic primary election for the nomination for County Judge, and although defeated by a much older and better known man, made such a gallant race that his chances for future preferment in that direction were greatly increased. Mr. Morris married, in January, 1881, Catharine Gorden, daughter of James Gorden, of Osceola, Madison County, Ind., and as a result of the happy union have one child, Sydney Gorden Morris, born November 21, 1881.

LEWIS MYERS, meat market, Casey, was born November 25, 1838, in Butler County, Ohio, and removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1856, and ten years later came to Jasper County, Ill., where he remained until his removal to this place in 1877, and engaged in butchering and since run a meat market. He was raised on a farm, and upon coming to maturity he engaged in that business, which he followed until he came to this place. August 16, 1860, he married Margaret Shires, a native of Butler County, Ohio, of German ancestry. He has the following-named children:, John H., Oliver M., Jesse F., Annie M., Lizzie E., Joseph R. and Roy L. The father of our subject is Jacob Myers, a prominent and well-to-do farmer in Wayne County, Ind He was born 1811, in Lancaster County, Penn., son of Lewis Myers, a blacksmith. Jacob Myers was a shoe-maker by trade, and came West to Butler County, Ohio, in 1828, and engaged at his trade and earned money to bring his brother Benjamin

out, when they both toiled on late and early, many nights never leaving their benches, sometimes when overcome with sleep would recline there, or sleeping a short time and then resume their labor. These brothers in this manner earned money in this way to bring out the balance of the family. Jacob Lewis, after his coming to Ohio, married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Spohn, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. She bore him the following children, eight sons and one daughter, viz.: Jacob, Lewis, John, Henry, Thomas, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph and Sarah E., all of whom are residents of Wayne County, Ind., except John, who resides in Champaign County. In politics, the family are all Republicans.

FRANK PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Casey, was born December 18, 1841, in Madison County, Ind. He is the third son and eighth child of his parents, George Perkins and Aggie Allen. George Perkins, the father of Frank, is a Virginian by birth, and subsequently settled in Madison County, Ind, where the family lived until their removal to this county in 1865. Frank was early in life inured to farm labor, and continued with his parents until his majority, and shortly after started out upon life's journey for himself. December 31, 1863, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Nancy Stinson, a native of Madison County, Ind. After his marriage, he located on a portion of his father's land and engaged in farming until January, 1865, when he came with his parents to this township. He has 100 acres of land, 80 of prairie and the remainder timber. His farming land lies on the south half of Section 9. He has no children. Has one adopted son named Rudolph Stinson, a relative of his wife.

W. S. PETERS, livery, Casey, has been a resident of the county for twenty-four years. He was born 1823, September 3, in Butler County, Ohio, the youngest of a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom ten came to maturity. His father's name was Philip Peters, a native of Pennsylvania, son of Henry Peters, also a Pennsylvanian, and of Holland descent. Philip was married in 1779 to Anna, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob Bennett, the Bennetts of German extraction. Father (Philip) emigrated to Ohio, passed through Cincinnati, in 1800, and made his settlement in Butler County. Jacob Bennett, subject's grandfather, served in war of Revolution; was Captain of cavalry company; served nearly through the entire war. His father came from Holland. William Smith, our subject, is now the only one of the family that came to Illinois. He was raised on a farm; had but common school advantages in log schoolhouse. Stayed at home until 1858, January 8, when he married Elizabeth Ann, born in Hamilton, Ohio, daughter of John K. Wilson and Mary James, natives of Butler County, Ohio. Wife died October, 1867, leaving one child, Philip, now living. Second marriage was October, 1870, to Mary J. Long. After Mr. Peters' marriage, he came West to this State, in May, 1858, and for a time lived in Johnson Township; afterward located here in this township, and engaged in farming, which he still carries on. He moved to this town after his second marriage; he, in March, 1871, began in the hotel and livery business, which he continued six years in hotel, which he discontinued and has since run livery and feed stable. Has 132 acres of land. No children by last wife. Republican all his life. In 1868, he associated with Shannon Wilson, firm name Peters & Wilson; firm lasted two years.

MARTIN PULTZ, deceased. Of the early settlers in Clark County was Michael Pultz,

who came to Martinsville in 1832. He was born 1810, in Pennsylvania, and removed to Jefferson County, W. Va., with his parents when about seven years old. His father was Michael Pultz, a native of Germany. He remained in West Virginia until twenty-four years of age, and then removed with his father into Hampshire County, Va., where he remained a short time and removed to near Columbus, Ohio, when he removed to Cumberland County, this State, and lived there until he finally located in this county in 1832. He was a cabinet-maker, and soon after his coming to Martinsville Township he located in the town and engaged in the grocery business, building the second business house in this town. Here he remained until his death, spring of 1855. He was thrice married, first to a Miss Painter, second to a Williamson and last to Sarah Burnett, born in this county, a daughter of Joseph Burnett, born in North Carolina. By last marriage he had two children, George W. and Tabitha. Michael Pultz was an Old-Line Whig, and for several years held the office of Postmaster, which he held at the time of his death. George W., his son, now survives him; was born October, 1850; he left home when ten years of age, and lived with his grandmother. Came to this town in 1876. He learned his trade with Frank Branan, and has since worked at his trade. G. W. married, September, 1882, to Jennie Gasset, born in Coles County.

JOHN D. RODEBAUGH, flour and feed, Casey. Mr. Rodebaugh is the general dealer in flour and feed in the town of Casey, locating in the village July 12, 1877. He purchased the interest of James Emely in September, 1882, and has since continued the business, keeping on hand the best brands of flour in the market, besides feed, etc., and has a good trade. He was born November 23, 1853, in Kosciusko County, Ind., son of Alonzo Rodebaugh and Clarinda Bennett. His father was a native of New York State, and was born 1830 and died 1882, son of John Rodebaugh, a native of Germany. His mother was a Pennsylvanian. John remained at home until he was eighteen years of age; his early life was spent on the farm, but after leaving home he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed as a business until he engaged in the flour and feed store. January 14, 1875, he married Mary, a daughter of George Clark and Sarah Cowger. He has no children.

D. R. ROSEBROUGH, plasterer and bee-farmer, Casey, was born in 1843, March 17, in Covington, Ind., eldest son of Samuel Rosebrough, a native of Butler County, Ohio. Subject's mother's maiden name was Amanda Stewat, and was born in Ohio, and removed with her parents to Indiana, where she married Mr. Rosebrough, and bore him nine children, viz.: Harriet, David R., James O., Howard, Mary J., Charles, Fannie, Sallie and Thomas. Subject removed to Coles County with his parents in 1847, where his parents settled. His father is yet living, and was born January 17, 1810. Wife died July, 1860. David R. was raised on the farm where he remained until July 25, 1861, when enlisted in Company C, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; received his discharge July 25, 1864. During that time, he was on the following battle fields: First, at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, then down the Mississippi, and was in several engagements in that locality. Was at the siege of Vicksburg, and was discharged at this place and returned home to Coles County, and for the first year of his return he farmed. Was wounded in face at Fort Donelson. Since

1865, he has been engaged at his trade, that of a plasterer, which he learned after he came from the service. Came to Casey in the fall of 1870, and has since his residence here been engaged at his trade. For a few years past he has been engaged in bee culture; keeps the Italian, Cyprian and native bee, making a specialty of this business, giving his attention to their culture and propagation, and is prepared to fill orders from any portion of the country. August 7, 1872, he married Anna, who was born December 25, 1843, in Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of John McCracken and Catharine Stultz, who removed from Ohio in 1854, locating in Indiana, and came to this State in 1861. John McCracken died September 1, 1865; his wife is yet living. They raised a family of seven children, viz.: George, Frank, Arthur, Anna E., Martha J., Mary C. and Lovina. George and Frank reside in Colorado. The others, except Mrs. R., are residents of Cumberland County. Mr. Rosebrough has had two children born him, Earl and Carl, twins; both deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

LEWIS RYAN, deceased, was born May 6, 1822, in Logan County, Ohio, son of John Ryan and Sarah Binnegar. Ryans of Scotch stock, the Binnegars of German stock. To John and Sarah were born eight children that grew up—Betsey, Lewis, Jacob, Louisa, Benjamin, James, Sarah and Emily. Lewis removed with his father to this county in fall of 1839, locating on Section 14, in this township. Here his parents settled on land they entered, and remained on same until their death. His death occurred in 1876; his wife died about 1842. Lewis was raised on the homestead, and upon his coming to his majority he began for himself, remaining with his parents until his marriage, which was on March 13, 1845, to Polly Ann McCrory, who was born 1826, February 3, in Jefferson County, Ind., the fifth child of John McCrory, a native of Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents to Kentucky when two years of age, where he was raised and removed to Jefferson County, Ind., when a man. Here he was married to Polly Wilson, of Kentucky, daughter of Alexander Wilson, of English stock. John was a son of Samuel McCrory and Anna Spence. Samuel McCrory was a Scotch-Irish man, and removed to Pennsylvania and here married Anna Spence, a Dutch woman, and removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky. Mrs Ryan came to this State from Indiana in April, 1839, same year as Mr. Ryan, and located in this township, where he had previously entered land, and lived here until their death. They raised eleven children to be grown: Washington, Jefferson, Selena, Mrs. Ryan and Rebecca, all in this county; Nancy in Coles, Margaret in Crawford County, this State. Mr. Ryan followed farming up to his death, which occurred January 17, 1866. Was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was a Republican in principles. He served several years as Justice of the Peace, and was a man highly esteemed in the community. They raised five children, Jennie, Roscoe, Fannie, Lucy and Mattie. Jennie married William Poe and died 1874. She had two children, Alice and Laura. Fannie, wife of Frank McDaniel, of this township. Roscoe resides with his mother on the homestead; farms and has taught school for twelve years; began teaching about 1870. Served as Justice of the Peace one term and been Assessor and Collector one term. They have a snug home and comfortable property.

MORRILL SANFORD, retired farmer, P. O. Casey. Among the substantial citizens

and wealthy men of this township is Mr. Sanford, who was born August 8, 1816, in Allegany County, N. Y., and moved with his parents to Decatur County, Ind., when four years of age, remaining here until 1841, when he came to Cumberland County, this State. His father's name was Isaac Sanford, mother's maiden name was Miriam Morrill, a native of Vermont, daughter of Abraham Morrill. Subject's father died the first summer after coming to Indiana, leaving three children, Morrill, Angeline and Eunice; both the latter died, never raised families. Subject's mother died in Indiana. Subject was left fatherless at the age of five, and was raised by his mother, whom he helped to support. At age of eighteen, he commenced for self, farming in Decatur County, Ind. April 22, 1837, married to Mary E., born in Virginia, Loudoun County, November 20, 1820, daughter of William James and Hannah Thomas, both Virginians. Subject bought 40 acres of land which he located on after he married, upon which he lived until he came to this State. Before coming to Cumberland County, he had bought 160 acres in Crooked Creek Township; located on the land in December, 1840. He had been out in September previous and put up a cabin, in which he moved, and lived in some fifteen or sixteen years. This was finally supplied with a hewed log and part frame house, in which he lived until he came to this county. Wife died 1845, August, leaving four children, two living, Washington, and Angeline, in Cumberland, wife of Robert Reeds. Was married, 1849, to Sarah J., daughter Abraham and Betsy Huddlestun. By last wife, has had ten children, four living, Philip, Charles, Julia and Viola, all residing at home. While in Cumberland County, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, was also engaged in merchandising about 1851, store on his own farm; began first in a small way; carried on his business here only one summer, when he went to Crawford County; remained and engaged in merchandising one year; not being successful, he returned to Cumberland County and resumed farming; some time after, started again in merchandising, which he carried on successfully. In 1863, he bought a stock of goods in Casey, and in company with his son, Washington, has since run the business. March 13, 1876, he removed here to Casey, and has since remained. Is also engaged in the lumber business, and since 1870 has been engaged in the grain business. Whig; since Republican. Had poor school advantages; had only four months' school; his mother taught him some.

WASHINGTON SANFORD, store, Casey, is one of the oldest business men of the town of Casey that is now holding forth. He was born in Cumberland County, this State, December 18, 1843, the oldest son living and third child of Morrill Sanford and Sarah James. Washington was raised on a farm, and received common school advantages; remained on the farm until August, 1862, when he volunteered his services in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry; was finally transferred to Wilder's Brigade. He served until April, 1863; was first Duty Sergeant. He was wounded at Perryville, and was discharged on account of disability. He returned to Cumberland County, and continued here until the winter following, when he came here to Casey, in December, 1863, and engaged in business with A. R. Huston, under firm name of Sanford & Huston; ran general store; continued together about four years, when Huston sold out, and his place was taken by his father, Morrill Sanford, and since then the firm name has been M. Sanford & Son, which still continues. In con-

nection with their mercantile business, they are engaged in the grain business also. He was married April 15, 1871, to Indiana Rockafeller, born in Franklin County, Ind., daughter of John S. Rockafeller. Member of Grand Army of the Republic. Republican.

R. R SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Casey. Richard Ridgeway Scott is a Kentuckian by birth, and first beheld the light of day November 15, 1822, in Kenton County. His father, Elmore Scott, was born February 22, 1790, in Bedford County, Va., and removed, with his parents to what was then Campbell County, Ky., in the fall of 1800, six miles south of Covington, on Bank Lick. The paternal grandsire of our subject was George Scott, who married Martha Elmore, a Virginian. She died in Virginia in 1797. For his second wife, George Scott married Theodosia Dent. George Scott served under Gen. Francis Marion in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He finally died where he settled, on Bank Lick, November 29, 1821. To George Scott and wife, Martha Elmore, were born six children—Archibald, Chastine, Judith, Elmore, Nancy and Susan. Nancy married Gen. Benjamin Fowler. Susan became the wife of Dr. Collins. By his last wife, Theodosia Dent, he had six children, viz.: William D., Obadiah, Sallie, Lucy, James and Minerva. Sallie became the wife of William Green; Lucy married David McCord, and Minerva became Mrs. Foster Fleming. The Elmore family were Virginians. Some of the family, among whom was John, settled in South Carolina, where he left two sons. He afterward settled in Alabama, as did his brother Thomas, and after became Governor. F. H., another brother, was a Member of Congress in that State. Elmore Scott, the father of R. R., married Polly Cleaveland, who was born on the banks of the Ohio (on the Kentucky side), four miles south of Cincinnati, November 13, 1795. She was a daughter of Levi Cleaveland, of Virginia stock. Ten children were the fruit of this union, viz.: Chastine, Warren E., Cleaveland, Richard R., Amanda, Lott, George, Levi, William R. G., and Mary L. Cleaveland resides in Huntsville, Ala.; Lott in Atlanta, Ga.; Amanda resides in Chicago, wife of William Garrett, of Chicago; Mary L. resides in this township, wife of William Heaverin, and George resides in Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky. The other brothers and sisters are deceased. Richard R. remained on the homestead until 1841, and in 1849 he married Rebecca Paxton Allen, a native of Woodford County, Ky., in April, 1829. She was daughter of William Allen and Mary Paxton. William Allen's father was John, and served during the war of the Revolution, and received his pay in Government scrip. Mr. Scott came to this State in 1863, locating in this township; first on Section 8, where he remained some time; finally locating where he now resides, on northwest quarter Section 32, where he is engaged in farming pursuits. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is in favor of the Greenback system as a national currency. Has the following children: Paxton, William E., Ida M. and Mary. Paxton resides in Texas. Ida M., wife of Dr. A. F. West.

HENRY SHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Casey. Henry Sherman, ex-Sheriff of Clark County, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 16, 1826, and was the eldest son of William H. Sherman and Mary Kennedy. William H. Sherman was born May 15, 1802, in Dutchess County, N. Y., and is a descendant of Roger Sherman. William H. Sherman, the father of the above, removed with his father, when a young man, to Luzerne County, Penn., where he learned the carpenter's

and joiner's trade; and while here he married, in that county, to Sarah, his wife, who was born 1804, in that county. She was a daughter of Thomas Kennedy, of Irish descent. After his marriage, he removed to Salina, now Syracuse, where he lived until 1836, when he removed to Ohio, and lived in Licking and later in Delaware County, from which place he came here to this county in 1854, and purchased 800 acres in Casey Township, and continued here a constant resident until 1878, when he removed to Franklin County, Ark., where he now resides. While here he was prominently identified with the interests of the county, and was a representative man. His wife died in the fall of 1857. They raised the following-named children: Henry, Elizabeth, George, James, Ira, Almond, John, David and Mary. Four of the above—Charles, John, David and Ira—served in the late war. Charles and Ira contracted disease while there, which subsequently caused their death. At the age of eighteen, Henry, the subject of these lines, began the carpenter's trade with his father, and after its completion he continued at the same business until about the year 1872, when he engaged in farming. He was married in 1846, to Mary Ann, who was born in Luzerne County, Penn., April, 1828. She was a daughter of Jacob Boyd, who was a son of Cornelius Boyd, of Dutch descent. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Anderson. Mr. Sherman came to this county with his father in 1854, and for several years was engaged in building and contracting, but since 1872 has been engaged in farming pursuits. In the fall of 1880, was elected Sheriff of the county, and has also served in other positions of trust in the township as well. He has five children; viz.: Lewis C., Lenora E., Minerva L., Mortimer P. and Annetta. Is Democratic, and a member of the A., F. & A. M., Casey Lodge.

MORRIS SLUSSER, farmer, P. O. Casey, was born September 26, 1850, in Johnson Township, second son of John S. Slusser and Mary Fix. Morris received the advantages afforded by the common schools, and was educated to farming pursuits. After becoming of age, he began farming for himself. September 10, 1871, he married Sybia Shute, a native of Hancock County, Ind., daughter of E. F. Shute and Mary Bulley. After his marriage, he bought forty acres in Johnson Township, where he farmed three years. In July, 1873, he purchased the farm he now owns, situated on the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 29, and is a successful farmer. He has one son, Robert P. Republican.

MRS. ELIZABETH STEPHENS, proprietress of the National House, Casey, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, April 19, 1841. Her parents were George and Mary Ann (Dill) Freeland, who raised a family of six sons and four daughters; Mrs. Stephens being the youngest of the number. George Freeland, the father of Mrs. Stephens, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., 1801, and removed West to Crawford prior to 1850, where he settled, and yet remains. Mrs. Stephens was first married, July 21, 1859, to George D. Swearingen, who was born in Ohio April 12, 1824. His father, Benoni, was born July 21, 1788, and died July 2, 1856. His wife, Ruth, was born November 6, 1788, and died December 14, 1858. To them were born two sons—George D. and Daniel. After the marriage of Mrs. Stephens, they settled in Crawford County, on a farm, where they engaged in farming. Here Mr. Swearingen died, February 4, 1868, leaving four children, viz.: May, John, George B. and Maude. Maude died October 15, 1878, aged eleven. By her last marriage she has two children, Retta and Dick.

Mrs. Stephens, having rented her farm, is now engaged in the hotel business, and is proprietress of the National House, and is doing a thriving business.

DE WITT C. STURDEVANT, Postmaster and store. The present efficient Postmaster of Casey and ex-soldier, was born in Portage County, Ohio, October 31, 1839, the youngest son of Silas Sturdevant, a native of Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Betsey, born in Connecticut, daughter of Mr. Wright. De Witt C. came to this State with his parents in May, 1862, locating in this township; here father died October 30, 1865; was seventy-six years of age; was a tanner by trade, which he carried on in Ohio; after, he came West and engaged in farming; mother yet living, now residing in Westfield Township, and is now eighty-six years of age; born about 1796. To them were born six children, three sons and three daughters; now scattered over different parts of the country. D. C. came West with parents at the age of eighteen. He began business for himself; he learned the silversmith trade at Delaware, Ohio. After his trade was learned, he worked with his brother, and stayed in this place until he came West. Soon after he came West, he volunteered his services in Company G, Fifty-fourth, and served on non-commissioned staff as Principal Musician. He enlisted September 19, 1862, and served until September, 1865, when he was discharged and returned to this place and set up in business at his trade, and has since continued; was elected Postmaster November 10, 1878; since served. Member of Presbyterian Church and Masonic fraternity, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Married, November 10, 1867, to Catharine, born in Madison County, Ind., daughter of William Gutherie; he a native of Ohio, she of West Virginia. Mr. Sturdevant has six children—Grace, Charles, Jessie, Bruce B., Daisy and Harry C.

WILLIAM P. WALKER, pianos and organs, Casey. William Preston Walker is a resident of Casey, and for several years has been the resident and traveling dealer in pianos and organs. He was born in 1844, March 30, in Coles County, this State, the eldest son and third child of his parents, who were Jackson Walker and Julian Cartwright. Jackson Walker was born in Hardin County, Ky, son of John Walker, a native of North Carolina, and removed to Kentucky at an early day. Jackson removed from Kentucky to Vermilion County, Ind., and finally removed to Coles County about 1835, and there married and raised a family of seven children—two sons and five daughters. Mother died April, 1857; father yet living. Wm. P. was raised on the farm and remained at home until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and continued on until September 7, 1864. During this time, he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, being about thirty in all. He was wounded in three different battles. First, at Stone River, Tenn.; second, at Chickamauga, and third at Mission Ridge. Marched every foot of the ground that his regiment did. After his discharge, he returned home to Coles County and immediately began business for himself, and for a few years was engaged in farming. Married October 2, 1865, to Mary A. Haddock, who was born in Coles County, daughter of Ransom and Elizabeth Mills. Has four children—Della, Ora A., Elva C. and Katie F. He moved in this place December, 1876, and engaged in the butchering business for a time, afterward was with Sanford & Son in grain business. Since 1877, he has been in the music trade for the firm of W. W. Kimball & Co., and

since been in their employ and does a successful business. Member of the Presbyterian Church. Member of A., F. & A. M., also of the Grand Army of the Republic. Republican.

GARRETT WALL, saloon, Casey, is grandson of William Wall, and a grand-nephew of Garrett Wall, for whom he was named, who served as an officer under Washington in the Colonial war. His father, William Wall, served in the war of 1812; he was a Kentuckian by birth; was born 1795, in Licking County, and married Mary E., a daughter of John Stipp, a Virginian, and removed to Ohio, where he lived until the year 1831, when he removed to Morgan County, Ind., where he died May, 1880. His wife preceded him 1866. They raised a family of eleven children. Garrett is now the only one of the family living in the State. He was born September 24, 1839, in Morgan County, Ind., the youngest son of his parents. He was raised to farming pursuits, where he employed his time until his enlistment in the army, where he spent about four years. He first enlisted in July, 1861, in Company K, Twenty-first Indiana Regiment; in November, the following year, he was transferred into the heavy artillery. He enlisted as a private and served in the ranks until November, 1863, when he was commissioned as First Lieutenant, and served in this capacity until January, 1865, when he resigned on account of disability, caused by a wound in the hip by a rebel bullet he received at the battle Camp Bizland, on Bayou Teche, being in command of his company and at this battle where they fought Dick Taylor, and was Adjutant of his regiment at the reduction of Ft. Morgan. He served in all the battles in which his command was engaged. Upon his return home to Morgan County, Ind., he engaged in farming and stock-trading—continuing here until June, 1872, when he came to Cumberland County, this State, where he engaged in farming, which he abandoned on account of his lameness in hip; and in 1877 he engaged in the saloon business at Casey. October 9, 1866, he married Sarah, a daughter of Ezra Cox and Maria Matthews, of Morgan County, Ind. He has four children—Charley, Daniel, William and Dick. A stanch Republican and a member of the Grand Army.

HENRY WECK, merchant and dealer in produce, Casey, came here in January, 1879, and started in business. At the time of his coming, there was no person engaged in this line of business. He has since been engaged in same, and has thribbled in the time. One year he paid out $75,000 for produce, 1881. He pays the highest market price for everything in the line of produce; has paid out as high as $2,300 in one week alone. Ships mostly to the New York and Indianapolis markets; ships mostly in car lots. He was born in Washington County, Md., 1831, April 6, son of Michael Weck, of same county, where he married Charlotte Edwards. He died in 1833, and Henry was raised up by his mother, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age; 1851, he left Maryland and came to Ohio, Licking County; lived there from October, 1851, until February, 1853, when he came to the State, locating in Crawford County, where he engaged in farming, and remained there until January, 1879, when he came here to this place. He began in life poor, and has made what he has by hard labor and industry. Married, September 22, 1852, in Ohio, to Sarah Allison, born in Ohio, daughter of Andrew Allison and Sarah Blackburn. Has three children—Sarah E., Charlotte A., John F. Charlotte, wife of Levi M. Biggs, of Crawford County. Democratic.

CHARLES WEKENMAN, general store, Casey, dealer in groceries, queensware, flour, etc. He ranks among the old business men of this town. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, 1842, October 21, the eldest son of Regulait Wekenman and Elizabeth Koch. Charles came to this country in the year 1865, arriving here in this county with nothing. Arrived in New York July 12, 1865; remained there until October, same year, when he came to this State and staid four years in Charleston; during this time he worked on a farm and in a nursery Left there about 1868, December, when he went to Coles County, and in June, 1869, he came to this county, and has since been a resident. When he came here he bought out John Balsey, and engaged in running a restaurant, which he carried on, at about which time he added some groceries, and continued there about three years; then moved to this place and has since remained. Came here in the fall of 1874; keeps groceries and provision store, and is doing an excellent business. He was married June 23, 1873, to March Birch, born in same place as himself, daughter of Jonas Birch and Magdalena Fager. Subject has four children—Henry, Freddie, Lizzie, Emma. Mr. Wekenman is a self-made man; has made all his money solely by his own industry and perseverance, and has been and is now among the successful business men of the town. Member of Catholic Church, and one of the leading members in the same. Is also a member of the Masonic order, Casey Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

DR. R. F. WILLIAMS, physician, Casey, is one of the oldest physicians in this part of the county. He came to Illinois in 1827. He was born November 3, 1820, in Casey County, Ky., son of Samuel Williams, of Virginian stock. He (Samuel Williams) was born December, 1798, and died March, 1871. His wife, Letta Mason, was born 1800, and died 1870. They raised a family of eight children—six sons and two daughters. Those living are Joel, William, George, Lafayette and Ann. Joel resides in Jasper County, this State, is a farmer and physician. William resides in Auburn, this county; George in this township; Lafayette resides at Grand Island, Neb. Ann is the relict of Dr. George Husband. The subject of these lines was reared upon a farm and emigrated to this State in 1827, to Edgar County, where they remained until 1837, when they settled in what is now Auburn Township, and from this date the Williams family have been identified with Clark County. The Doctor remained at home until twenty-six years of age. He commenced business for himself, working on the national road, where he spent three years. Subsequent to this he was engaged in running on the river to New Orleans on flat-boat, where he employed his time for nearly ten years. During the last few years he acted as pilot, receiving $100 for making the trip. During this time he was giving his attention to the study of medicine and began his practice in Auburn, 1846, July 5, his first patient was Bettie Kidwell. He remained here till 1853, when he removed to Westfield, and in spring of 1858, he went to Marshall, where he remained until that fall, when he went to Chicago and completed his course in medicine and returned to Westfield in 1859, where he remained until November, 1862, when he returned to Marshall and continued here until July 1, 1868, when he came to Cumberland and located, and has since been in the practice of his profession, having a large and extended practice. March 7, 1852, he married Cordelia, born January 5, 1834, in Clark County, daughter of Thomas White, one of the early pioneers of this county,

came in 1819, now being eighty-two years of age. The Doctor has the following children: Thomas, Mary B., Letta, Helen, John and Josie. Thomas is following in the footsteps of his father, having taken up the same profession. Dr. Williams has wide and extensive practice, and has done more for the community as a practitioner of materia medica than any other physician in this or adjoining counties, and received less money for his services. He has always responded to calls that have been made upon him, administering medicine and attention to the poor as well as the rich. He has been now in active practice for nearly forty years, and although a man of iron constitution, yet his continued exposure, supplemented with his advanced years, has had its effect upon him and from the force of circumstances he has been compelled to abandon nightly visitations, except in rare and extreme cases, or when called in counsel with others of the fraternity.

CAPT. OWEN WILEY, merchant, Casey. Among the leading business men of this town is Capt. Owen Wiley, who was born in this county February 25, 1828, in the Bidwell settlement, son of Reason Wiley, born May 2, 1802, in Kentucky, and died August 26, 1852. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Hicks, of Kentucky, and was raised to agricultural pursuits, at which business he began for himself at the time he arrived at his majority. In the spring of 1850, he went the overland route to California, where he spent two years, engaged in mining and in running a saw mill. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and subsequently elected Captain of the company and commanded the same until his discharge, which was in July, 1865. During this time, he participated in some of the hotly contested battles of the war and many skirmishes. His last engagement was at Selma, Ala. He was married, November 30, 1848, to Sarah Fuqua, by whom he has four children—Reason, Clabourn, Elzina and Zana. When he began farming for himself, he located in Hutton Township, in Coles County, where he engaged in farming, and was elected Sheriff of the county in 1872, and served two years. In the spring of 1876, he came to Casey and engaged in business, and has since been a resident of the place. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He first associated in business with John Brooks and H. B. Lee, in 1876. Soon after, he purchased Brooks' interest and continued on with H. B. Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Wiley, which association continued without intermission until January, 1883, when he sold out his interest to his partner, and purchased the stock of dry goods of Charles Fuqua & Sons, and has since been engaged in the dry goods trade. He is one of the solid Republicans of the county, and has served as Supervisor and filled other positions of trust in the township. He is a member of the Grand Army and of the A., F. & A. M.

JAMES P. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. Among the pioneers of Casey Township is James P. Wood, who came in the spring of 1840, and has since been a resident of the township. He was born October 20, 1816, in Fauquier County, Va., and removed with his parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, when about one year old. His father's name was William Wood, who married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Lampkin, a Virginian. Mr. Wood emigrated here with his parents and remained with them until his marriage, when he engaged in business on his own hook. He has been twice married; first, September 9, 1840, in Ohio, to Mary Meek, a native of

Muskingum County, Ohio, daughter of Asa and Rachel Meek. Mrs. Wood died January 15, 1844, leaving no issue. His second marriage was April 9, 1845, to Mary Ann Webb, a native of Indiana, born January 18, 1829, daughter of Martin Webb and Martha Leet. This marriage has been blessed with eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: William H., Joshua, Emily, Samuel and Nancy, all of whom are settled near the homestead. Mr. Wood has been a resident on Section 2 for many years; he has seen many changes and has been affiliated with the interests of the township as a respected citizen and worthy member of the community. He has been a member of the Christian Church for years, and is a stanch supporter of that order. In politics, he is disposed to be liberal; was first Democratic, yet later in life has been more in sympathy with the Republican party. He has now about 160 acres of land. Before dividing out among his children he had over 300 acres.

R. A. YOUNG, hardware, Casey. The leading hardware interest of the place is represented by Richard Alexander Young, who came here in the spring of 1872 and engaged in the hardware business, buying out the interest of H. A. Boyd, and has since continued the same. He was born in the town of Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, 1850, May 1, the second son of Alexander Young, an Ohioan, native of Preble County, son of William Young, an early settler in Preble County. Subject's mother's maiden name was Rebecca Scott, a native of Butler County, daughter of Richard Scott, an early settler in Butler County, Ohio. Subject's father was born March, 1820, and died May, 1880; wife died 1860, August. They raised a family of four children—Richard A., Abraham W., Laura E., Rebecca. But two living in the county—Rebecca and R. A. Richard A. was raised on the farm until twenty-one years of age, attended common school, supplemented the same by a course in Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He came here to this town in March, 1872, and engaged in business as above described, and has since continued. Married, 1871, November 23, to Ursulla, born in Butler County, daughter of Frederick A. Hansel. She died September 2, 1878; no issue. Second marriage, January 4, 1881, to Kate, born in Indiana, daughter of Kile Merrel; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican.

MARTINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BLOODWORTH, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. The subject of this sketch was born in Pickworth, Rutlandshire, England, to Francis and Ann (Strickson) Bloodworth. He was also born in Pickworth; she in Spalding, Lincolnshire, England. He was born in 1785, and died in March, 1858. At the time of her death she was eighty-seven years old. His occupation was that of farm laborer. Our subject attended the common schools of his native county till he was about fourteen years of age, and then worked on the farm, beginning first by driving a team. In March, 1855, he enlisted in the English Army, and served for two years, and then bought his discharge. He then went home, and for seven months worked on the farm, when he started for America, landing in New York City January 1, 1858. He came direct to Ohio, stopping in Stark Coun-

ty, where he resided for a number of years. When getting to Stark County, he did not have money to pay for a night's lodging; but he got a chance to work one month for $5, and from that time he had no difficulty in finding employment. He was willing to do any kind of work that would bring him money, so he cleared many fields of their stumps, and got the name of "the stump machine;" but he made money at it, and that was what he was after. He remained in Stark County most of the time till 1865, working on farm, pulling stumps, etc. In April of that year, he landed here, and then bought fifty acres of land, where he now lives; but he has since added to it, till his farm consists of 138 acres, about half of which is in cultivation. There were no improvements of any consequence when he bought his place, but it is now well improved, with good farm buildings, etc. He has just completed a neat residence, also has good barn and other outbuildings; but his success has been obtained by hard work and careful attention to business. In 1863, in Ohio, he was married to Elizabeth Gallatin. She was born in Stark County, Ohio, 1834, to Jacob and Elizabeth (Butler) Gallatin. They were both born in Lancaster County, Penn., he, January 5, 1797, and she October 21, 1797. He died July 2, 1878, age of eighty-one years five months twenty-seven days. She died February 5, 1879, age eighty-one years three months fourteen days. Both died in Stark County, Ohio. By trade he was a carpenter, but followed farming most of his life. They were the parents of twelve children; seven of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bloodworth have two sons—Francis Marion and Elmer Herschel. Mr. Bloodworth is a Democrat in politics.

G. W. COOPER, miller, Martinsville. The subject of this sketch was born in Rush County, Ind., February 23, 1826, to James and Rebecca (Updegraff) Cooper, both of whom were born in Lycoming County, Penn. They were married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Rush County, Ind., 1820; but in 1831 moved to Shelby County, Ind., and he died there about three weeks after settling in the county, and left a family of eight children, five girls and three boys, for her to raise. She remained single till her death, in 1856, in Shelby County. Of the family, only our subject and his youngest brother, James, are living. Our subject's grandfather Cooper settled in Rush County, Ind., and his grandfather Updegraff in Shelby County. His opportunities for an education were very limited. Free schools were unknown in Shelby County then, and, besides, every one of the family had to help all they could toward the support of the family; so his early life was that of a poor boy in a new country. In starting for himself, he chose the same occupation as that of his father, and farmed in Shelby County, Ind., till 1854, when he came to Clark County, Ill., and bought him a farm of 200 acres, two miles northeast of Martinsville. Mr. Cooper continued to reside on the farm till the fall of 1863, when he moved into Martinsville, and has continued to reside here since; however, there has not been a year but what he has farmed to some extent, at least raised a crop of wheat. He sold his original farm here, but still owns about two hundred acres of land, most all in cultivation. When Mr. Cooper came in to Martinsville, it was to take a half-interest in his present mill, which he had bought of B. F. McKeen. They continued in partnership for one year, when Mr. Cooper bought out the other half from Mr. McKeen, and continued sole proprietor till 1879, when he took in as partner H. C. McKeen. They continued in partnership for two years, and

during the time rebuilt the mill, putting in all new machinery, and changed the mill from a custom mill to what it is now—a mill with the capacity of about two hundred barrels daily, and with a storage capacity of 1,500 bushels. In 1881, Mr. McKeen sold out his one-third interest to William Cooper, son of G. W., and now it is the firm of Cooper & Son. In connection with the mill they have a cooper shop, and manufacture the barrels for their own use. October 5, 1848, he was married, in Shelby County, Ind., to Lavinia Hartman. She was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., daughter of Samson Hartman. He died March, 1882, at the age of eighty-nine, but she died when her daughter was a few days old. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have seven children living and four dead—William, Martin, George, Susan, Charles, Elizabeth and Harry. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All of his relatives are Methodists; one uncle, Josiah Cooper, is a Methodist Episcopal minister of note. Mr. Cooper is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Republican in politics. Mr. Cooper's life has been one of activity, as he has been engaged in most all kinds of business, and has made a success of whatever he undertook; but has been made by his own hard work and energy. For some time he bought and shipped stock from Martinsville; also bought and shipped grain for some years. Mr. Cooper's brother James now owns the old homestead in Shelby County, Ind., having 500 acres there.

DR. W. H. DOAK, physician, Martinsville. The subject of this sketch was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 22, 1843, to William and Evaline (Mason) Doak. Both were born in Washington County, Penn., 1802. Both are still living, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and are the parents of seven children, of whom five are still living, and our subject is the youngest. He was first educated in the common schools, and then, in 1862, graduated at McNeely Normal School, at Hope Dale, Ohio. In 1857 and 1858, he attended Hiram College, while our lamented Garfield was President of that institution of learning. In 1862, he was appointed one of the Board of School Examiners of his native county, which position he held till he moved West in 1866. Dr. Doak's early life was spent on the farm, but after leaving college he taught school from 1862 till 1864, when he went into the merchandise business with his brother, in Chili, Ohio, but continued only for two years, when health failed, and he came West in 1866. For one year, he taught the public school of Martinsville, and then the school of Westfield for one year. For the year 1868–69, he was Superintendent of the graded schools of Marshall. In 1869, he returned to Ohio, and began the study of medicine; and, after taking a five-year course, he graduated in the Medical Department of Wooster University of Cleveland, Ohio. The last year of his course, he was also House Physician of the Charity Hospital of Cleveland, a position which he had gained through a competitive examination in which there were fifty applicants. After leaving college, he practiced medicine for nearly five years at Avondale, Ohio. He then came to Martinsville, in the fall of 1878, and went into partnership with Dr. W. H. McNary, and has continued here ever since. In 1869, while teaching at Marshall, he was married to Sally E. McNary. She was born in Putnam County, Ind., January 6, 1847, to Ebenezer and Elizabeth McNary, and is a neice of Dr. McNary. Dr. and Mrs. Doak have one child, Loring Weber. He is Republican in politics. Is a member of the Æsculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, and in 1878 became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society.

CHARLES KNAPP DOUGLASS, merchant, Martinsville, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., April 4, 1852, to Prentice P. and Delia C. (Knapp) Douglass, both of whom were born in the State of New York. From New York, they removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and in 1863 to Coles County, Ill., and in December of the same year she died there. In 1866, he removed to this county, and in the fall of 1867 came to Martinsville and started into business with the firm name of C. F. Knapp & Co. December, 1878, he died here, but was sent to the old home at Mooer's, Clinton County, N. Y., for burial; as was also his wife. Mr. Douglass was in the mercantile business for over forty years, and died at the age of sixty-five. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and then attended Westfield College, at Westfield, Ill. In 1869, after leaving school, he entered the First National Bank of Mattoon, Ill., and was book-keeper there till 1878. He then was elected cashier of the bank, by the directors, but, on account of entering business here, he had to decline the proffered position. In the summer of 1878, he bought out C. F. Knapp & Co., and has since had entire charge of the business. He carries a stock of general dry goods and clothing which averages about $10,000 or $12,000, with yearly sales of about $25,000. When entering into business here, he had the advantage of his father's popularity and trade, but by his close attention to business he has increased the business to quite an extent. In 1875, he was married to Miss Belle Johns, of Terre Haute, Ind., oldest daughter of T. B. Johns. She died January, 1878. Mr. Douglass is a grandson of Abel Knapp, of Mooer's, Clinton County, N. Y., and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Circle Lodge of Mattoon, Ill., No. 707; also to the Mattoon Chapter, No. 85; also to Godfrey De Bouillon Commandery, No. 44, Knights Templar, Mattoon, Ill.

S. A. FASIG, druggist, Martinsville, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 2, 1846, to William and Elizabeth (Hibschman) Fasig. They were born in Lebanon County, Penn., he, March 13, 1801, and she August 24, 1803, and died February, 1882, and he is still living in Martinsville with our subject. They moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio, 1824. From Wayne County, Ohio, they moved to Richland County, 1834, and remained there till 1847; going first to the State of Missouri, but returned to Clark County almost immediately, and settled near Martinsville. By trade he was a weaver and brick-mason. In the winter time he would weave, and during the fall lay brick, and frequently farmed during the summer. He is father of twelve children. The oldest, a daughter, was born in Pennsylvania, before their removal to Ohio. Our subject is the youngest of the family. Only three are now living—Mr. Fasig and two sisters. When first coming here, Mr. Fasig bought 100 acres of improved land, within half a mile of the present incorporation, paying $3.25 per acre; but afterward entered other land in the neighborhood. Of the 100 acres, about forty of it was cleared when he bought it. Our subject was educated at the public schools of Martinsville. At the age of seventeen, he started into learning the saddlery and harness-making trade, and followed his trade in Martinsville for fifteen years, and then went into his present business of drugs and groceries in 1877. In his business he is in partnership with Harrison Black, now County Clerk. They carry a stock of about $4,000, and have an average yearly sale of about $12,000. He was married in Martinsville, 1865, to Miss M. E. Shaffnar. She was

born in Ohio August 20, 1847, to George and Susan (Curtis) Shaffnar. She was a native of Virginia, and he of Virginia also, and died in 1851, and she in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Fasig have one child—Oscar—born June 1, 1866. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Republican in politics. He has held various township offices, Supervisor, Clerk, and has been Township School Treasurer for eleven years. From 1847 to 1856, Mr. Fasig lived in a cabin, 16x18, built of logs and covered with split boards three feet long; not having nails, these boards were held down by poles laid on top across the roof; but when the wind would blow it would make openings large enough to allow the snow to drift in. This cabin had its garret, and the boys had to sleep up there; and many mornings, when waking up, they would find the bed covered with snow, and also the floor; there was then a scramble to get clothes on and down to the open fire-place as soon as possible. In this house (there were five children at the time) they would hold meetings, entertain ministers and other guests. For use during meetings, they had a number of benches made, which they would carry in when the meeting was held, but would be piled up on the outside when not in use. When first coming to this county, there were no grist mills in reach; so they had to depend on the uncertainty of "the horse mill." Many times Mr. Fasig's two older brothers would fill up two bags of corn and put them across a horse each and start to mill before daylight in order to get there first, and would then often have to come home late at night with no meal. In this way they frequently were left without any meal in the house at all, and their bill of fare would be lye hominy, pork, milk and potatoes.

DR. MARTIN FLENNER, physician, Martinsville, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 16, 1810, to George and Mary (Andrew) Flenner. He was born in Maryland, and she in Virginia. The Doctor's grandfather Flenner came from Germany to Maryland. Mr. George Flenner died in Martinsville Township, 1866, at the age of seventy-six. The Doctor's mother died in Ohio. His father was a farmer all his life. Our subject was raised on a farm till he was twenty-one, and then studied medicine. He completed a course in the Eclectic School of Cincinnati, under President Curtis. The Doctor then began the practice of medicine in Ohio, and practiced there till he came to Illinois, 1854. When first coming, he settled on a farm about four miles north of Martinsville, where he remained for nine years, and during the time he practiced medicine and farmed. In 1863, he moved into Martinsville, and has been here ever since, and has continued the practice of his profession, but has been engaged in other business as well. In 1865, he started into the mercantile business, keeping a general store for about three years; but he did not give his time to the store. He has since engaged in the mercantile business, keeping tin and hardware for a number of years, and now has a stock of about $1,000. He was married first in Ohio, 1831, to Rhoda Fetherland. She lived only about a year after marriage, leaving one child—Mary Ann, now married and in Arkansas, near Little Rock. In 1842, he again married, to Eliza Cunningham. She died July, 1881. By this marriage he has five children—Martin, Martha Ella, Loncedis and Lontillis (twins), Cerosca. February, 1882, he was again married, to Bernice Ramsey; the Doctor being forty-two years her senior. The Doctor has been a hard worker during his lifetime, and has had a large practice; but now has retired from active practice, doing only office practice and attending

to an occasional case in the town; but has made a competence before quitting, having three farms which aggregate about two hundred acres. The Doctor owns the I. O. O. F. Hall and the store rooms underneath. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for many years. He has been a Republican in politics since the party first started. For a number of years he was a preacher in the Universalist Church. He still holds to the same belief, but has not preached any for a few years. When the Doctor first settled here, most of the country was grown up with brush, the people were very poor, and a buggy was not to be found anywhere, and no style either. Young men and young women went to church barefooted on Sunday, and nothing was thought of it.

JOHN GAMBLE, drugs and groceries, Martinsville, was born in Martin County, Ind., June 27, 1837, to Thomas and Nancy (Daugherty) Gamble. He, born in Ireland, was married in Indiana, and came to this county in 1838, and died in Martinsville Township June, 1859. He spent most of his life in the mercantile business, being, as his son is, in the drug and grocery business, but at the time of his death living on the farm. The mother was born in Martin County, Ind., but died here, April, 1881, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were parents of eight children, of whom our subject is the third, the two oldest being daughters. Our subject came to this county with his parents, 1838, and has made this his home ever since. He received such an education as was furnished by the early schools of this county. In 1858, at the age of twenty-one, he started in business for himself in Martinsville, and chose the same line as his father had carried, that of drugs and groceries. In 1864, he was married in Sullivan County, Ind., to Miss Amanda Knotts, daughter of Ambrose Knotts. She was born in Sullivan County, Ind., 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have had two children, one son and one daughter—Harry and Nellie. He is a lifelong Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Since first starting, he has continued in the same business, and has been one of the most successful business men of the town. Besides his stock of goods, which averages about $8,000, and his property in town, he has about six hundred acres of land. He is also in the grain business, the firm being Gamble & Fessenback. They have been in the grain-buying for about three years. His average yearly sales of drugs and groceries reaches about $18,000.

H. GASAWAY, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent, Martinsville, was born in Parke County, Ind., December 4, 1848, to Peter and Loveless (French) Gasaway. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1815. She was a native of Indiana. was raised in Vermilion County, Ind. She died in Newport, Ind., in 1852. In 1856, he left Parke County, and moved to Terre Haute, and from there to Sullivan, Ind., February, 1857, but resided there till July, 1867; returned to Terre Haute, and December, 1867, they moved to Marshall, Ill. He resided in Marshall till 1876, and then removed to Arkansas. Our subject had Marshall for his home till 1872, but most of the time was traveling in the photographing business. In 1872, he removed to this place, and was in the photograph business with V. B. Bean for five years and a half. He was then elected Justice of the Peace, April, 1876, and since has served as Justice of the Peace. In 1874, he began in the insurance business, and since that has represented most of the leading stock companies in the United States, at one time representing as many as

fifteen. He now is agent for the Ætna of Hartford, Phœnix of Hartford, the Phœnix of New York, the Hartford of Hartford, Continental of New York, the American Central of St. Louis, the German of Peoria, Ill. He has also been Notary Public since 1876. He received his education in the academy of Sullivan, Ind., but left school at fifteen years of age and entered a printing office at Sullivan, Ind., under Murray Briggs, and remained there over two years, and then went into the office of I. M. Brown, the *Sullivan County Union* office; remained with Brown for about six months. His father was one of the earliest photographers in Indiana, and our subject was raised to the business, and after quitting the printing office of I. M. Brown he followed photography till he entered upon his office of Justice of the Peace. He was married, November 18, 1879, in Martinsville, to Mrs. Rachel (Duncan) Wagner, daughter of George and Mary A. Duncan, and widow of A. B. Wagner. She was born in Sullivan County, Ind., February 10, 1856. Her parents were both raised near Terre Haute, Ind., and are both living in Martinsville—a farmer at present He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, becoming a member January 17, 1870; he took his first degree in the Marshall Lodge, 133. In the summer of the same year took the chapter degree in the Marshall Chapter, No. 70. At present is member of the Clark Lodge, 603, at Martinsville; also retains his membership in the Chapter of Marshall. He is also a member of the Success Lodge, 1204, Knights of Honor, of Martinsville. He is Democratic in politics. In 1880, he was re-elected Justice of the Peace, and is serving his second term. He has been Clerk of the village, serving three terms. He has represented the Success Lodge, 1204, in the Grand Lodge of the State twice, and has filled the offices of Past Dictator, Reporter and Treasurer, and is at present Financial Reporter and Treasurer. In the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., he has filled all of the offices *pro tem.*, but has been elected Secretary, Junior Warden, and is at present Senior Warden.

J. W. GREENWELL, stock dealer, Martinsville, was born in Berkeley County, Va., 1832, to John and Margaret (Curtis) Greenwell. They were both born in Virginia, but moved to Knox County, Ohio, 1834, and in 1847 came to Clark County, Ill., and settled in Parker Prairie, south of Casey. He died there in 1855, and she in 1854. By trade he was a carpenter, but also followed farming. They first moved into a rented cabin in Parker Prairie, when there were but three houses in the prairie, and when most of the land was Government land. There were only two schoolhouses anywhere near them; one six miles south of Casey, and the other at Martinsville. These were also used to hold meetings in, and then if services were held in the community, it was in the private houses. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject is the eighth child. Five of the ten are now living. Our subject received most of his education in this county; attending the school near home, and then the one in Martinsville. In 1850, he left home and came to Martinsville, where he remained for two years. February, 1853, he was married, in Clark County, to Ellen J. Wood. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, 1827, to William and Mary (Lampton) Wood. They were both born in Virginia, and came to Clark County, Ill., 1840, and died here. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwell have three children living—James W., George R. and Mary. After Mr. Greenwell was married, he moved onto his present farm, one and one-half miles

northwest of Martinsville, in Parker Township. His farm now consists of 400 acres, all but fifty of which is in cultivation. Mr. Greenwell's occupation has always been that of farming and dealing in stock, and in 1877 he began buying and shipping live stock from Martinsville. His average yearly shipment of hogs reaches about a thousand head. When first starting into life for himself, he had nothing at all; and his success has been the result of his own energy. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is Republican in politics.

F. J. HAINES, operator and station agent, Martinsville. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 3, 1853, to Cyrus F. and Almira (Haynes) Haines, who are now both living in Hendricks County, Ind. He was born in North Carolina November 27, 1830, she in Clinton County, Ohio, 1835. They have five children living, of whom our subject is the oldest. By trade, his father is a carpenter, and came from North Carolina when he was about fifteen years old. Our subject received his education in Clayton, Hendricks Co., Ind. When he was at the age of twenty years, he began to learn telegraphing, under Mr. Hartwell, of Clayton, but now of Casey, and since beginning at Clayton he has been employed by the Vandalia line. April 13, 1880, he was located at this point, and has continued here since, acting as agent and operator. July 2, 1878, he was married, in Keokuk, Iowa, to Louisa Menz, who was born in Highland, Ill., to John and Christina Menz. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have one little son, Harry Lee, born February 6, 1882. Mr. Haines is a member of the Knights of Honor; is also Republican in politics. Through close attention to business, and gentlemanly bearing, Mr. Haines has gained the good will of all in Martinsville.

WILLIAM HAMMERLY, dealer in wines, liquors, etc., Martinsville, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, September 27, 1843, to Joseph and Rosa (Kramer) Hammerly. He was born in Wurtemberg, and she in Baden, Germany. Immediately after their marriage, they came to America, and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1854, they came to Clark County, Ill., and settled about five miles south of Marshall. Our subject remained on the farm till 1857, when he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and learned the trade of weaver, working there for four years. September 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth United States Regulars, Capt. Mussey, of Cincinnati. He served the time of his first enlistment and then re-enlisted in the Second Indiana Cavalry under Capt. Debenbraugh. He then served till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Edgefield, Tenn. Most of the time during the last year in service he was Orderly for Col. George Purdy, and still has passes which he had to permit his going through the picket lines. He was in the battle of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, etc., and went through the entire service without a wound—except having his feet frozen at Green River, Ky. After returning home from the service, he went to Indianapolis, where he remained till 1873. Two years of the time while in Indianapolis, he was engaged to Messrs. Smith & Edenbaugh in their stone and marble yards, and while with them he helped to erect Roberts' Chapel, on Delaware street. In the fall of 1873, he came to Martinsville, and engaged in the confectionery and bakery business, and continued in the same till June, 1882. In February, 1882, he also took charge of the St. Nicholas House, of Martinsville, and was proprietor of it till November, 1882. June 23, 1882, he started into his present business, of dealer in wines, liquors, etc. September 23, 1871,

in Indianapolis, Ind., he was married to Miss Sophia Richards. She is a native of Indiana, and daughter of Ruel and Elizabeth Richards. Both are now living in Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Hammerly have four children—Charles, Nora, Nellie and Harry. He is Republican in politics.

H. C. HOWELL, agricultural implements and Justice of the Peace, Martinsville, was born in Virginia, 1832, and was left an orphan when six days old; his father died before his birth. At his mother's death, he was taken into the family of Coldwell Carr, and was raised as one of their own children until he was fourteen years old, when Mr. Carr told him who his parents were, and gave him the choice whether to learn a trade or go into a store. At first he chose the store, but after ten months' trial he was not satisfied with it, so he returned home and went to school for some time, and then entered the saddle and harness shop of Daniel Campbell, of Washington, D. C., and remained with him for some years, and then went to Leesburg, Va, Loudoun County, and worked at his trade for about three years. Then to Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va., and was there during the cholera scourge of the place, where no one was allowed to leave the town for fear of spreading it. In 1856, he left Martinsburg, Va., and came to Martinsville, Ill., and went into the employ of William G. Files, in the saddle and harness business. Mr Files was also Justice of the Peace and Postmaster at the time. Mr. Howell carried on the business for Mr. Files till the time of his death —1860. He then succeeded Mr. Files in the saddle and harness business, and continued in that till 1861, when he entered the service, going in at the first call for three months in Madison's Battery, but they were never mustered in. So he returned home and enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, and served till he lost his hearing and had to quit the service August, 1864. At the time he was disabled, he was First Lieutenant and had command of the Company. He was in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Milton, Tenn., Hoover's Gap, Farmington, Rome, Ga., etc. Also in the charge of Big Shanty. After returning home, he again went into his old business of saddles and harness, and continued till 1874, when he sold out and engaged in his present business of agricultural implements. Since 1867, he has been Justice of the Peace in connection with his other business. In 1857, he was married to Catharine Alexander. She was born in Edgar County, Ill., 1839. They have four children living—Mary A. (Polk), Retta (Tyler), William C. and Lulu. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor, and is Republican in politics.

ISAAC ISHLER, Postmaster, Martinsville,was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 15, 1841, to George and Martha (Garrett) Ishler; both were born in Pennsylvania. In 1852, they moved to Clark County, and have resided in this county and township ever since, and are now both living at Martinsville. He is a cabinet-maker by trade. They had thirteen children, of whom six boys and five girls are still living. Our subject is the second oldest son now living. He received most of his education in the school of Martinsville. By trade he is a cabinet-maker and undertaker, learning it at Marshall, with Nathan Husted. He worked at his trade till the beginning of the war, and then enlisted in Thirtieth Illinois Infantry—Capt. Bradshaw. He served nearly three years, and then re-enlisted with the veterans, serving for about four years in all. He entered as private, then was Corporal and Sergeant, but was brevetted Second Lieutenant at the

close of the war. He was at Ft. Donelson, Champion Hill, first siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and Sherman's grand march to the sea. After his discharge, he came to Martinsville, and has been here ever since, working at his trade for some time, and then sold out his undertaking and furniture and went into clerking in grocery and provision store and post-office. His brother was Postmaster under Hayes' Administration, but resigned about a year before the time was out, and our subject was appointed and has filled the office of Postmaster ever since. In July, 1875, he was married in this county to Sierra Nevada Bennett, daughter of George Bennett. She was born in this county. They have one daughter—Edna B. Our subject is Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Martinsville. George Bennett, his wife's father, came to this county about 1839, and was one of the earliest in "Moonshine" prairie, his present residence. He moved from Ohio to this State.

JERRY ISHLER, merchant, Martinsville, was born in West Lebanon, Wayne Co., Ohio, December 16, 1842, to George and Martha Ishler (see sketch of Isaac Ishler). Till the age of nine years, he lived in Wayne County, and then came to Clark County in May, 1862, and this has been his home almost all his life since. He attended school in Wayne County, Ohio, till they removed to this place, and afterward in Martinville. At the age of eighteen, in 1861, he started to learn the trade of harness-maker, but soon after enlisted in the army. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery—Capt. Relley Madison. He served till August 31, 1864, when he received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., at the expiration of his term of enlistment. Most of the time they were in the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Mississippi, serving under Gens. Logan, Sherman, Grant, etc. Their active service commenced in Northwestern Missouri, but were transferred to the Army of the Tennessee March, 1862, landing at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and were engaged in the battle of Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, and also in the battle of Corinth, November, 1862. They were then transferred to the army of the Mississippi, and did guard duty at Memphis for a few months, and then started to meet Sherman on his march to the sea, but met Forrest, Chalmers and Van Dorn, and were repulsed, lost all their battery, etc., and had to retreat back to Memphis—about 140 miles. That ended the active service of the company. After returning from the army, Mr. Ishler went back into the harness shop to complete his trade, continuing there till 1868. He then went to clerking in a general store. In 1869, he worked on the Vandalia road, as they were building it. Spring of 1870, he went to Kansas, stopping till October, 1870, and then returned and began clerking, and continued till 1871, in spring, and was elected Police Magistrate, and served for one term. In 1873, he engaged in business for himself, and has continued in a general merchandise business since. He carries a stock of about $1,500, with yearly sales of about $7,500. In 1875, he was elected President of the Town Board, serving for one year. He was commissioned Postmaster by Marshall Jewell, September, 1873, and held that office till 1880, and then resigned. He was married in 1865, in Martinsville, to Miss P. A. Neer, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in October, 1843, daughter of Josiah and Martha Neer. They have four children —Pontius, Nina, Lizzie E. and Jesse G. He is Republican in politics, and a member

of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in 1869; also a member of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Ishler has been connected with the Martinsville *Express* for ten years as its local editor and correspondent.

HENRY ISHLER, undertaker, Martinsville, was born in West Lebanon, Wayne Co., Ohio, December, 1846, to George Ishler. (See sketch of Isaac Ishler). He received his education in this county, attending the school of Martinsville, and afterward the college at Westfield, quitting school in 1868. For some years he did whatever kind of work came handy to do—working at carpenter's trade, at cabinet-making with his father, and also on railroad, as it was being built through here. In 1875, he began his present business of undertaker, and has continued it to the present time, carrying such a stock of goods as will meet the demands of his trade; also having hearse, teams, etc. He was married 1868 in Martinsville to Rhoda Snavely, daughter of John Snavely, one of the old settlers in Martinsville. She was born in Martinsville in 1852. They have one daughter—Ivah—born February, 1875. He is Republican in politics. He and wife belong to the Church of God. Mr. Ishler has lived in this county since he was six years old, first living about one mile north of town and then one mile east, till 1868, they moved to Martinsville.

S. L. LEFFLER, hardware, Martinsville, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, 1837, to Henry and Lydia (Weller) Leffler. He was a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. He died April, 1865, in Terre Haute, Ind., at the age of fifty-six years. She died in this county about the same age, in 1871. They were the parents of eight children—three boys and five girls—of whom three are now living. Our subject was the fourth child. In 1846, the parents moved to Clark County, Ill., settling about two and a half miles northwest of Martinsville. Remained there till 1861, then went to Terre Haute, and our subject remained there for three years, and then returned to the farm. Mr. Henry Leffler was a cooper by trade and was following his trade in Terre Haute at the time of his death. Our subject also learned the cooper's trade of his father and worked at it during the three years in Terre Haute. He and his brother run a stave mill in this county from 1864 to 1871, on the old farm. He then followed farming till 1881, when he moved to Martinsville and entered into the hardware business May, 1882, his brother still continuing on the farm. In his business here, he carries a stock of about $1,500, with sales averaging about $400 per month since starting. He also retains his home farm. Mr. Leffler was married in Clark County, 1868, to Matilda A. Altland. She was born in Ohio, Stark County, 1847, to Peter and Catherine Altland. He died about 1850. She is now Mrs. Hanley, and is living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler have six children, of whom five are still living—Cora F., Priscilla A., Levi Arthur, Lyman Edwin, Clarence Luther (deceased) and Myrtle Arizona. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is Democratic in politics. Mr. Leffler has had to rely upon his own self since starting in life, and they had to go through all the hardships of an early settled country, going to horse mills, and laying out night waiting for grinding; and other incidents necessary to early settlers.

WILLIAM LINDSEY, Martinsville, was born in Owen County, Ind., May 21, 1821, to Vincent and Martha (Warren) Lindsey. The father was born in Kentucky, 1789, and remained there till he was ten years old, when his father moved to Lawrenceburg, Ind. In

1813, he returned to his native State and was there married to the mother of our subject between Lexington and Frankfort, Ky. She was born and raised there. After they were married, he moved back to Indiana, and remained there till 1830; they moved to Edgar County, Ill., and in 1836, to this, Clark County, and made this his heme till the time of his death—1862. They were the parents of four children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Our subject and his oldest brother are the only ones now living of the family. Mr. Vincent Lindsey's desire was to come to the cheap lands where he could make a home and have his children around him; so he gave each about ninety acres of land for them to make a start. Our subject's opportunities for an education were very limited, there being only the three months winter schools which he could attend, and they were kept by subscription. But as many other pioneer boys, he made the most of it, and did not quit his study as soon as out of the school-room, but by perseverance he completed a law course and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He has not followed the practice of law as an advocate to any extent, but as an aid in his business career. He remained on the farm till he was thirty-three years old, and then moved to Martinsville and entered the mercantile business, but continued in that only for a few years, and then went into the real estate and stock business, which he followed for about ten years. In 1874, he was employed by the Vandalia line as local attorney and adjusting agent. He continued in this till February, 1882. Since that time he has given his attention to the Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande Railroad, a company of which Mr. Lindsay is one of the incorporators, and is at present one of the directors and Assistant Superintendent. This road is one of the connecting links of the narrow-gauge system between Toledo and the City of Mexico, and extends from Cairo, Ill., through Martinsville, to near Metcalf, Ill., to the point of intersection with the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R., and at present writing they are almost ready to begin work on the road. April 25, 1844, in Martinsville, our subject was married to Rebecca Jane McCrory. She was born in Jefferson County, Ind., near the old town of Paris, November 15, 1827. To them four children have been born, three sons and one daughter—Alexander, John Quincy, James M. and Laura Bell. She is now the wife of Mr. Elmer Williams, an attorney of Terre Haute, Ind. The three brothers are in the hardware business in Martinsville. Our subject was a charter member of the I. O. O. F., established here in 1853. Of the number, only four are now living—T. B. McClure, B. F. McClure, B. F. McKeen and William Lindsey; all the other charter members are dead. He has been a Republican in politics, and has been since the party was organized, and when there were but four in the township who would acknowledge the party. Mr. Lindsey has not been without political honors—was a number of times a member of the county board of Supervisors, and in 1876 was elected a member of the State Legislature from his district. When first starting in life, his father gave him about ninety acres of land, but he has not been idle since. He now has a farm of 320 acres, a handsome residence in town, besides a brick business building, 20x80, and other property. Mr. Lindsey was one of the main workers in bringing the Vandalia road to this place, and has always done his utmost for Martinsville's interests, and has been one of the leading citizens.

F. S. MAXWELL, jeweler, Martinsville, was born in Franklin County, Ind., January

15, 1853, to William and Elizabeth A. (Maxwell) Maxwell. He was born nine miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster Pike. He was married to Elizabeth A. Maxwell, June 19, 1836, at her home on the banks of the Ohio River, in Kentucky—opposite New Richmond. He then returned to Philadelphia and worked at his trade of ship blacksmith for three years, and in 1839, moved to a farm in Franklin County, Ind., where he remained for twenty years. Then becoming dissatisfied he decided to come further west. After six months' search for a suitable place, they settled in Anderson Township, Clark Co., Ill., in the fall of 1859. He resided there till the time of his death—August 31, 1881—being then sixty-nine years five months and seven days of age. Death to him was simply a change to a brighter world, where he would meet those dear to him in a short time. Mrs. Maxwell, the mother of our subject, is still living. They were the parents of five children, of whom our subject is the third. He was educated in the common schools of this and Franklin County, Ind., November, 1875, he began his present business of jeweler, and has continued in the same since, but has added other lines of trade also, and now, besides carrying a stock of jewelry, clocks, watches, etc., he also deals in sewing machines and musical instruments. Is agent for the New Home Sewing Machine. He makes a specialty of organs, also of optical goods. December 25, 1875, he was married in his own house in Martinsville, Ill., to Martha J. Ludington, the adopted daughter of David and Sarah Humphreys. Martha Ludington was born April 10, 1851, at Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., to Ananias and Ellen (Mannis) Ludington. He was born 1802, in Dutchess County, N. Y. She was born in Ohio. They were married in Franklin County, Ind., 1838. He died in Franklin County, Ind., 1874. She died at Dallas, Ill., in spring of 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have two children living and one dead. Their first child, Arilla G., was born September 30, 1876, and died January 20, 1877; Charles A., born January 27, 1878; Cinderella May, born December 20, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are members of the Baptist Church of Martinsville. He is Democratic in politics. Through his own industry and energy, he has made his own way in life.

DR. W. H. McNARY, physician, Martinsville, was born in Mason County, Ky., July 14, 1821, to John and Sallie (Tennis) McNary. He was born 1768 on the Potomac River, Virginia, and died in this county in 1861. She was born in Bucks County Penn., 1778, and died here October 14, 1844. By occupation he was a farmer, and remembered well the time of the Declaration of Independence and incidents of the Revolutionary war. In spring of 1840, they came to Clark County, Ill., and settled on a farm seven miles from Martinsville. In 1826, they had moved from Kentucky to Greencastle, Ind., and from there came to this county. In Greencastle, our subject received his early education, and before coming to Illinois had attended one session of the Asbury University, when Dr. Matthew Simpson was President. He also attended a school after coming to this county, taught by S. C. Fox. Our subject was the youngest of twelve children, and the care of his parents in their old age fell on him, as the others were married and away from home. His medical education was obtained in this county. Dr. Samuel McNary was an older brother and a practicing physician at Melrose, so Dr. W. H. studied under him, and in 1847 commenced practicing with him From 1847 till the present time, he has continued in practice in this county, except

three years spent in California. In 1850, he and his brother emigrated to California. While there his main business was mining, but also practiced to some extent. In 1853, he returned to Melrose and again went into practice there with his brother, who had also returned from California. He continued in practice there till 1856; he then came to Martinsville, but in 1858 his brother died, and he returned to Melrose to settle up the estate; so he practiced there for about one and a half years, and then came here, and has ever since been actively engaged in following his profession. In February, 1857, he was married to Miss Lydia Milligan, who was born in Ohio, and daughter of Thomas Milligan. He was born in Ohio and moved to Marshall, Ill., in the winter of 1856, and in the spring of 1857 he moved onto his farm west of Martinsville, but remained there only for a short time, when he sold it and moved to Martinsville. By trade Mr. Milligan is a carpenter, and has followed his trade to quite an extent in Martinsville, building and overseeing the building of some of the best buildings here; but on account of old age he has retired from active life and with the highest esteem of the citizens of Martinsville, gained by his unofficious ways, and by his being a great reader and thinker. November, 1882, he moved to Michigan to one of his daughters there. In September, 1864, Dr. McNary's first wife died. By her he had three sons; two are still living—Byron and Herschel V., Clement L. (deceased). November 22, 1871, he was again married to Miss Mary V. Steel. She was born in Paris, Ill., daughter of Dr. Robert Steel, an old practicing physician of Edgar County. By her he had two children, one living—Robert P. (William H., deceased). The Doctor is a member of the Æsculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, and of the Illinois State Medical Society, also of the American Medical Society. He has been President of the Æsculapian Society, and has represented it at Atlanta, Ga, and Richmond, Va.; was also elected to represent the same society at St. Paul, Minn., and New York City, but could not attend. He was sent by the State Medical Society to represent it in the American Medical Society in Buffalo, N. Y. With one exception, Dr. McNary has practiced longer in this county than any other physician, Dr. Williams, of Casey, beginning in the spring, and Dr. McNary in the fall afterward. He has, perhaps, had a larger practice than any other physician in the county, for his has been a constitution that could bear up under more exposure than most others. The Doctor's first and only entrance into political life was November 7, 1882, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Senate.

J. D. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. The subject of this sketch was born in Adams County, Ill., June 27, 1835, to Clark and Phœbe (Morrison) Nichols. He was born in Vermont in 1804, and died in Clark County, Ill., July, 1859, and is buried near the farm he settled in this county. She is still living and is in Kansas. In fall of 1835, he came to Clark County and settled in Darwin, where he was in the mercantile business for some time. In 1837, he settled the present farm of Mr. J. D. Nichols. When settling there first, the nearest neighbors were two and a half and three miles distant. After living on the farm for some years, they then went to Parker Township, where he was in a mill for about five years, and in 1848 returned to the farm, where he remained till the time of his death. Our subject is the oldest of a family of seven boys and two girls; and as his father was one of the early settlers, his boyhood days were the same as

those of most frontiersmen—helping to improve the farm, running wolves, deer, etc., also having his share of danger, running from fires, etc. But he was a boy that took to the hardships as well as the pleasures of frontier life, doing his part all the time. He received his education in the schools of this county, but when they first removed to the farm there were no schools or churches near them, so his first term of school was in Darwin, then in Parker Township, but afterward in his home district. Their first house was a log cabin in the hazel brush of "Island Grove," and here the mother would stay for weeks at a time with her two small children and not see any one, while the father was away at work. Wolves would come around the cabin, but still the mother cared for the stock and her little family. Our subject worked on the farm till he was twenty-one years old, and then hired to John Briscoe and worked for him for three years, driving cattle to Chicago and other Northern markets. In 1858, he went to California, but on account of his father's sickness, soon returned, and was farming till 1862, when he and his four oldest brothers enlisted in the army—two in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, and three in Madison's Battery. Our subject only served for about nine months, when he was discharged on account of injuries received as they were putting up breastworks at Louisville, Ky. He then came home and remained on the old farm most of the time, till 1864, when his mother sold out the farm to William Hoskins. He then came to Martinsville and engaged in the mercantile business for about three years, and then sold out and bought a farm near Darwin, Clark County. He remained on the farm for six years, improving it, and sold it in 1873. He then again moved to Martinsville, where he engaged in trading in stock for two years. He then bought the Nichols House, but remained in it for only a short time and traded it for land, which he again traded for the old homestead of his father. This was in spring of 1875. Since that time, he has lived on the farm part of the time, and part of the time rented it and lived in Martinsville. The farm consists of 400 acres, and is well improved. In the present year, he has rebuilt and remodeled his residence and built a good barn. Mr. Nichols' main business has always been trading in stock or anything that he might think would make any money. November 26, 1859, he was married in this township to Miss E. J. Newman. She was born in Edgar County, Ill., February 14, 1842, to Samuel and Eliza (Dudley) Newman. They were natives of Kentucky, and came to Edgar County, Ill., about 1828, moving on horseback, bringing two children and all their household goods on two horses. In 1854, they came to Clark County, Ill., and died here—he, July, 1861, she, January, 1863. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have four children living and one dead—Viola, Grace, Harry and Lillie. He is Republican in politics, and is a member of Masonic fraternity.

DR. P. A. PEARSON, physician, Martinsville, is a native of Hamilton County, Ind., born December 25, 1850, to Herman and Nancy (McMurtry) Pearson. He was born in Vermont, 1804, and died in Hamilton County, Ind., 1879, after living in the county for forty-seven years, and on the same farm. She was a native of Ohio. She died when the Doctor was an infant. When Herman Pearson settled in Hamilton County, he had to cut his own road for about four miles through the green forest to get to the land which he had entered from the Government, and in the township there were but four or

five settlers earlier than he. His life was then spent in farming, leading a quiet life, but practiced medicine among the settlers till the county was settled, and then abandoned the practice of medicine and gave his time to his farm. In 1812, they were driven from their home in Vermont by the Indians, and moved to Ohio, where his father settled and followed farming. He read medicine at Georgetown with Dr. Buckner, and afterward practiced there for some time. He had also learned the carpenter's trade, and while in Georgetown he did the finishing work on Jesse Grant's house, while U. S. Grant was a boy grinding tan bark at the time. He was married in Ohio, but his first wife died and he afterward married the mother of our subject there. Our subject received most of his education in Hamilton County, attending the graded schools of Boxley and Sheridan. He had been reading his father's medical works from the time he was fifteen years old, and in 1869 he went to reading with Dr. Burrows, of Boxley. He read with him over two years, and then came to Piatt County, Ill., and commenced the practice of medicine, May 6, 1871, and practiced there for three years and then removed to Indiana, again to Sheridan, practiced there for three years and then to Clark County, 1879, and located six miles south of county seat, and remained there till October 1, 1882, when he located at Martinsville. While living in Piatt County, Ill., he was married, February 2, 1875, to Malinda Rudy. She was born in York County, Penn., October 30, 1854, to Jacob and Susan (Niman) Rudy. Mrs. Pearson's grandfather Niman was the father of thirteen children, all of whom survived him. He died at the age of ninety-one, having seventy-nine grandchildren and forty-eight great grand-children. At the time of his death, all of the children attended his funeral and many of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren also. One of his grandsons, Hon. Levi Maish, was representing his district in Congress at the time. Our subject has two children, William Hendricks and Gertie Estella. The Doctor is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Knights of Honor, and is Democratic in politics. The Doctor has always been very successful in the practice of his profession, and has established for himself a good practice in this county.

W. H. RANDAL, groceries, Martinsville, Ill., was born near Westfield, Clark County, 1834, October 6, to Henry and Sarah (Bennett) Randal. They came from Kentucky to this State about 1830. He was born in Kentucky and she in Virginia. In their family there were five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was reared on a farm and received his education in an old log schoolhouse, and remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, and then commenced farming for himself in Parker Prairie near the Round Grove, buying 40 acres at the start. He continued farming in Parker Township from spring of 1856 till spring of 1870 he moved to Martinsville, and has been here since. In summer of 1872, he started in his present business of family groceries, and has continued in it since. In 1856, he was married to Nancy J. Kemper; she was born in Edgar County, Ill., March 20, 1836, to Joseph Kemper, who had settled in Edgar County, 1834, coming from Virginia, his native place being Culpepper County, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Randal have four children living and one dead—John T., Sallie L., Mary J., Zona, and Rosa, deceased. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Randal still retains his farm, which consists of 90 acres. He carries a stock of about $2,000,

and his yearly sales amount to about $6,000 to $8,000. Mr. Randal has seen most of the changes that have taken place in this county, from the time that the prairies were covered with tall grass, and run over by droves of deer till the present time.

J. L ROBERTS, milling, Martinsville, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, 1833, to Hezekiah and Nancy (Place) Roberts. They were both natives of Luzerne County, Penn. He was born in 1797 on the Shawnee Flats, on the Susquehanna River. In 1809, his parents moved to Delaware County, Ohio. She was born in 1799, and her parents moved to Ohio, 1813. The parents of our subject lived in Ohio until 1871, when they came to Clark County, Ill. She died here February, 1873, and he in October of the same year. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living as far as known. Our subject was raised on a farm, but as his father also had a mill, he worked in that part of his time. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, attending for several terms a school taught in an old farmhouse, used before there was a schoolhouse ever built in the district. His first occupation was that of a farmer, but he also learned the carpenter's trade and followed that for some time. In 1871, he came to this county and bought a farm of 200 acres six miles south of Martinsville; he then followed farming till the spring of 1877; he came to Martinsville and went into his present flouring mill and has been running it since. Since buying this mill, he has given it a complete overhauling and has put in almost entirely new machinery, and now has three run of buhrs, and everything for a complete custom mill. In 1853, he was married in Ohio to Jane Cosner, who was born in Ohio to Jacob B. and Margaret (Leonard) Cosner. He was born in Virginia and she in Pennsylvania, and both are still living in Licking County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have seven children living—J. H., Leonard W., Rosa Dell, William S., Lawrence M., Ida A. and Lloyd M. He is Republican in politics. In 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. William H. Robb, and served ten months till the war closed. The last active service that Mr. Roberts did was to help guard arms at Durham's Station after Johnston's surrender. He was in Gen. Schofield's command when they were closing in on Johnston, and helped to repulse Johnston as he tried to break through.

WESLEY ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Shelby County, Ind., May 12, 1837, to William and Catherine (Billby) Roberts. He was born June 17, 1791, in Virginia, and died August 27, 1873, in Clark County, Ill. She was born in New York September 24, 1805, and died in Clark County October 3, 1873. The father moved to Indiana at an early date, when Indianapolis contained but three houses, and they log cabins. He lived in Shelby County, Ind., till 1860, when he came to this county and here resided until the time of his death. They were the parents of two children, one son and one daughter, but our subject is the only one now living. He was raised on a farm and received his education in Shelby County, Ind. He remained at home till January 16, 1862, when he was married to Miss Ann Jones; she was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 22, 1840, to Abram Tegard and Sarah (Edmondson) Jones. They were both born in Virginia. He died when Mrs. Roberts was twelve years old, and she, July 3, 1881, at the age of seventy-four (see sketch of Edmond Jones, of Marshall). Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have two children living—Lilian Fayetty and Ceve Vernon. In 1863, Mr. and

Mrs. Roberts moved to their present farm, one and one half miles south of Martinsville. It consists of 125 acres, 90 of which is in cultivation. When they moved to it, it was but partly improved. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also Republican in politics. His occupation has always been that of farming, but he is also of a mechanical turn of mind, and in September 27, 1881, he procured a patent for the "Novel Baby Jumper" and stand combined. This is an ingenious device for giving small children amusement and exercise, where they will be free from danger, and out of mischief, and also save the mother many of her endless steps. The rights of this patent are now for sale, which should give Mr. Roborts a handsome return for his ingenous invention.

JOHN F. SHAFFNER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., December, 1839, to John B. and Mary E. (Fiddler) Shaffner. They were both born in Lebanon County; he in 1812, she in 1818. They moved to Fayette County, Ind., 1842, and in spring of 1850 to Clark County, Ill., and settled two and one half miles east of Martinsville, where she died 1872, he in Martinsville, 1880. They were the parents of four children, all are now living. By trade he was a carpenter, but only followed it when he was a young man. His later life was spent in farming. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Fayette County, Ind., and Clark County, Ill. His occupation has always been that of farming. He has always farmed on the old homestead, renting it till his father's death and then it fell to his part of the estate. He now has a farm of 240 acres, besides a neat residence in Martinsville. He was married in this county, 1874, to Sarah Adelia McFarland. She was born in Clark County, Ill., July 14, 1856, to William and Margaret (Dawson) McFarland. He died August, 1880. She is still living in this county. She was born in Pennsylvania, but he in Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffner have three children, one boy and two girls—Hardford, Maud and Pearl. He is Democratic in politics.

NEWTON TIBBS, attorney, Martinsville, was born in Kentucky July 19, 1854, to Aaron and Mary A. (Wilcher) Tibbs. In 1860, the family moved to this county and the mother died here April, 1864. The father is now living in Southern Kentucky. At the age of eleven years, our subject was without a mother, and without a home, and with nothing. He then went to live with a gentleman by name of Philip L. Boyer, a farmer in the north part of Clark County. Mr. Tibbs remained with him for about eight years, working in the summer and going to district school in the winter. In the fall of 1873, our subject and two brothers went from here to Kansas, going by wagon; they went to look at the country and to take an excursion. They returned home that fall, and during the winter he again went to the district school, doing chores for his board. For the succeeding six winters, he taught school, but worked on a farm in the summers. In the winter of 1878, he commenced reading law nights while teaching. March, 1880, he went to Phillips County, Kan., and studied law with Elihu Davis. September, 1880, he was admitted to practice law in the District Court of Kansas. December, 1880, he returned to this county, to Westfield, and practiced law there till September, 1881. In June, 1881, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois. Since September, 1881, he has been located in Martinsville. August 30, 1877, he was married in this county to Nancy J. Redman. She was born in this county, Sep-

tember 28, 1857, to John B. and Susan (Reasor) Redman. They were both from near Louisville, Ky. He died 1869. She is still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs have one little son, Sebert Otho, born August 20, 1878. Our subject is Democratic in politics, but exercises an independent right of suffrage. He is meeting with success in the practice of his chosen profession he so well deserves, for his has been a life which required great moral force to bear him up, and it was not found wanting.

DAVID THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 1, 1827, to Bennett and Rhuamy (Curtis) Thompson. Both of them were born in Berkeley County, Va. They moved to Ohio 1826, and in 1850 to Clark County, Ill., and settled near Martinsville, in Martinsville Township. Both died here within three days of each other in 1854. His occupation was that of a farmer. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living. Our subject was educated in Knox County, Ohio. By trade he is a shoe-maker, having learned the trade in Ohio, and came to this county in 1849 and started at his trade in Martinsville and continued until 1872, when he came to his present farm, but has followed his trade some since that time. When he settled in Martinsville, he was the only shoe-maker here, and was the only one for several years, but others had been in some time before. The town was then mostly log cabins and hazel brush. His farm consists of 90 acres, about 70 of which are in cultivation. But little of it, however, was improved when he came, mostly being in timber. In 1853, he was married in Martinsville to Mary Elizabeth Pultz, who was a native of Virginia, and daughter of Michael Pultz. She died 1856. By her he had two children, Marion D. and George M. (deceased). In 1858, he was again married to Eliza Jane Ulrey. She was born in Knox County, Ohio (see sketch of Michael Ulrey). By her he has three children living, William H., Lillie Belle and Oscar. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also Democratic in politics.

DR. P. F. THORNBURGH, physician, Martinsville, was born in Morgan County, Ind., May 9, 1825, to Benjamin and Susannah (Monical) Thornburgh. They were both born in Virginia, November, 1797, but on different days of the month. She died 1877, in Morgan County, Ind. He is still living in Morgan County, Ind., on the land he entered in 1825, and is the only man living in the township on land which he entered from the General Government. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. Dr. Thornburgh spent his early life on the farm, and received his education in the district schools. He remained at home till he was twenty-one, then taught school. In 1848, he was married. In 1851, began traveling as a circuit rider in the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He continued traveling till 1861, and then was on the superannuated list for two years, and during that time read medicine near Indianapolis, reading first with Isaac Furnis. In 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Capt. Gibson. He served for one year and was discharged by surgeon's certificate of disability. He then spent two years in reading medicine in Indiana, and in 1867 came to Casey, Clark County, and has practiced in this county since, except two years. He remained in Casey for three years, then practiced in Martinsville for two years. He then spent one year in Coles County and one in Edgar; then located on his farm, five miles southeast of Martinsville, and has continued practicing and farming since. His farm con-

sists of 160 acres. When first coming to this county, he was a local minister, but in 1870 was re-admitted in the Illinois Conference, a position he still holds, but is on the superannuated list His first wife was Maria McCreery, daughter of John and Mary McCreery, of near Indianapolis. His wife died 1876, at the age of fifty years. By her he has five children living and one dead—Amanda J., William B. (deceased), Mary C., Ida, J. W. and Don Alonzo. January 6, 1881, he was again married to Mrs. Sarah K. Hamilton, of Martinsville She was born in Pennsylvania. Her maiden name was Jemison. The Doctor has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A., F. & A. M. He is Republican in politics.

MICHAEL ULREY, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Harrison Township, Knox County, Ohio, January 29, 1830, to Daniel and Mary (Harod) Ulrey. They were both born in Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio about 1820. In October, 1849, they came to Clark County, Ill., and lived here till the time of their death. He died July, 1859, at the age of sixty-six. She died October, 1862, at the age of sixty-four. His occupation was that of farmer, and at the time of his death, he was farming in Parker Township. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Ohio, and has always been engaged in farming. He is one of eight children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Ulrey began farming for himself on his father's farm, and bought most of the farm, but sold out there, and in 1863 moved to his present farm, which now consists of 240 acres of land, and is well improved. When he first bought, it was but partly in cultivation, over 40 acres being raw prairie. In 1864 and 1865, he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Marshall, Ill., but remained on the farm most of the time himself, and left the care of the store to his partner. In 1852, he was married in Parker Township to Susan Bean. She was born in Stokes County, N. C., to Isaac and Sarah (Miller) Bean. He died in this county November 19, 1882, at the age of ninety-three. She died April 11, 1874, at the age of seventy-seven. They were both born in Stokes County, N. C., and came to this county, 1834. His occupation was always that of a farmer. Mrs. Ulrey's grandfather Bean was an Englishman by birth, but was in this country before the Revolutionary war, and helped the colonists. He carried a scar till the time of his death, received from a Tory's sword. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrey have four children living and one dead—Rosa, Isaac N., Belle (deceased), Martin and Clarence. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and I. O. O. F. He is also Democratic in politics. In starting in life, it was with nothing but thorough economy and perserverance he has made a good property.

MRS. E. H. VAUGHAN, merchant, Martinsville. Mr. A. L. Vaughan, the husband of the subject of our sketch, was born in Kentucky May 5, 1841, to Winston and Sallie (Scofield) Vaughan, he born in Virginia in 1798, and is still living in Franklin County, Ky. He has always followed farming, but for some years has been retired from active life. The mother was born in Franklin County, Ky, 1800, and always lived in the same house till the time of her death, 1872. Mr. Vaughn was educated in his native county, attended the Kentucky Military Institute, and completed his course, 1859. He remained in Kentucky till the winter of 1865, when he left and moved to Sullivan County, Ind., where he was engaged in the mercantile business in Carlisle for ten years, and then came to Martinsville, Ill., and has been in the mer-

cantile business since. In 1875, he was married in Martinsville to our subject, Elizabeth H. Moore, daughter of E. B. and Mary Ann (Hatrick) Moore. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, May, 1808, to Scotch and English parents. She was also born two miles from Londonderry, Ireland, November 5, 1807. They were married, 1830, and came to America, 1831. She died November 9, 1880, and he April 13, 1881. For about one year after first coming to America, they lived on Hudson street, New York City, and then to Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., and remained there until 1838. In that year, Mr. Moore came to Clark County, Ill., and entered 400 acres of land. He then went back to New York, and from there he traveled all through the Southern States selling goods. He and his brothers, William and Robert, were together. They soon afterward established a store at Vicksburg, Miss. In 1841, he returned to Ireland, but soon returned and moved his family to Martinsville the same year. They then lived here till 1848, when they moved to Vicksburg, Miss., where they remained for one year and then moved to Dover, Yazoo County, Miss., where Mr. Moore was in the mercantile business till 1856, when they moved to this county again, and settled on the farm, which consisted of 600 acres then, he having added 200 more to it in 1841. April, 1857, he again engaged in the mercantile business in the store now owned by his daughter, our subject. He continued in this all the time till his death, but still carried on the farm, which he added to till it contained 720 acres. In his family there were nine children, of whom four are now living—Ezekial, Elizabeth H., William J. and Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were both Presbyterians in the old country, but did not join any church here till 1851, when they united with the Old-School Baptist, in Mississippi. They are both buried in Martinsville. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have one son, Winston Moore Vaughan. They are now carrying on the same business that Mr. Moore was so long engaged in—carrying a stock of general merchandise, which averages about $2,500. Mrs. Vaughan's great-grandfather Moore was in the Irish war, and in the battle of Vinegar Hill captured a gun from the Catholics, and this gun is still in the family.

B. H. WELSH, merchant and express agent, Martinsville, was born in 1849 in Clark County, Ill., near Marshall, to James H. and Anna (Lockard) Welsh. They had moved from Chillicothe, Ohio, to this county in 1848, and were both natives of Ohio. He died in this county, 1868, and she in fall of 1881. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living. Our subject is the youngest, and received his education in this and Edgar Counties, attending the schools of Paris and Marshall. Till he was thirteen years of age, he was raised on a farm, but since that time his life has been varied. For some years, he was employed by a man who was in the agricultural implement business, and who was also express agent. In July, 1878, Mr. Welsh started in business for himself, selecting the grocery business, carrying a stock of about $1,000. But most of his attention is given to the express business, as he has been agent for both the Adams and American Express Companies since 1878. He is also local editor of the Martinsville *Enterprise*, a weekly paper which has been started about a year. Mr. Welsh took hold of the *Enterprise* soon after it was first started, and by his energy is making quite a success of it. November 8, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella P. Sutherland. She was born in Morrow County, Ohio, 1851, to Joseph Sutherland. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have one daughter and one son, Ora

Alice and Cary S. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the Knights of Honor, and carries $2,000 in that society. He is Democratic in politics, and has held various offices in the town and township, being at present City Clerk and also Township School Trustee.

LEVI WILLIAMS, merchant, Martinsville, was born in Pennsylvania, December 12, 1837, to J. C. and Susan (Riddle) Williams. They were both natives of Cecil County, Md. From Maryland, they removed to Pennsylvania, and in 1844 removed to Tipton County, Ind., and both died there in 1863. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1855, our subject came to Clark County, Ill., and engaged in teaching school. He received most of his education in the common schools, Tipton County, Ind., but also attended the high school of Marshall, Ill. He was engaged in teaching till 1862 and most of the time in Martinsville. He then enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Monroe. The regiment was a part of Wilder's famous brigade. He was in the battle of Perryville, etc. He continued service till the close of the war. He entered the service as First Sergeant and was mustered out as Sergeant Major. After the close of the war, he traveled in Minnesota for some time, traveling for an Indianapolis publishing house. He then settled on a farm in Missouri, in 1870. He continued to farm there till 1876, and then came to Martinsville, and entered the present Farmers' Mercantile Association, and for two winters taught school in the town. In 1879, he took charge of the business here and has continued in it since. According to their charter the limit of stock was $1,500, but by legal vote since, the charter has been changed so as to give them the privilege of $6,000 stock, and at the present time about $3,000 of the stock is taken, and since he took hold of it the business has increased from about $15,000 per year to about $30,000 per year. Our subject was married in spring of 1860, in Martinsville, to Amanda E. West, native of Kentucky. They have one son living, Arthur L. Our subject is a Republican in politics. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also to the Knights of Honor. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

DAVID BAUGHMAN, farmer and merchant, P. O. Oak Point. Among the pioneers of Clark County, and one among the earliest settlers in this township is Mr. David Baughman. He was born May 19, 1820, in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, the eighth son of Christian Baughman, and Elizabeth Bair; he was born November 26, 1785, in Penna., son of Christian Baughman, a native of Germany. Elizabeth Bair was born in Vermont January 24, 1785, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Bair. Christian Baughman moved west to Muskingum county, and settled near Zanesville, about the year 1808, and remained there until his death, which occurred August 3, 1836; his wife died November 8, 1866. They raised twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter, all of whom, lived to raise families. The first death in the family of children was in August, 1861; Joseph was killed by the kick of a horse; he was over fifty-seven years of age. The second death was that of Jacob, which occurred in 1863; he was killed near Roseville, Ohio; his murderer has not to this day been discovered; much litigation has been in consequence. The children in order of birth were John, born Sep-

tember 16, 1804; Jacob, born October 31, 1805; Christian, born April 27, 1807; Joseph, born December 11, 1808; Adam, December 3, 1810; George, born February 14, 1813; Andrew, born June 1, 1815; David, born May 19, 1820; Samuel, born May 17, 1822; Elizabeth, born Februa y 27, 1824; Solomon S., born June 14, 1827; Jesse M., October 24, 1829; John, Jacob, Joseph and Adam are deceased. David was raised on the home place until after his father's death, when he staid with his mother until he was of age. May 6, 1841, he married Lucy H., born in Delaware County, Ohio, September 16, 1821; she was the second daughter of Andrew and Olive (Horr) Buck. The Buck family were among the prominent families in Ohio. Andrew Buck was born in New York June 13, 1793; Olive, his wife, was born May 14, 1800. Andrew was a son of Levi Buck, of Irish descent; Olive was a daughter of Frances Horr, a native of Maine. Andrew and Olive Buck raised nine children, all lived to be grown except one. Children were Levi, Ruth H., Lucy, Matilda A., Andrew M., Josiah H., Sophrona H., Phebe C., Harriet N., Ruth H. and Mrs. Baughman; only one in this county, Ruth H., wife of Asa Owings, of this township. After Mr. Baughman's marriage, he removed to this county and came here spring of 1841; he came in a wagon, and in June 16, same year, settled on land he entered; he built him a cabin where his house stands now on Section 20; he moved into his house July 1, 1841, without floor, windows or doors. He went a long distance to mills, sometimes consuming four days to get two bushels of meal. He entered 240 acres in all. He has since remained here and been engaged in farming. Has carried on store since January, 1852. He has been successful and has accumulated about 2,300 acres; has lost over $40,000 within the last thirty years. He has two children living. Jesse F. and Sarah C.; the latter is wife of James Davis, of Cumberland County. Jesse F. resides in Casey. Mr. B. has served as P. M. since the inauguration of Lincoln. He cast one of the first Whig votes in the township; member of the English Lutheran since a young man. Member of A., F. & A. M. Hazel Dell, No. 580, served as Township Treasurer since 1865; Republican.

HAMAN FINNEY, farmer, P. O. Oak Point. Is an old settler of Johnson Township. He was born October 8, 1809, in Essex County, New York; was the third son of Jonathan Finney, whose mother was Miranda Sacket, a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Mary, a daughter of John Richards, whose ancestors came from Holland. Our subject removed with his parents to Penna., when he was three years of age, where the family staid one year; then came down the Ohio on a raft and located in Butler County, Ohio; here his father died. He raised a family of eight children, viz.: Damon, Ira, Haman, George, Elizabeth, Ruth, Miranda and Jonathan, all of whom lived to be grown and married. Haman, our subject, was married October 23, 1831, to Susan L., born 1813, May 5, in Butler County, Ohio, daughter of John A. White and Mary Herron, both of Loudoun County, Va. After Mr. Finney's marriage, he settled in Union County, Ind. and engaged in farming on his own account, and here lived until about 1836, when he moved across the line into Franklin County, where he bought a small place and lived here until the spring of 1842, emigrating to this State, landing on this spot April 6. He had entered 240 acres, and upon his coming he lived with a neighbor until he built a cabin, which he afterward moved into, and engaged in improving the land. He has since added to his first purchase, until he now has 400 acres, all of which he made himself. Left Indiana with $35; for several years he had hard times. He has been successful and has acquired a competence. He has had eleven

children borne him, seven of whom are living, viz.: Jonathan S., George W., William B., Edward A., Mary J., Beulah and Josephine, all living in this county except Mary Jane, who resides in Bell Air, wife of Noah Durham; Beulah, wife of Benjamin Shoemaker; Josephine married Silas Durham. Sons all married, and in the township; members of Universalist Church. Was Old-Line Whig, after Republican. He sent to the late war two sons and a boy he had raised; Jonathan S. and George W. enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served over three years, and returned home unscathed. He had also one brother Jonathan who served three years in the army and never lost a day's duty while in the service.

JACOB FLINT, farmer, P. O. Casey, came to the county in 1840, and has been a resident here ever since. Jacob Flint was born 1832, September 6, in Franklin County, Ind.; he was the third son of Benjamin Flint, who was born in Maryland in 1795, and removed to Indiana, in Franklin County, when a young man, and there married Elizabeth Bake, a Pennsylvanian, born 1800, January 22, daughter of Jacob Bake, soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Flint, the father of Jacob, engaged in farming in Indiana, and remained there until the spring of 1840, March 4, landing at the head of Painter Point, and located on land in the southwest part of the township which he had previously entered; he located his cabin in the southeast corner of Section 30, and there spent the remainder of his days. He died of milk-sick on October 27, 1849; his wife outlived him until 1878, June 14. They had seven children born; six lived to be grown, viz.: Peter, John, Jacob, Samuel, William and Keziah; but Jacob and Williliam now living. Jacob now represents the father, and remains on the homestead; he came here with his parents as above described, and remained on the farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and over; received his discharge September, 1864; during this time, he participated in the following-named battles: first, at Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and all the battles up to the taking of Atlanta. At Stone River, he received a slight wound; aside from this, received no wounds, but contracted disease—scurvy in feet and legs. Upon his return from the war, he resumed farming on the homestead, and has since remained. He was married, June 18, 1855, to Hannah, born in Ohio, 1831, July 7, daughter of William J. Shaddley and Frances his wife. He had six children, five living viz.: Albert, Clarinda, Mary, Joseph Hooker and Charles; all at home save Albert, who is doing for himself. Members of Universalist Church. In politics, he is Republican. Subject's grandfather on his mother's side was Jacob Bake, a soldier of the war of 1812.

JOHN FORESTER, deceased, was born in 1811, January 26, in Muskingum County, Ohio; he was the second son of John Forester and Hannah Adams, both natives of Pennsylvania, and came and settled in Muskingum County at an early day; his brother's name was John, also. He had two sons, Elijah and John, and four daughters, Sallie, Ann, Hannah and Mary. John and wife died in Muskingum county. John, the subject of these lines, was raised to farming, and lived at home until February 2, 1837, when he married Mary Ann, born in 1816, January 22, in Muskingum County, Ohio, of a family of eight daughters, she being the fifth, born to Samuel Stover and Mary Deitrich; he (Samuel) was born in Virginia, son of Gabriel Stover, an early settler in Muskingum County. Mary, his wife, was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Balsley Deitrich, a Revolutionary soldier. Samuel Stover served in the war of 1812, and died in Ohio in 1838; his wife died the year following. They raised a family

of twelve children, none living in this State. After the marriage of John Forester and wife, they moved to Hocking County, Ohio, and purchased land here and engaged in farming, remaining here twelve years, and from here removed to this county in the spring of 1847, and located on southeast quarter of Section 20, where he located and spent the remainder of his days; his death occurred September 6, 1871; he was a man highly respected in the community, for several years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics a stanch Republican. He left 400 acres of land; upon a portion of this his widow occupies; eight children were born him, six grew up, viz.: Samuel, Lewis, John, Taylor, Sarah, Orilla; all deceased, save Lewis, Sarah and Orilla. Samuel, John and Lewis served in the late war. John died in the service; he was a member of Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer. Taylor died June 6, 1882, and left three children, Ethelbert, Blanche and Edward. Sarah married W. D. Hill, of this township Orilla married George Orndorf, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, who was born January 11, 1854, son of Phineas Orndorf, who died in 1862; his wife, Mrs. Orndorf, died in 1855. Mr. Orndorf has by Orilla three children—William L., Mary M. and Estella.

DENNIS FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Casey. Mr. Foster was born December 8, 1832, in Licking County, Ohio. He is a son of Israel Foster and Esther Steinmetz. His grandfather was Moses Foster, a Virginian, to whom were born five sons, viz.: Frank, Israel, Thomas, Jonathan and Elijah, all of whom came to Licking County, Ohio, and there settled when the country was new. In the fall of 1837, Israel Foster came out here and entered 320 acres in Orange Township; Butternut Church stands on the ground. In the fall of 1838, the family came here, arriving November 7. When the family arrived, the snow was falling and there was no cabin built for their reception. Forks were put in the ground and sheets hung up, a log-heap in in the center to keep the children warm until better quarters could be secured. The family consisted of the parents and nine children—Lettie, Orin, David, Jerusha, Mary, Eliza, Dennis, Francis M. and Israel, Jr. Here the family settled and remained. Israel, the father, died March 16, 1847, his wife died April 15, 1841, and was the first person buried in the Butternut Graveyard. But three of the children are now living—Lettie (Mrs. Joseph Howe), Dennis, and Israel, now in Labette County, Kan. Dennis was left an orphan at an early age, at which time, April 14, 1847, he went to live with William Leamon in Jasper County, and with him remained until April 9, 1855. He subsequently made a trip to Wisconsin in June of the same year, and upon his return went to Woodford County with horses, remained here from March until December, 1856; here he cast his first vote, for Fremont and Dayton. Was with Mr. Leamon assisting him in handling stock, making several trips to Minnesota and the adjoining States, and traveled over much country. He bought his first land in February, 1857, 150 acres at $7, on Sections 31 and 32. He was married, January 31, 1858, to Francesca, born in Stark County, Ohio, January 15, 1838, second daughter of John S. Slusser, one of the prominent farmers and early settlers in this township. In March, 1858, he moved on this place, and since has been engaged in farming. He has six children living, viz.: Mary A., John S., Kate, Homer, Fred and Frank (twins). Deceased is Harry, who died August 18, 1878, aged twelve years and eight months. Mr. Foster enlisted December 2, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until August 13, 1864; he was in Steele's command, also under Gens. Quimby and Grant. He is a member of tha A., F. & A. M., No. 580. He is a Republican straight, and has never scratched a ticket.

RICHARD L. GARD, farmer, P. O. Casey, is the third son of Richard Lott Gard, who was born February, 1808, in Pennsylvania, son of Jacob Gard, of German stock. Jacob Gard married Mary Ann Bennett, and by her had two children—one son and one daughter. Subject's mother's name was Rebecca Scott, born 1812, in Butler County, Ohio, a daughter of Robert Scott. Richard L. removed to this State in 1857, and located in this township and remained here until his death, April 7, 1861. His wife survived him until October, 1866. They had seven children and all lived to be grown—Jane, Mary, Robert, Jacob, Richard L., William and Elizabath. Richard L., our subject, is the only one living in this township; he was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 12, 1840, and came to this county with his parents and landed with them in the township March 27, 1857, and was raised upon a farm and remained there until his enlistment in the army, which was in May, 1861, in Company B, Second Regiment of Light Artillery; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and served about one year; upon his discharge, he returned home and remained here until he was married, October 5, 1864, to Martha Geddes, born in this township April 15, 1842; was the second daughter of James R. and Martha Ann (Howe) Geddes. James R. Geddes was born in Path Valley, Penn., 1802; he was twice married; first to Eliza Austin; by her had three children, all deceased. James R. came West to this State and located here in this township in the fall of 1838, and here married Martha Ann Howe, who was born in Boone County, Ky., daughter of David Howe and Sarah Babb. James R. Geddes died January 20, 1856. His wife is yet living and resides in Terre Haute. They reared seven children—Sarah, Martha, Robert, Marietta R., Thomas D., James E. and Lucy A. After the subject's marriage, he located on the Geddes farm and here lived eight years; here three children were born—Rosa, Luna and Rebecca A., born in the same house as their mother. He came in this place in March, 1873, and has since remained; he has 103 acres, and is engaged in farming; no children were born here. Mr. and Mrs. Gard are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Martinsville Lodge. Politically, he is a Republican. He was elected Justice of the Peace, but never served.

DAVID GROVES, farmer, P. O. Oak Point, was one of the "boys in blue" who went forth to vindicate the rights of his country. He was born May 15, 1837, in Morgan County, Ohio, the third child of his parents, who were Anthony Groves and Susan Cross, both natives of Pennsylvania and removed here when young, to Ohio. David, our subject, was left fatherless at the age of three years, and was raised by his step-father, with whom he lived until 1860, when he came to this State and enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until January, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability from a wound received in the instep from a minie ball, from which disability he draws a pension. He was wounded in the first battle he was engaged in. Upon his discharge, he returned to Ohio and re-enlisted and served three months in the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guards, Company C, and upon his discharge returned to this county in the fall of 1864 and has since lived here. November 29, 1864, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of David Baughman and Lucy Buck. His wife died April 17, 1877. By her two children were born—Henry C. and Minerva O. He married his present wife, Mrs. Charlotte D. Bailey, November 21, 1881. She was born in Union County, Ohio, March 13, 1849, and is a daughter of Joseph Temple and Margaret Washburn, of Ohio Mrs. Groves was first married in Ohio, to Wayne Bailey, son of Edward Bailey and Mary Campbell. Mrs. Groves removed to this

county with her husband, in 1868, who died January 16, 1880. He was a soldier in the late war, a member of the Eighty-second Ohio, and participated in thirteen battles and skirmishes. By Mr. Bailey she had three children—Jacob R., Amy L. and Frank B. Since Mr. Groves returned from the service, he has been a resident of this township and been engaged in farming. In politics, he is Republican.

WILLIAM D. HILL, farmer, P. O. Oak Point, was born April 14, 1837, in Butler County, Ohio. He was the eldest son of Philip Hill and Margaret Dodds. He was a native of Maryland, son of Reuben Hill, of Welsh descent. William was raised on the farm of his father, who died when William was about six years of age. He was then raised by his mother, with whom he remained until after he became a man, and came West with her in the spring of 1860, when they came to Jasper County in this State, where his mother bought land and settled on the same. At the age of twenty-two, he began for himself. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer infantry, and served over three years, and during this time he participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River and all the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, where he was discharged, and on his return home he bought eighty acres of land in Orange Township in this county, upon which he lived until 1870, when he sold and came to the place he now owns, having 200 acres of Section 32, and since has engaged in farming. Was married, October 12, 1866, to Sarah, born in Ohio in 1846, and removed with her parents to this county and township when she was two years of age. Her parents were John Forester and Mary Stover. Mr. Hill has four children—Harry O., Charles P., Lyman and Maudie. Mr. Hill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Republican in politics. He has served as Collector two terms. He is the only one of the family of children living.

JOSEPH A. HOWE, farmer, P. O. Casey, is now the oldest living male resident in the township that settled here. He was born July 6, 1819, in Boone County, Ky., and removed to Decatur County, Ind., with his parents, when three years of age. His father's name was David Howe, a native of Pennsylvania, son of James Howe, a native of the North of Ireland His mother's name was Sarah Babb, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Eli Babb. James Howe served all through the Revolutionary war. David Howe had three brothers —Robert, James and Joseph. Joseph was a Surgeon in the war of 1812, and finally settled near Charleston, S. C. Robert came to this State and was killed on the ice, in Lawrence County. James came to Kentucky and settled and there died. David (subject's father) served in the war of 1812, and married near New Lancaster, Ohio, and subsequently settled in Boone County, Ky., and there remained until the year 1823; he removed with his family to Decatur County, Ind., his family consisting of himself, wife, and eight children. Joseph A. came to this State with his father in the spring of 1837. His father located on Section 3, in Johnson Township, and remained until his death, which occurred November 29, 1846, aged seventy-five years. He was born August 4, 1771. His wife survived him until January 5, 1881. She was aged ninety-one years. Joseph A. took charge of the home affairs at the age of eighteen, his father being in poor health, and was married, August, 1840, to Letty Foster, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1821, eldest daughter of Israel Foster and Esther Steinmetz. The Fosters came to this county about the year 1838 or 1839. After his marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, situated on the southwest quarter of Section 3, and has since remained (with the exception of four years spent in California, where he first went in the spring of 1850; went the second time in 1859, with oxen, both times walking the

entire distance, nearly). He has served in different offices of trust, as Constable, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, and was elected Sheriff of the county in 1866. He has 170 acres of land. He has raised nine children, of whom five are living—John, Joseph B., David D., Israel F. and Margery, now wife of Thomas C. Cooper, of Casey Township. John resides in Cumberland County; other sons are in this township. He was a Democrat up to the time of the starting of the Greenback party; has since been a supporter of the Greenback party.

WILLIAM HOWE, farmer, P. O. Casey. Mr. Howe was born December 11, 1826, in Decatur County, Ind. He is the fourth son and seventh child that was born to David Howe by his wife, Sarah Babb, who were early settlers of Clark County. William came to this township with his parents when he was ten years of age, and has since been a resident of the county, excepting eighteen months spent in California. He remained under his father's roof until past his majority, and in October, 1848, he married to Harriet A. Crouch, who was born in Maryland, a daughter of William Crouch, who came West to this county and settled in this township, and lived in the same until his death, which occurred in 1866. He has one son living in the township—William Crouch. William, the subject of these lines, after his marriage, located on the homestead, and has since been engaged in farming pursuits. In the spring of 1850, he went the overland route to California, and was gone eighteen months. During this time, he was engaged in mining. Upon his return home, he resumed his place upon the farm and resumed agricultural pursuits. He has four children—Frank, John, Jacob and William H. Mr. Howe has been identified with Democracy since he came to exercise the right of suffrage, but since the Greenback question was agitated he has been in favor of plenty of greenbacks. Mr. Howe has filled several important offices of trust in the township, as Supervisor, Township Clerk, and Collector, at different times. He has a farm of 120 acres. His father was twice married; his first wife was Polly Curry, who bore him four children—Julius, Betsy, Margery and Sarah; none living in this State.

ASA OWINGS, farmer, P. O. Casey, is among the old pioneers of Johnson Township, coming here in the fall of 1840. He was born March 22, 1816, in Licking County, Ohio second son of Henry Owings and Elizabeth Wells. Henry was a native of Maryland, son of Henry Owings, whose ancestors came from the British Isles. Henry the father of Asa, was married in Virginia and removed West to Ohio in an early day, and remained there until his death, in 1850. He raised four children by his wife Elizabeth, viz.: Melissa, Henry, Asa and Leah, all deceased save Asa, who was raised a farmer, remaining under the parental roof until the fall of 1840, when he, in company with a young man, came here on horseback. He hired out by the month and lived with John Cole about nine years. He has been thrice married, first time to Mary Lewis in April, 1842; she died leaving two children, none living; Mary lived to be married, she died 1879. Second wife was Elizabeth Durham, she died six months after, leaving no children. Third time was in 1850, October 20, to Mrs. Ruth H. Presley, born in Delaware County, 1820, April 19, daughter of Andrew Buck and Olive Horr. Mrs. Owen came to this county in June, 1850; has two children by last marriage. Henry A., Ruth E., and wife of James S. Moyers. Mr. Owings located on this farm in 1850, and has since lived here; both Mr. and Mrs. Owings are Methodists. Politically, Whig first, then Republican, then Greenbacker. Owns 120 acres. Mrs. Owings was thrice married; first time to Neri Whittaker, by him had four; Cyrus L., Florella, Sylvester and Augustus E.; Sylvester was soldier in late war, One Hundred and Twenty-Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G; was killed at Perryville; Cyrus

L., member of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; Augustus in Madison Battery.

MARION PARTLOW, farmer, P. O. Bell Air. The Partlow family came to this county in the fall of 1839. The father of the above was John H. Partlow, who was born in 1811 in one of the Middle States, and was a son of Jacob Partlow. John H. Partlow came from Indiana to this county, in 1839; he came with his wife Lydia, and a team of horses, and was making his way westward, and stopped for a time to rest in this county, intending to pursue his journey when recuperated; but liking the county so well, he resolved to go no farther, and accordingly entered 80 acres on Section 35 in Johnson Township, and remained here for many years; he finally went to Arkansas for his health, and there died. He was a member of the "Church of God," and preached that doctrine. His wife was Lydia Bennett (prior to her marriage), who bore him seventeen children; but six of the number now living, Marion, Columbus N. and four sisters. Marion was born February 27, 1844, on the farm he now owns, and has since been a resident of the township; he married Martha L. Bowles, who was born in Ohio, daughter of Wilson Bowles; she died in March, 1881, leaving three children—Nollie Franklin, Henry A. and Orie D. Mr. Partlow has 117 acres of land. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1880, and has been affiliated with the Democratic party since he cast his first vote, and has served as Constable and in other offices of trust in the township. He has four sisters living—Annie E., who is the relict of John M. Stocksdale; Sophia is the wife of John Simpson; Roanna, wife of John Elliott, of Orange Township; Phebe, wife of Samuel Simcox, all of this county. Mr. Partlow in 1880 had the misfortune to have his house and contents burned to the ground, which has been replaced on the site of the *old* one.

ISAAC REED, farmer, P. O. Casey, is one of the self-made men of the county, and is now one of the wealthy and thoroughgoing farmers in the township. He was born in Shelby County, Ind., 1837, November 28. He is the son and child of Philip Reed and Mary Smith, both natives of North Carolina, where they were married, and removed to Shelby County, Ind., about the year 1818. Here they lived until their death. They had eleven children born to them, seven of whom were raised to maturity. Isaac was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, his mother dying, and a step-mother was not congenial to him; and at the age of fourteen he began for himself, and when nineteen years of age he came to this State and to the township in the fall of 1856, and has since been identified with the interests of the county, excepting a year and a half when he lived in Edgar County. He worked out by the month, and for several years made the best use of his time, and saved his money and purchased eighty acres in 1859, on Section 4, where he now lives, for which he paid $1,063, and moved on the same in the fall of 1860, and since that time has been a resident of this place. He has now about 535 acres, all in this township except 160 in Casey Township. He was married, 1860, March 11, to Josephine Allen, born in Edgar County, 1840, May 24, eldest daughter of William Allen and Elizabeth Barnes. William Barnes was a Virginian; she (his wife) was from Indiana. William was son of James Allen. Mr. Reed has had five children, four are living—Mary, Louella, Willie and Cora. Mary is wife of Charles Gard. Flora died May, 1881, aged eighteen years six months and ten days. Democratic. Mr. Reed is one of the most successful farmers and business men in the county.

JOHN SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Casey, is an Ohioan by birth. He was born in Butler County in 1817, February 6, the eldest child of his parents, who were Richard Scott and Ann Steele. He was born July 26, 1788, in Adams County, Penn., son of John Scott, a

native of Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania and settled prior to the Revolution. He married Rebecca Elliot in Ireland, and by her had five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons lived to see over fourscore years. James, Jinsey, Robert, John, William, Richard, were the children. John Scott, the father of the above-mentioned children, removed with his family to Kentucky, remaining there five years; then moved to Ohio before it became a State; there he and wife both died in what was after Butler County. The children all settled in that neighborhood. Ann, the mother of our subject, was born March 16, 1796, in Bourbon County, Ky., daughter of William Steele, who raised a large family, consisting of the following children: Joseph, William, Alexander, John, Samuel, James, Jane, Ann, Mary and Eleanor. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and remained in Butler County until his death, on December 7, 1874. His wife died March 14, 1864. They raised a family of five children, viz., John, William, Eleanor, Richard and Rebecca. Richard and Rebecca are deceased. Richard H. served over three years in Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Capt. H. L. Morey's company. He finished his term of service, and re-enlisted, and while in Florida was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville Prison, where he died in 1865, April 24, just two days before the prisoners were released. The other members of the family are living back in Butler County, Ohio. John, the subject of these lines, was raised a farmer, and left home at the time of his marriage, which was on August 29, 1850, to Christiana, born on June 5, 1831, in Germany, daughter of John and Christiana Sykle. After his marriage, he removed to Preble County, where he purchased land and engaged in farming, and remained here eleven years, and in the fall of 1861 he sold out and came here to this county; and in October, that year, he located on the farm he now owns and since remained. He has 260 acres in Sections 7 and 8. No children of the irown; have raised two children—Nancy E. Steele and Rebecca S. Young. Member of Presbyterian Church all his life. Republican.

WILLIAM T. SHADLEY, farmer, P. O. Oak Point, was born January 10, 1833, in Shelby County, Ind., the fourth son and eighth child of a family of twelve children. His father was William J. Shadley, who was born September 8, 1800, in Virginia, and removed to Licking County, Ohio, when a young man, and here married, March 20, 1819, to Rebecca, born April 8, 1797, in Virginia, daughter of Joseph Francis. After his marriage, he moved to Shelby County, Ind., and here remained until the fall of 1852, when he removed with his family to this State and bought 360 acres in Johnson Township, land in Sections 33 and 28, and died here in the township October 1, 1857; his wife died October 27, of the same year. They raised a family of eleven children, viz.: Ursula, Mary, Nathaniel, Amy, James, Mahlon, Hannah, William F., Daniel, Francis and Stephen, all living save Daniel; all living in Shelby County except Hannah, Ursula, Mary, Amy and William F. William Francis, our subject, was raised a farmer, and was eighteen years of age when he came to this county. At his majority, he was married, in January 21, 1854, to Sarah C., born in Stark County, Ohio, eldest daughter (and child) of John S. Slusser by his wife, Nancy Montgomery. After Mr. Shadley's marriage, he located on a piece of land given him by his father, and engaged in farming, and has since remained. He has now 265 acres of land, all in this township. He has six children living, eight were born; the living—Viola (wife of John A. Thorp), John, Hanan, Frank, Mary and Nevada; deceased were Dayton and an infant daughter. Mr. Shadley has two sisters in this township—Hannah, Mrs. Jacob Flint; Mary, wife of Jacob Neighbarger.

Ursula E., resides in Casey, wife of Thomas Bless; Amy, lives in Jasper County, wife of John Foutz. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. SHOEMAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Oak Point, is the eldest of the Shoemaker brothers. He was born in Decatur County, Ind., September 22, 1838; is the eldest of the living sons of Jesse Shoemaker and Mary Ann Wiley. Jesse Shoemaker was born May 12, 1809, in Guilford County, N. C., son of Conrad and Jane (Witt) Shoemaker, of German stock. Conrad removed with his family from North Carolina and settled in Boone County, Ind., at an early day, and here died about the year 1840. He raised a family of four sons and four daughters—Elijah, Jesse, George, Michael, Polly, Katie, Eliza and Betsy Ann. Elijah and Polly remained in North Carolina; the others came with their parents to Boone County. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Thomas Wiley, who married Mary Birney, and by her had four children, two sons and two daughters—Nathan, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Thomas. Benjamin F. came to this State with his father and mother when ten years of age, and has since been a resident of the township. His father is yet living; his mother died December 26, 1863; she was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 21, 1813. To them five children were born, viz.: Washington P., Benjamin F., William H., John L. and Indiana L., all deceased except Benjamin F. and John L., both residents of this township. Washington P. died in the army in 1865; he was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; William H., was in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G., died October 26, 1868, and left one child—John D.; John was in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana; he married Miss Flint, and died in this county June 17, 1879. Benjamin F. enlisted August 5, 1861, in Company B, Second Illinois, Battery B, and served out three years and re-enlisted in Hancock's corps, and served one year in the corps, making four years of solid service, and during his four years of service he was never absent from his command except five days, when he was taken with the measles. He served as a private, and was never wounded, but did his duty faithfully and well. The Shoemaker family were well represented in the late war. The father, Jesse, and four of his sons wore the blue—Washington P., Benjamin F., William H. and John D.; two of the number lost their lives in the service. Benjamin F., upon his return from the war, came home on the farm, where he has since lived; he has 100 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. October 31, 1869, he married Beulah, born December 25, 1844, in this township, second daughter of Tamar Finney, one of the old settlers in this township. He has one child—Ora Pearl, born July 28, 1881; Anna, died November 18, 1881, aged six years and four months.

J. S. SLUSSER, farmer, P. O. Oak Point. This gentleman was born September 16, 1812, in Adams County, Penn., and emigrated to Stark County, Ohio, with his parents, when two years of age. His father's name was Henry Slusser, a Pennsylvanian, son of Philip Slusser, a native of Germany. Our subject's mother was a Slusser also; her name was Mary, daughter of John Slusser. Henry Slusser settled near Canton, in Stark County, where he entered his land; remained here until his death, which occurred about the year 1822. His wife survived and was afterward married to another man, David First, and afterward moved to Indiana and died there in 1856, in Huntington County. He raised four children—John S., Elizabeth, Christiana and Frederick; all lived to be grown, and raised families. John S. lived with his mother and with his uncles until he was fifteen years old, when he went with his

step-father and with him learned the brick-maker's trade, remaining with him three years, after which he went for himself and hired men and contracted. He has been thrice married, first in 1834, to Nancy Montgomery, daughter of John and Sarah Montgomery, a native of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1842, he and wife with four children came with a wagon to this county. He had but $200, and bought 160 acres at $2, paying one-half down, in Section 28, northwest quarter. Here he built him a cabin and engaged in improving the land, and for several years had a hard time and endured the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. He lived in the log house until 1856, when he built the house he now lives in. The first floor was hewed puncheons and the door of clapboards. He has now 360 acres. His first wife died February 7, 1847. By her he had four children—Catherine, Francisco, James A. and Thomas J. Catherine resides in this township, the wife of William F. Shadley; Francesca, wife of Dennis Foster, of this township; James A. volunteered in 1861, in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, went into the army and never returned, died of chronic diarrhœa; Thomas J. resides in this township. He served in the army, was wounded and is now a pensioner. He married the second time, June, 1847, Mary Schofield; she died January 28, 1868. She left seven children—John, Morris, Oscar, Charlie, Jane, Alice and Cecelia. All live in this county except Cecelia, who resides in Jasper County. November 3, 1870, he married his third wife, Mrs. Rachel Ream, born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 24, 1832, daughter of Abram Witwer and Elizabeth Sour. No children by the last marriage. In 1833, he cast his first vote for Jackson; after then was a Whig, since Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. SLUSSER, farmer, P. O. Oak Point. This gentleman came of Old Pennsylvania stock, but was born in Ohio, and first beheld the light of day March 2, 1831, in Ogdensburg Township, Stark County. His father, David Slusser, was born May 30, 1808, in Pennsylvania, a son of John Slusser, who served in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was Sarah Emich, who was born September 5, 1808, in the Keystone State. The children born to David Slusser and wife were Zachariah, Jeremiah, Uriah, Josiah, Mary A., Benjamin F., David M., Ann M., Harriet O., Sarah C., Lucy B. and Ezra, all of whom grew to man and womanhood. Jeremiah E., the subject of these lines, had but limited school advantages. His early boyhood was spent working on the farm with his father, and upon attaining his majority he began for himself and worked out by the month at such wages as he could obtain. September 21, 1854, he married Elizabeth Sell, a native of Stark County, where she was born, June 1, 1820, daughter of John Sell and Kate Shired, early settlers in Stark County, Mrs. Slusser being the eighth child of the family. In the spring of 1857, he resolved to better his condition, and accordingly emigrated to this State and first purchased eighty acres of land two miles south of Marshall in this county, but kept this a short time, selling it at an advance, and came to this township and purchased eighty acres in Section 33, upon which he settled and began improving the same. In 1865, he sold to William F. Shadley, and purchased 120 acres of unimproved land in the southwest quarter of Section 29, costing about $13 per acre. He has since resided here, and by hard work and rigid economy he has acquired for himself a good home. For several years he ran a threshing machine and at the same time conducting his farm successfully. Mr. Slusser had three brothers—Uriah, David M. and Benjamin F.—who served in the late war. Uria served in the Seventy-first, and was found dead at his post while on picket duty. David M. and Benjamin F. served in

the Fifty-ninth Regiment. David M. served in all the battles with his regiment and died at Springfield, before reaching home; Benjamin F. was the only one that came home alive. Living in this county are J. E., Ezra and Celestia, the latter the wife of Wesley Kitchen, of Marshall. Josiah resides in Cumberland County with his father, who came here in 1859. Mr. Slusser has three children—Martha, Clara L. and Simon. Martha resides in Elk County, Kan., wife of Isaac Smith. Simon L. married, December 17, 1882, Martha, daughter of Felix Chesher, of this township. Our subject was raised in the German Reformed Church. Republican.

THOMAS J. SLUSSER, farmer, P. O. Oak Point, is the eldest son living of John S. Slusser. He was born April 19, 1842, in Stark County, Ohio, and removed to this township with his parents when a babe. He has since been a resident of the township. He was brought up on his father's farm, where he lived until he was about twenty-six years of age. He had common school advantages and assisted his father on the farm. In August, 1861, he was among the number who went out in response to the National call, and enlisted for three years in Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until September, 1863, when he was discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and Perryville. His wound was in the left thigh, with piece of shell, and he was also shot in the left shoulder, with minie ball, and now draws a pension from the Government. Upon his discharge, he returned home to his father's, where he remained until marriage, which was November 28, 1867, to Rebecca, born in Orange Township, this county, January 26, 1848, the fourth daughter of Thomas L. Baker and Lucy Fancher, who were early settlers in this county, from Ohio. The same year Mr. Slusser was married, he located on the farm he now owns, having 120 acres. He has three children—Evert, Frederick and Gracie G. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is Steward of the Church. Politics, Republican.

S. S. SWIM, farmer, P. O. Casey, was born November 15, 1833, in Licking County, Ohio. He is the third son of Isaac Swim and Mary Ann Oller. He was born in January, 1803, in Pennsylvania, son of James Swim. The Swim family are of Irish and German stock. Isaac Swim came West to Ohio with his father when a young man, and here married Miss Oller, and engaged in farming, where he remained several years, and then removed to Wayne County, Ind., remaining here six years, and in the fall of 1844 he removed with his family to Clark County, locating in this township, on Section 18. He died October, 1878. His wife yet survives him. There were eight children raised—Alpheus, Vincent, S. S., Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Lucy J. and William H. Alpheus, Mary and Margaret are deceased; the others are living in this township, except Elizabeth, who resides in Cumberland County. Sylvanus was about eleven years of age when he came here with his parents, remaining with them until twenty-two years of age. His father becoming embarrassed, S. S. was thrown upon his own resources. He hired out by the month. He worked twenty-two months for John C. Durham, at $10 per month, and continued on until he was enabled to make a start in farming, when he rented land some seven years, and in 1864 he purchased sixty acres where he now lives, costing $20 per acre, and has since added to same until he now has 176 acres. In January, 1857, he was first married to Mary Mumford, born in Ohio, daughter of Levi Mumford, who came to this county—an early settler. His wife died May 29, 1878, leaving no issue. His last marriage was to Martha J. List, born in Montgomery County, Ind., daughter of William and Hannah (Aten) List. The family came to

this State in 1856. He has two children, Sylvanius Sylvester and Myrtie M. Liberal in politics; lately Greenbacker. His father and mother were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Swim had one brother, Alpheus, who was a soldier in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and was killed at Charleston, this State, in a raid there. He had two children—Taylor and Elizabeth.

G. W. WILEY, farmer, P. O. This Casey gentleman ranks among the thrifty and enterprising farmers of Johnson Township; he was born 1838, November 29, in Decatur County, Ind. His parents were Thomas Wiley and Ester Critzer; Thomas Wiley was born 1816, December 10, in Guilford County, N. C. His ancestors were of English descent. Thomas Wiley came to Indiana when a young man, and was married in Decatur County, to Esther, daughter of Henry Critzer, who served in the war of 1812. Thomas, after marriage, settled in Decatur and engaged in farming, and remained here until the fall of 1850, when came to this county and lived two years in this (Johnson) Township, and then located on land in Casey Township, which he had entered, and lived here until his death, December 13, 1864. His wife died January 19, same year. They raised a family of eight children, six of whom are living—George W., Sarah J., Frances M., Nancy M., Mary A. and Josephine. George W. is the eldest of the number, and the only one now living in this county. He came to this county with his parents in 1850, and began on his own account at the age of fifteen, but made his father's house his home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he volunteered his services in the defense of his country, enlisting July, 1861, in Company B, Second Illinois Light Artillery, known as Madison Battery, and served until September 2, 1864; during this time, he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and came out unscathed; upon his return from the service he came to this county and engaged in farming on rented land. Was married, January 14, 1865, to Susan, born in Clark County, Martinsville Township, April, 1843, daughter of Levi and Mary Mumford, both natives of Ohio, and came to this county quite early. He purchased the farm he now owns in 1872, first bought 40 acres, and has since added to the first purchase until he has now 160 *here*, and 80 of timber—240 in all. He began when his resources were nothing, and has made what he has by his own industry. Has nine children—John, Mary, Thomas, Arthur, Hettie, Jane, George, Robert, and Susan. Democratic; was elected Supervisor in spring of 1882, member of A., F. & A. M., Casey Lodge, No. 442.

WILLIAM W. WILLISON, farmer, P. O. Bell Air. The Willison family have been identified with Clark County since 1841. His father, Elias Willison, was a Virginian, and was born December 29, 1788, son of Elisha Willison, of English stock. Elias removed to Ohio when a young man, where he married Phebe Vail, in Licking County; she was born April 24, 1796, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Elias Willison was a farmer by occupation, and after his marriage located in Licking County, Ohio, where he lived until 1837, when he moved with his family to Indiana and settled ten miles from Terre Haute, where he lived until 1841, when he came to this county and located in the spring of 1841; he (Elias) purchased 80 acres in Orange Township, locating on the same March 17, and remained there until his death, which occurred August 19, 1845; his wife survived him until July 29, 1848. They raised to maturity the following children, viz.: Sallie, Silas, Clarissa, John, Aaron, William W., Harvey and Leroy. Leroy and Harvey served as soldiers in the late war; Aaron afterward died at Indianapolis from the effects of exposure and disease contracted while in the army; our subject, William W., was born November 16, 1824, in Licking County, Ohio, and came to this State

with his parents and remained with them until his marriage, which occurred November 1, 1853, to Sarah, who was born in Lebanon County, Penn., April 7, 1833; her parents were Valentine Dehl and Catherine Daup, who came here in 1842. Mr. Willison has no children; after his marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, and has since been identified with the township. In 1850, prior to his marriage, he went the overland route to California, where he was for three years, and during this time was engaged in mining. In 1868, he was elected Justice of the Peace and served two terms. He is a Democrat. Has 140 acres.

PARKER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BARBEE, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in this county, in Westfield Township, June 27, 1833, the eldest son of John Barbee and Sallie Lago. John Barbee came from Shelby County, Ky., and removed with his brothers to Crawford County, this State. He was the youngest of a large family. He was married in Crawford County and removed to this State in 1831, locating in Westfield, on Section 27, and remained here until his death. He raised a family of ten children, five living, and all residents of the county, William being the only one in the township; he left home before coming of age. Worked at low wages by the day and month, and has worked for 25 cents per day and for $6 per month. Was married, April 24, 1863, to Sallie Robinson in this township, daughter of L. D. Robinson and Elizabeth Connelly. Mr. Barbee has been a resident of the township since his marriage. Has six children—Leven A., John W., Priscilla, Aberilla, Andrew and Patsey. He is a Democrat and a member of A., F. & A. M., and R. A. Chapter, No. 125. Has 340 acres of land.

JOHN B. BRISCOE, farmer, P. O. Westfield, is among the old settlers, and one of the representative men of the county. He was born July 28, 1817, in Jefferson County, Ky., and removed to this State and arrived here in this county, landing in Westfield Township November 11, 1835. His father was Henry Briscoe, who was born in February, 1762, in Queen Anne County, Md., and was a soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. His parents were Philip Briscoe, whose wife was a Foster, and bore him nine children, seven sons and two daughters, viz., William, Robert, George, Premmenus, Walter, Philip, Henry, Katie and Sarah. William settled in Madison County, Ky., Robert in Bullitt County, George in what is now Hopkins County, Premmenus settled in Bourbon County, Walter in Mason County, Ky. The father of the above came to Kentucky at a very early day, but never settled, being of a rambling turn of mind, and died in Maryland, near Port Tobacco. His sons went out to Kentucky subsequently, and settled there from 1770 to 1799. Philip never came West to locate. Katie married James Summerhill, and located in Jefferson County, Ky., and there died at an old age. She raised one son, Robert, who died on the same farm at an advanced age. Mary settled in Maryland. She married a man named Swan, and by him raised a large family, all of whom settled there except Philip Swan, who removed to Jefferson County, Ky., and there died, and raised a family of several children. Henry Briscoe, the father of our

subject, was twice married; first, to a Miss Lattimore, daughter of Judge Lattimore, of a prominent family in Maryland. After his marriage, he removed to Jefferson County, Ky., in 1799, and engaged in farming. His wife died on the route where Cincinnati now stands. He came from Red Stone, now Pittsburgh, on a boat to Louisville, and settled on the headwaters of Bear Grass Creek. By his first wife he had a large family, all of whom settled in that county except Nancy, who married Burk Jones and settled in Clark County, Ind., and raised a family of children of sons and daughters. Henry Briscoe, in 1803, married Catharine Brookhart, who was born near Boonesboro, Va., daughter of Jacob Brookhart and Catharine Keller, both families of German extraction. Jacob Brookhart was a Virginian, and removed to Kentucky, landing in Jefferson County January 1, 1800, and died there. He raised a family of sons and daughters, all now deceased. Henry Briscoe, the father of our subject, emigrated from Jefferson County, Ky., in fall of 1835, landing in what is now Westfield Township, October 16, same year, and located on 120 acres his wife entered, which is situated on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28. Here the parents died and were buried on the farm Henry Briscoe died in October, 1838; his wife died September, 1836. They raised a family of eleven children, viz., Joseph, Sophia, Robert, Jacob, Rhoda, Hester, John B., Walter, Lydia, William T. and Allen B., all of whom lived to be married and raised families, and settled in Westfield Township. Joseph settled in Section 28; Sophia was twice married; first, to Joseph Brookhart, and second, to William Barker, and is now the relict of the last husband, and resides on Section 33; Robert settled in Westfield Township; Jacob settled in Jefferson County, Ky., and raised a family there; Rhoda married William M. Swan and settled in Westfield Township, and raised a family there, and finally removed to Sanders County, Neb., and there died; Hester married Hilton P. Redman, and settled in Parker and raised a family and died there; Walter settled near the homestead in Parker; Lydia became the wife of Andrew Lee and settled in Parker Township, now resident of Casey; William T. settled in Parker first, and now resides in Westfield; he too, raised a family; Allen B. resides in Marshall, and has served twenty-four years as County Clerk consecutively. John B., the subject of these lines, was raised to farming pursuits, and was married on February 27, 1845, in Floyd County, Ind., to Eliza Ann, who was born in Floyd County, Ind., January 24, 1826, the eldest daughter of Daniel Keller and Zerniah Starr. Both were Virginians, and removed to Kentucky with their parents when young, and removed to Indiana and there settled in New Albany about 1823. They raised a family of six children, viz., William, Eliza, Lewis, Rosana, Margaret, Barbara. But two of the above are in this county—Mrs. J. B. Briscoe, and Rosana, wife of W. T. Briscoe, of Westfield. Mr. Briscoe was twenty-eight years of age when he married, and began for himself, having nothing left him by his parents, and early in life learned to depend upon his own resources. He worked out by the month, and bought the place in 1847, and located here on Section 5, northwest quarter, and since has resided here. He began stock-trading in 1842, and for ten years he was actively engaged in this business. He drove the first drove of cattle that went out of the county; drove same to Milwaukee, Wis. His operations were confined from here to Chicago and the lakes. Four years of his early life were spent on the river as a roustabout, running

from Darwin to New Orleans. He began in 1837, first trip. Up to 1852, he continued droving from 1842, and since 1852, he has given his attention to farming, and traded considerably. He has 300 acres. He was one of the leading men in getting the D. & O. R. R., and was prominently identified with the interests of the township and county. He has been affiliated with the Democrat party and has been an active worker. Served two years as Sheriff; elected in November, 1858. He was one of the three Commissioners that laid off the county into townships. He has had eight children, four now living, two sons and two daughters—Keller, Walter, Zerniah and Annie.

WILLIAM M. CONNELY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Westfield, is one of the oldest residents of the township, having been identified with its interest since the fall of 1832. He was born February 7, 1822, in Lawrence County, Ind., and is the third son of Josiah Connely, a native of Ashe County, N. C., whose father, John Connely, came from Ireland to North Carolina, and raised a family of several children, six sons and three daughters. The sons were William, John, Elijah, Josiah, Edmond and Joel, all of whom, with the daughter, were raised in North Carolina; Josiah removed to Indiana at an early day, locating in Lawrence, and entered land here; he was three times married, first to Sallie Miller, who bore him three children —Josiah, Demiah and Sallie, all now deceased. His second wife was Sallie E. Terrill; by her he had the following: Nancy, Joel A., Elizabeth, William M., Josiah, Timothy H., Temperance and Judah. Of this number is our subject, William M., who was a mere lad when he came to the county with his parents. His father was one of the pioneers of the township, and in early life our subject was inured to farm labor, and before coming to his majority he formed a matrimonial alliance with Sallie Robinson, who was born in Edgar County in 1825, and was a daughter of Richard and Sallie Robinson; she died in 1852, having borne him five children—Elizabeth, Edmond R., Sallie, Emily and Nancy; Elizabeth married William Rush; Sallie, I. N. Bean; Emily, John F. Barbee; Nancy, Benjamin F. Perry, all of whom reside in this township. Shortly after his marriage, he moved on the place he now owns, Section 3, locating on land his father had entered. He was married, in 1855, to Lydia Hammond, who was born August 22, 1834, a daughter of Alanson Hammond. By last marriage five children were born—Amanda, Lydia, Josiah, Alanson and Francis. Mr. Connely has given his attention to farming pursuits, having been successful in his business. He has made several trips to California, first in 1849, going with an ox team which required six months to make the trip, returning in 1851. In 1859, he went out to Pike's Peak, and was one of the delegates that assisted in organizing the Territory. In 1864, he organized a company of men and went to Idaho and California, and in 1867 made another trip to Pike's Peak, this time took five men. Mr. Connely has farmed quite largely, and has opened up seven farms on this prairie. He had 1200 acres of land before making any division. Has now over 600 acres. In politics, he is Democratic, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Westfield Lodge.

I. P. DAUGHHETEE, deceased, was one of the oldest settlers in the township, coming here about the year 1820. He was born in Kentucky June 8, 1799, son of John Daughhetee, a native of West Virginia, and afterward removed to Kentucky and there settled. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Susan Parker. Isaac P. was a farmer by occu-

pation, and came to this State about the time of the admission of the State, and entered land in Edgar County, remaining here several years, when he sold out and removed to Section 3, where he entered about 300 acres of land; received the patent during Jackson's administration. He lived here until his death, which occurred August 27, 1854, in his fifty-fifth year. He leaves a wife and five children. He was married in September, 1842, to Sidney Ann Wayne, who was born in Clark County, Ky., June 9, 1809, daughter of Benjamin Wayne and Nancy Tankesty, both Virginians. Mr. Daughhetee had six children by Sidney Ann—Rachel, Sidney Ann, Isaac P., Katie, Nathaniel P., Lafayette, the latter deceased, others living. Rachael, wife of George Wilson, of Martinsville; Sidney A. in this county, wife of Sylvester Stevenson; Isaac P. in Dolson Township; Catharine K., wife of Charles Kaney in Westfield Township; Nathaniel P., on the homestead; Lafayette died in 1876, aged twenty-four years. Mr. Daughhetee was a Democrat, and one of the leading men of his party, though he never aspired for office. For many years he was a member of the Regular Baptist Church, having joined this denomination when nineteen years of age, and up to the time of his death took a very active part in promoting the interests of his church. Succeeding him on the homestead is Nathaniel P., who was born on this place on December 21, 1850, and has since been a resident, and resides with his mother on the homestead; he has 250 acres. He is Democratic in politics, and in 1882 was elected Supervisor of the township, and is engaged in farming. He received good school advantages, and for ten winters was engaged in teaching in this county. Member of A., F. & A. M., Westfield Lodge, 163.

FREDERICK HAMMOND, farmer and stook-raiser, P. O. Martinsville. One of the leading and most successful farmers in this township is Frederick Hammond, who was born June 29, 1831, in Rutland County, Vt., and is the second son of Alanson Hammond and Sallie Tarbell. In 1836, in the fall of that year, Frederick came to this county with his parents, and settled on Section 12. Here his parents died; his father in 1846, and his mother in 1842. They raised a family of five children, viz.: Polly A., Clark, Frederick, Lydia and Wesley. Polly is the wife of Josiah A. Connelly, and Lydia of William Connelly, brother of J. A.—all of this township. Frederick was about fifteen years of age, being left an orphan, and was left without patrimony, $67.25 being the only money or effects left him from the estate, and he worked out by the month and the week, receiving as low as $1 per week and $5.50 per month. He continued on in this way working by the month until 1850, when he went to California and staid nearly two years, and returned in the summer of 1852, purchased the northeast quarter of Section 15 in this township, costing $5 per acre, and engaged in farming. He was married in March, 1855, to Margaret Bean, born in North Carolina, and daughter of Isaac Bean. His wife died in 1856; no issue now living. September 20, 1858, he married Patsey Connelly, born in this township, and daughter of Josiah Connelly and Sallie Dixon. Last marriage, seven children—Sallie, Ida, Emily, Francisco, Alanson P., Serena A. and Patsey E. Emily is the wife of Perry Black, of Casey Township. In 1869, he located on this farm, Section 14, and since remained. He has been successful, and has now about 1,600 acres of land. Mr. Hammond cast his first vote for James Buchanan, and has since followed up in this line. He is a member of A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM JEFFERS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. This gentleman is a Kentuckian by

birth, and is one of the pioneers of the township. He was born June 12, 1817, near Crab Orchard, Mercer Co., Ky. His father's name was William Jeffers, a Virginian by birth, and removed, when a young man, to Mercer County, Ky., where he married Annie Jett, and by her twelve children were born, whose names, according to their age, were Presley, Enoch, Sallie, Matilda, Hannah, Lucy, Maria, Susan, William, James, Elijah and Felicia. Mr. Jeffers, when a child, removed with his parents, and with them settled in Washington County, same State. In 1823, his father died, and in December, 1829, he came to this State and landed in Edgar County, where he lived until the winter of 1842, when he came to this township and located temporarily on Section 23, where he remained until he built a cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 22. His cabin was raised March 6, 1844, where he has since resided. He entered the land in his mother's name, as he had no means of his own at the time. There were no improvements on the place whatever. Mr. Jeffers has now 200 acres of land. August 9, 1840, he married Miss Francis Hurst, born in Virginia about 1824. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Hurst. Mr. Jeffers has nine children, viz.: John, Elijah, Mary M., Nathaniel, William, Lucretia, Madison, Colman and Catherine. Mr. Jeffers was raised under the Baptist influence, but later in life he has been an advocate of the United Brethren, as a church. In politics, he has been a Democrat, and has always been a quiet and worthy citizen, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors, though infirm in body and in poor health.

JAMES KIMLIN, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, is one of the old pioneers and self-made men of the township. He came to this county with his parents, and located in Casey Township in the fall of 1838, and has since been a resident of the county; he was born in Belmont County, Ohio, the second son now living that was born to his parents, John Kimlin and Florence Sloan, and removed with them to Fayette County, Penn., when four years of age, remaining here until the fall of 1833, when the family removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, where they abode until October, 1838, when he removed with them to this county, and located with them in the northeast part of Casey Township. In June 6, 1846, he was united by marriage to Julia Ann, who was born September 16, 1821, in Bourbon County, Ky., being the eldest daughter of Charles McNary, a native of that State. Her paternal grandfather was Charles McNary, a native of Ireland; his wife was Mary Hahn, of German descent. Her mother was Rachael Wills, whose parents were James Wills and Catherine Owens. After Mr. Kimlin's marriage, he located in Casey Township near his father's place. He had nothing to commence with but a team and a few articles of a primitive character. His hands, and with the aid of his faithful wife, was his endowment, and they began in right good earnest. They had but little or no furniture; such as he had he manufactured himself; for a time used pumpkins for seats to sit on until he made some rude seats out of slabs, with pegs for legs. Their "company" table they bought for three bushels of wheat—a cheap pine affair—which they yet have in their possession as a souvenir of the "by-gone days." Their living was plain, yet working hard they relished it and labored on. In 1856, he removed to his present place of living, situated on the northwest quarter of Section 34, where they have since lived. They have now over 600 acres in this and Westfield Townships; of twelve children born them, but two are living—John and Perry. The latter resides with his par-

ents on the homestead; September 22, 1880, he married Rebecca, a native of Barren County, Ky., daughter of George W. Piersall. Perry has one child—Mary A. Mr. Kimlin is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; he cast his first vote for Van Buren, and is since Democratic.

JOHN LINN, Westfield. The subject of these lines was born October 10, 1844, in Congress Township, Morrow Co., Ohio, second son of Levi Linn and Melinda Truex. He was born in Maryland in October, 1809, son of Caleb Linn, of Irish descent; Melinda was born in Pennsylvania, Hancock County, 1814, daughter of John Truex. John came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1864, and located with them in this township. His father located on the southeast quarter of Section 14, in this township, and yet resides here. John remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he was married in December 31, 1866, to Nancy J., born in Hendricks County, Ind., August, 1849, daughter of Milton Shawver, one of the prominent farmers of this township. Mr. Linn began teaching at twenty, and has taught about eight years, and is one of the successful teachers of the county. He located on the place in 1872, where he now resides—Section 20, south half of southeast quarter, and has eighty acres of land. Has six children—Cora B., Walter B., Melinda M., Mary J., Ada O., John M.; member of A., F. & A. M., No. 163. Democratic.

DANIEL PERISHO, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, is one of the pioneers of this township. He was born October 14, 1816, in Monroe County, Ind. He is a son of Joseph Perisho, a native of North Carolina, and married Barbara Zinck, and settled in Monroe County, Ill. Daniel was eight years of age when he came with his parents, to this State, arriving in the fall of 1824 at Grandview, Edgar County. Staid there one winter and then moved three miles east, where his father entered eighty acres of land, and lived on the same until his death in April, 1838, aged fifty-two years. His wife lived to the age of eighty years. Daniel staid at home until after the death of his father. He was married, January 9, 1838, to Sarah Morris. She was born in Owen County, Ind., June 11, 1819, and was the youngest daughter of Richard Morris and Catherine Teal, daughter of Henry Teal. After Mr. Perisho's marriage, they settled on a portion of the homestead, but remained on it but a short time, and in 1842 he came to this township and entered the land he now owns, 160 acres, and the coming year, in February, 1841, located on the same and has since remained. He has now the same amount of land. He had seven children born him, viz.: George W., William A., Elvina, Emline, Richard H., John M. and La Fayette. William died May 26, 1863, at Murfeesboro, Tenn. He was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. All the children married except Lafayette. Mr. Perisho served in the late war. He volunteered in 1861, and was mustered in June 28, at Springfield, and served three years, and came home unscathed. He served in the Pioneer Corps over one year. He contracted disease while in the service, and is now suffering from its effects. He had three sons also in the army, viz.: George W., William A. and Richard H. George served in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, under Capt. E. Harlan. William was under Capt. Lovelace, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment. Richard H. was in the Seventeenth Indiana Light Infantry. Mr. Perisho is a stanch Republican, and is a Methodist in religious matters. John M., Richard H. and Lafayette are teachers.

JOHN ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, is a representative of one of the oldest families in the township. His father, Levin Dixon Robinson, was born in Dixon County, Tenn., January 28, 1819, and was the second son of Richard, and a grandson of Michael Robinson. The Robinson family came originally from Tennessee. Here Richard was born, and left his native State in 1821, and settled in Edgar County, this State, and was one of the pioneers of that locality. In 1836, he removed with his family to this county, and entered 720 acres of land in Parker Township, and remained here until his death, which was in 1843. His wife's maiden name was Sallie Dixon, a daughter of Levin Dixon, who survived her husband several years. The children born to them were Abigail, Levin D., James C., Isaac, Nancy R. C., Sereney and Emily. But two sons are now living—Levin D. and Hon. James C., of Springfield. Levin D. resides in this township, and is one of the largest land-holders in the township, and ranks among the wealthiest men in the county, as well as one of the most successful farmers. He was thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Connely, daughter of Josiah. She died leaving six children. His second marriage was to Melinda Johnson, a daughter of Thomas Johnson. She died leaving one child—Melinda J. His last wife was Abarillia Jones, who was born May 9, 1821, in Dixon County, Tenn. She was a daughter of John Jones and Jane James, both Tennesseans Four children by the last marriage, viz.: John, Emily, Priscilla and Levin D. John, whose name heads this page, is the eldest of this set of children. He was born July 13, 1849, in this township, and was married December 26, 1872, to Caroline Fish, who was born June 6, 1852, in Morrow County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Robert Fish and Mary Lumm. Robert Fish was born March 29, 1804, in Loudoun County, Va. Mary, his wife, was born in 1812. They came from Virginia to Morrow County, Ohio, and in 1865 moved to this township. Mrs. Fish died in February, 1880, having raised six children—Joshua, Nancy, Mary, Martha, Caroline and Ella. Mr. Robinson, since his marriage, has been a resident of the township of which he has served as Supervisor and Collector, and in Democracy is one of the leading lights. He is a member of the Masonic order, Martinsville, No. 603. He has two children—Jefferson, born May 11, 1879; Mary, September 7, 1882.

MILTON SHAWVER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. Among the stanch and able farmers of this township is the above gentleman, who was born in Fayette County December 14, 1826. He is the eldest son of William Shawver, son of George Shawver, both Virginians. Mother's name was Charlotte, daughter of George Shawver. Mr. Shawver removed West with his uncle, Alexander Shawver, to Hendricks County, Ind., about the year 1842, remaining there until the fall of 1854, when he came to this State, and has since been a resident of the county. He began for himself at the age of eighteen, having nothing except his hands and a good resolution. He hired out by the month at $8, working for one man four years. October 18, 1847, he married Mary E. McDaniel, born in North Carolina, and a daughter of John and Betsy McDaniel, who removed with her parents to Morgan County, Ind., when she was young. When he came here he purchased forty acres of land on the northeast quarter of Section 16, and twenty acres in timber, costing $5 per acre. He remained here about one year, when he sold out and purchased 140 acres in Parker Township, remaining here about ten years, when he sold out and located where

he now resides. He first purchased 290 acres, at the close of the war, costing $25 per acre. He has since added to the same until he now has 453 acres, 170 in Casey Township, and the remainder in this township. He is one of the most successful farmers in the township. He has had ten children born to him, four sons and six daughters, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Nancy J., Samantha, John W., George W., Charles V., Eli A. and Mary A. Nancy J. is the wife of John Linn, of this township. Samantha is the wife of Benjamin F. Kimlin. John, George and Charles are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Shawver is a Republican.

WILLIAM T. SINCLAIR, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born February 27, 1843, in Shelby County, Ind., and is the eldest son living born to Amos Sinclair and Miriam Boone, both natives of Bath County, Ky. He was born July 6, 1807, of Scotch-Irish descent. Miss Boone was born September 28, 1816, and was married February 6, 1834, in Indiana, where they settled and lived until 1855, when they removed to this county, and lived five years, and, returning to Indiana, staid three years, and then came back to this county, and lived here until their death. Amos Sinclair died March 12, 1881, and his wife died January 29, of the same year. They raised six children, viz.: Susan F., Cassandria, William T., Lafayette, Benjamin H. and Nancy E., all living in this county except Cassandria, Mrs. Alexander and Lafayette, who reside in Jasper County. William T. began on his own account at the age of twenty-two, when he commenced for himself; began by the month, and was married March 26, 1865, to Mary Ferguson, born in Decatur County, Ind., January 27, 1850, and a daughter of Sanford Ferguson and Jane Ireland. He was born in Indiana, and was a son of Benjamin Ferguson. Jane was born in Kentucky, and was a daughter of Richard Ireland. Mrs. Sinclair came to Jasper County, this State, with her parents, in 1858. Her father died October 14, 1865, aged thirty-six years. Her mother is still living. They raised seven children—Mary, Sarah, Richard, Benjamin, John, Indiana and Johanna, all in Jasper County. After Mr. Sinclair's marriage, he located in Casey Township, where he lived three years, then located where he now lives, and has since been a resident. He has 120 acres of land, all of which he has made himself, having nothing to begin with at the start. He has five children, viz.: Benjamin, Melvin M., Frederick H., Nellie V. and Daisey E. Mr. Sinclair is a Liberal in politics.

JAMES S. TURNER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born November 11, 1838, in Hocking County, Ohio. He is the second son now living that was born to William A. Turner and Ann Sloan. William Turner was an Ohioan by birth. His father was an early settler in that State. William Turner, subject's father, removed with his family to this county in 1839, locating land in this township in the fall of that year, and remained here until his death, which occurred May 18, 1882. His wife yet survives him. They raised a family of six children, viz.: William B., James S., Ellen, Jane, George F. and Sarah Ann. Sarah and Jane both died in the summer of 1881. Ellen is the wife of William Willis, of this township. Jane was the wife of John A. Ryan. The others reside in this township except George F., who is in Colorado. James S. remained about the homestead until the spring of 1862, when he went to the West and spent nearly six years, returning in October, 1867. While there, he was engaged in furnishing wood for the quartz mills, and was successful there, and upon his return he purchased land where he now resides. He has

now 433 acres, and is one of the successful farmers of the township. February 19, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Dunn, born October 20, 1846, in Hancock County, Ind. She was the third daughter of John Dunn and Mary J. Percell, and came here with her parents, when fourteen years of age. Has five children—James E., Alice A., Nevada E., Amanda R. and William C. Two deceased —John E. and Percy ; John E. died September 30, 1882, aged four years. Percy died when a young babe. In politics, Mr. Turner is a Democrat.

TIMOTHY R. YOUNG, Casey. Among the old settlers of Clark County is Timothy Roberts Young, who was born in the town of Dover, Strafford Co., N. H., November 19, 1813, and was the youngest son of a family of six children, of whom Timothy is one of three now living. His parents were Jeremiah Young, a son of Ezra, and Anna Kimball. Jeremiah Young was a native of New Hampshire. His ancestry is traced to Wales. Jeremiah was a man of general business; ran a manufacturing business; also farmed and carried on a store, and at one time did quite an extensive shipping business. Our subject had a liberal education, and in 1835 graduated at Bowdoin College. After graduating he commenced reading law at Dover, and read under John P. Hale. He read with him two years and a half. He came to Marshall, this county, in the spring of 1838, and began the practice of his profession in May, of the same year, continuing here until 1849, when he was elected to Congress and served until 1851, and then entered the land where he now lives, and has since given but little attention to legal matters. He has 865 acres of land, and has since carried on the same. He was married in January, 1852, to Margaret Jones, born in Vandalia, and a daughter of B. L. W. Jones and Fannie Whitlock, of Mattoon. He removed to Mattoon with his family in 1867, and has since resided there, but spends much of his time on his farm here. He has three children, viz.: Kimball, Nellie and Fannie. Kimball is a lawyer in Chicago. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1860. Mr. Young is not a member of any church or lodge, and has always been a Democrat.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BRISCOE, stock-dealer, Westfield, is one of the leading stock-dealers in this township, and was born November 12, 1835, the eldest son of Joseph Briscoe and Lucinda Frederick. Henry was born on Section 27, and was raised on the homestead and remained here until 1856, when he began for himself in stock dealing, and for several years drove cattle to Chicago, and in 1857 went to Minnesota. He has since been engaged in stock dealing. From 1869 to 1871, he was quite extensively engaged in farming. He was married in October, 1862, to Sophia M., born in this county, daughter of Clark Nicholas and Phebe Morrison. Has four children living, viz., Alice, Charles B., Joseph D. and William T. Democratic in politics. First wife died May 4, 1876. Present wife was Mrs. Abigail Hays, born in this county, daughter of Michael York. No children by last wife. Is still carrying on farming in connection with his stock dealing.

ISAAC BROWN, farmer, P. O. Westfield, has been a resident of this township for thirty-three years. He was born August 4, 1824, in

Floyd County, Ind., and removed to Jasper County with his parents when twelve years of age. His father's name was George Brown, a Pennsylvanian by birth and a son of Michael Brown. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Hoch, born in Cumberland County, Penn., daughter of Henry Hoch. Our subject's father was a shoe-maker by trade, and was engaged in the ministry in a local way, and labored in the United Brethren Church up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1849 in Jasper County. His wife survived him several years, dying in Westfield Township. They raised a family of eight children. Isaac was the fourth child born to his parents until his marriage, which occurred in March, 1848, to Catharine Evinger, born in Ohio, daughter of Thomas Evinger. She died in 1849, leaving no issue. The year following, Mr. Brown came to this State locating on Section 19 in Westfield Township, purchasing eighty acres, paying $5 per acre. He has since been a resident and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has now 310 acres. He was married to his present wife April 10, 1851, Mary Ann, born in Kentucky, eldest daughter of Garrett White, one of the early settlers of this township. Mr. Brown had by last wife seven children—William H., James G., George I., John W., David T., Willis E. and Mattie J. All married and doing for themselves except the three youngest. Mr. Brown is a member of the United Brethren Church, having been connected with that body for forty years, and held responsible positions in the same. Republican in politics, but not partisan.

C. B. DAWSON, farmer, P. O. Westfield, is one of the pioneers of this township, having been a resident of the township since October, 1833. He was born October 8, 1808, in Stafford County, Va., the youngest son of Bailey Dawson and Catherine Shelton, both natives of Virginia. His paternal grandfather was John Dawson, of Irish descent. His maternal grandsire was Wilson Shelton. When ten years of age, he removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Ky., where he lived until the fall of 1833, and then came to this township, and that fall he entered eighty acres where he now resides and has since been a resident of the township, having now 320 acres. He was married in Kentucky, May 24, 1831, to Christina, born April 25, 1811, in Spencer County, Ky. She was the oldest child of Benjamin Drake and Mary Riley. He was a native of New Jersey, she of Virginia. Mr. Dawson has five children, viz., Benjamin, James, John, Catherine, Phamy J. Catherine, wife of W. R. Comstock, Phamy, wife of William S. Stanley, of Coles County. Mr. Dawson has been a member of the Regular Baptist Church since 1831, and of this organization here since 1834, and is the present pastor of the church, and been acting in an official capacity in the same for many years. Politically, he has been Democratic; for five years was Supervisor, and School Trustee for twenty years of the township.

JOHN ENDSLY, merchant and stock-dealer of Westfield, was born in Hutton Township, Coles County, this State, October 20, 1842, the second son of Andrew Endsly and Elizabeth Bell. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, son of Andrew Endsly, a Pennsylvanian, and removed to Ohio and settled in Harrison at an early day. In 1838, Andrew Endsly, the father of our subject, came to Coles County, and there settled and yet resides, now in his sixty-fifth year of age. They raised a family of four children. He was raised on the farm, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, when he began in business for himself and engaged in farming, where he remained until the winter of 1867, when he removed to Westfield Township and since remained and here engaged in farming and stock-trading. He began merchandising in the spring of 1880, and since been engaged in mercantile business. He has in the two

counties land to the amount of 600 acres, 100 acres of which is in Coles County. He was married January 10, 1867, to Melinda E. York, born in this county, a daughter of Michal York and Rachel Boyd, who were early settlers in Crawford County. Mr. Endsly has two children—Robert and Daisy. Member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arch. Politically, Democrat.

JACOB EVINGER, farmer, P. O. Westfield, is one of the natives of the township. He was born on Section 19 August 3, 1833; he is the fourth son of Jacob Evinger and Sarah Snider. Jacob Evinger was born in Kentucky, son of John George Evinger, a German by birth, and settled in Kentucky where he died. He raised a large family, among whom were Adam, John, George, Henry, Thomas, Frederick, David, Jacob, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth and Rebecca, some of whom settled in Kentucky and there died. Those who came to Illinois were, Henry, George, David, Fred, Thomas, and Jacob; the girls that came were Catherine and Mary; Thomas settled in Edgar County; Henry in Coles County, and the remaining ones in Clark County. Jacob, the father of our subject, came here in the spring of 1833, and made his settlement on Section 19, and remained here until his death, which occurred about the year 1840; his wife yet survives him, now seventy-seven years of age. They raised six children—William, Alfred, Sarah, David, Jacob and Mary. William and Alfred in California; Sarah in Westfield, relict of John Atkins; David resides in Charleston, Coles County; Mary deceased, was wife of Charles Wood. Jacob is the only one residing in the county, and was raised on the homestead where he lived until twenty-three, when he left home; was then married, in January 22, 1856, to Sarah Ann Cornwell, who was born on June 3, 1835, in Jefferson County, Ky., daughter of Hiram Cornwell and Lucy Tolar, both natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to Coles County about the year 1840, where they now reside. After Mr. Evinger's marriage, he lived about six years in Coles County, and located in Westfield at the beginning of the war, and has been engaged in farming. He has 245 acres, and has no children; he and wife are members of the United Brethren, father also was a member of that society, and a Democrat. Jacob is a Republican, though not a partisan.

DR. JOSEPH HALL, physician, Westfield. One of the practitioners of materia medica in Clark County now located in Westfield since 1875, is Joseph Hall, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 7, 1849, only son and child now living of Joseph Hall and Martha Farquhar. He was born in Ohio, son of John Hall, a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to Belmont County at an early day. The subject of these lines was reared to farming pursuits, and received a liberal education. His parents were Quakers, and he was educated in the common branches, completing his literary education at Westown College in Chester County, Penn. After leaving college, he began teaching, first in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he taught two years, and moved to Montgomery County, Ind., where he taught two years, and while here began the study of medicine, and attended his last course of lectures in 1872, at Cincinnati, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Owen County, Ind., continuing here until the fall of 1875, when he removed to this town and has since been engaged in his profession. He was married on July 2, 1872, to Margaret L., daughter of John and Jane (Bagus) Daugherty, of Clermont County, Ohio. Doctor has three children—Grace E., Roy W. and Chester G. Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the charter members of Westfield Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 644. Politically, is a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, P. O. Westfield, was born March 18, 1849, in Ohio County, Ind.,

and removed to Switzerland County when young, with his parents, who were Joseph and Tacy (Bear) Johnson. Joseph Johnson was born in the Old Dominion October 16, 1819; is a son of Abram Johnson, also a Virginian. Joseph removed to Indiana with his parents, and there married Tacy Bear, of German descent. William was raised on a farm, and removed to this county with his parents in 1869, locating in this township, where his father died September 30, 1866; his wife in 1862. They raised a family of seven children; William was the sixth in order of birth, and the fifth that grew up, and began business for himself; he learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1874 began in business on his own account, and has since conducted the same and does strictly a manufacturing business, and runs three workmen the greater portion of the time. Politically, he is a Republican, and was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Westfield, No. 644, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, June 2, 1876, to Jennie, born in this township, daughter of Edward Metcalf and Sarah Mitchell, both Ohioans. He has one child—Gertie.

C. F. KNAPP, merchant, Westfield. Among the representative business men of this pl is Chauncey F. Knapp, who came to the county in the fall of 1866, and has since been engaged in the commercial and mercantile interests of the county. He was born in Clinton County, N. Y., December 31, 1833, the second son and fourth child of his parents, who were Abel Knapp and Maria Southwick. He was a native of Vermont, born 1803, and removed to Clinton County, N. Y., when a young man, and there married Maria M. M., a daughter of Daniel Southwick. The subject of this sketch was raised in the store of his father until 1856, when he left home, and after one year's residence in Iowa he went to Indiana, where he engaged as a salesman for Samuel T. Ensley for eighteen months, after which time he engaged in business on his own account, at Manhattan, Indiana, where he continued until 1863, then removed to Mattoon, this State, and there engaged in the mercantile trade, and continued until the fall of 1866, when he located in this village, and engaged in merchandising, and has since been engaged. He keeps a general stock. He was married at Greencastle, Ind., November, 1863, to Fannie, born in Indiana, daughter of J. W. Matlock. He has but one child—Walter M. Politically, he is Republican. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. In 1867, Mr. Knapp, in company with P. P. Douglass, engaged in running a general store at Martinsville, under the firm name of C. F. Knapp & Co., which association lasted until 1879. Same party was in business with him at this place at same time. He has now interests in and about Martinsville; has 264 acres of land and business houses in Martinsville.

ANDREW LEE, farmer, P. O. Westfield. The subject of these lines was born July 5, 1829, in Oxford, Ohio, the second son and sixth child that was born to David Lee and Harriet Murdock. The latter is a native of Vermont and daughter of Asel Murdock. Andrew removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1832. Here his parents died, he in February, 1869; his wife survived him four years afterward. They raised a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living, Andrew being the only one living in this county. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he went to California in the spring of 1854, and remained there five years and was engaged in ranching. Returning to Wayne County, Ind., he came to this State the same fall and located in Hutton Township, Coles County; purchased land here, and after three years' residence, he came to Westfield Township, this county, and purchased eighty acres on Section 32, and has since resided there. He has since purchased more land, having 220 acres in all. He has been

twice married; first, on January 23, 1861, to Fidelia Biggs, a native of the township, daughter of Charles Biggs and Jane Boyd. His wife died in August, 1872, leaving six children—Jennie, Charles, David, Elder, Hattie and Belle. His last marriage was to Isabel Bearers, January, 1876. She was born in Coles County, a daughter of Matthias Bearers and Elizabeth Endsley. By his last marriage he had three children, but one now living—Oscar. Politically, he is Republican, but is not partisan in politics.

JOHN R. SHUEY, Westfield, was born in this county in Dolson Township, April 6, 1849, the youngest child of John P. Shuey, who was born in Augusta County, Va., about the year 1816. He was a son of John Shuey, of Germany. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Grass, also a native of Augusta County, Va. The father of John R. was a minister, and for several years labored as a United Brethren pastor. He came to this State about 1847, locating on Dolson Prairie, and purchased land and engaged in farming. He remained here until about 1855, when he came to Westfield and located near or at the village, and for some time was engaged in mercantile business, and remained here until March 17, 1880. His wife survives him. To them were born four children—Josiah G., William R., Alma and John R.; Alma deceased. The others all reside in the village of Westfield. John R. remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he left home and was married, September 26, 1868, to Mary D. Ormsby, born in Cumberland County, this State, daughter of Selah and Henrietta (Righter) Ormsby. Since his marriage, he has been a resident of this village. After his marriage, was engaged in the mercantile business, first with his brother, W. R., under the firm name of W. R. Shuey & Brother. The association lasted about eighteen months, when he sold out and engaged in farming about three years. He then associated with his father, under the firm name of J. R. Shuey & Co. This copartnership lasted until March, 1878, since which time has been engaged in insurance and fulfilling the duties of the other offices confided to his trust. He is a member of the Republican party and was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1881, and in the spring of 1882 that of Supervisor. He is a member of the U. B. Church.

WILLIAM A. SNIDER, merchant, Westfield. William Anthony Snider is one of the oldest merchants in the town of Westfield, and a native of the township, and also one of the "boys in blue." He was born on the northwest quarter of Section 20, in this township, April 17, 1840, the second son of David Snider and Sophia Evinger, both natives of Kentucky, and removed to Indiana and to this county, locating in this township in the fall of 1839, and remained here until their death. He died October 31, 1854, aged forty-two. She died August 1876, aged sixty-two. They raised a family of eight children, seven now living. The paternal grandsire was Anthony Snider, a Pennsylvanian, afterward removing to Kentucky and married a Brookhart. Sophia was a daughter of George Evinger, also a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of these lines is now the only member of the family in the township. He was raised on the homestead and brought up to farming. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until his term of enlistment expired, which was for three years, receiving his discharge July 5, 1864. He participated in several engagements during the war, and upon his return home came to the home farm, and remained here until December, 1865, when he came to the village of Westfield and started in trade in a small way, and ran a restaurant about one year, and shortly afterward engaged in the grocery trade, and has since been connected with the commercial interests in the place. He has served as Post-

master about fifteen years, and has been Town Clerk several terms. He was married first in 1874, to Flora Lockard, daughter of James and Susan Lockard. She died five months afterward. In 1877, he married to Mary Comstock, daughter of Dr. Norman Comstock. He has one child named Hallie.

GARRETT WHITE, retired farmer, P. O. Westfield. This gentleman is one of the old settlers of this township. He was born September 3, 1801, in Albemarle County, Va. He was the second son of his parents, who were James White and Lucy Martin, both natives of same county. Garrett was raised a farmer and remained at home until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he married, March 18, 1828, to Dicy Gentry. She died February 22, 1829. By her he had one child, which died an infant. He was married the second time, November 14, 1831, to Martha Marr, daughter of John and Mary Marr. After his marriage, he and the Marr family removed to Bourbon County, Ky., where he remained until the following year, when he removed to Madison County, and October 9, 1837, he left this county and came to Coles County, this State, and after one-year's residence there he finally located permanently in this township, on Section 20, purchasing 160 acres, with but little improvements on the same. His wife died June 2, 1878, having borne him eleven children, ten of whom lived to be grown, viz.: Mary, Lucy A., James, Martha, John, Millie, Susan, Louisa, Tazewell and Sarah; deceased at two years was Ellen. Nine of this number are living—Mary married Isaac Brown; Lucy Ann, relict of Henry Snyder; Millie, wife of James Fox; James and Tazewell, all of this township; John resides in La Fayette County, Mo.; Susan resides in Douglas County, wife of George Timons; Martha, in Coles County, wife of Levi Snyder. Mr. White united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1846, and as this church was so far removed from him, for convenience he united with the United Brethren Church in 1848. Politically, he was first a Whig; since that time he has been a Republican. His son John was in the war three years, in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

ORVILLE WILHOIT, farmer, P. O. Westfield. Among the old pioneers of this township is Mr. Wilhoit, who is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He was born February 9, 1816, in Oldham County, Ky., and removed when very young to Jefferson County, Ky. His father's name was Julius Wilhoit, who was a Virginian, son of John Wilhoit. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Lewell, born in Virginia, daughter of James Lewell. Subject's father removed from Virginia to Oldham County, Ky., in the beginning of the year 1800. Subject removed with his parents to Edgar County in 1830. Here his father died in August, three years after. His wife survived him until 1879. They raised a family of seven children, Orville being the eldest—Lorel, John R., Nancy, Elizabeth, Roley E. and Julius. John R. resides near homestead in Edgar County; Nancy married Jacob Stoneburner; Elizabeth is the wife of Prosper Leseure; Roley is in California; Julius died in Andersonville Prison, being a soldier of the late war. Orville remained at home until January 6, 1836, when he married Elizabeth Evinger, born in Jefferson County, Ky., in the year 1819, daughter of D. Evinger, Sr. After he married, he came to this township and located on 80 acres in the northwestern part of the township. He began comparatively poor, but has been a hard-working man and has been successful, and has now over 700 acres in all. He had about 1,000 before dividing out among his children. He has now six children, all of whom lived to be grown—James, David, John, Lucy Ann, Mary E., Robert C.; David died after being grown. James served three years in One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and now resides in McPherson County, Kan.;

John resides in Charleston, Coles County; Lucy is the wife of Davis Swick, and now resides in Greenup, Cumberland County; Mary E. resides in Charleston, Coles County, wife of Tilford T. Shoot; Robert C. resides in Coles County. Mr. Wilhoit has given his life to farming and stock-raising. Member of the United Brethren Church, and politically is a Republican.

DARWIN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN AUER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born August, 20 1820, in Bishofgruen, Bavaria, Germany; son of Bonavazeus Auer, born and died in Germany. He married Katrine Bergeboch, born and died in Germany; she was the mother of five children. Our subject was a mechanic in the old country. He came to the United States in 1854, landing in Baltimore on August 20. He worked eighteen years in the railroad shops at Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Auer came to this county March 17, 1874, and bought a farm of eighty acres with good buildings. He was married January 3, 1859, in Terre Haute, Ind., to Christine Koenig, born August 16, 1834, in Quatzen, Prussia, Germany. She is the daughter of Christian and Loise (Auman) Koenig, and the mother of five children—Emma C. B., born October 13, 1859; Maria C., born September 26, 1861; Loise, deceased; Wilhelmina, born February 26, 1871; and Harry, born January 17, 1877. Mr. Auer was a soldier in the German Army, serving in the "First Regiment," also called "Crown Prince Regiment." He served eleven and one half years; this was during the Revolution. Mr. Auer is connected with the Republican party.

WILLIAM A. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Hatton. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch represents an old English family; he was born October 20, 1848, in this county. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the English Army, and named his son Major, who married Ann Knight; she was the mother of eleven children, of whom Major, Jr., and William came to the United States in 1833. The former crossed the ocean five times; he was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Elizabeth Green, born January 1, 1820, in Harrison County, W. Va., the old home of Stonewall Jackson, with whom she was well acquainted; she was the mother of three sons—James H., John W. and William A. The oldest, James H., was born in 1840; he was a soldier in Grant's Regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Company H. He was wounded twice at the battle of Stone River; after the war, he graduated at the Ohio Medical College, is practicing now at West Union, Clark County. He was married to Matilda Bartlett; John W. was born June 17, 1851; he is a medical student at the Ohio Medical College. Our subject was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and this county, where he was married, December 24, 1878, to Mary L. Prust, born July 16, 1861, in Indianapolis, Ind.; she is a daughter of Daniel and Adelaide (Balthis) Prust, and is the mother of Effie, born October 12, 1879. Her father, Daniel Prust, born February 3, 1832, in Devonshire, near Biddleford, Eng. His father, Daniel Prust, Sr., was a sheep-raiser; his wife's name was Grace. Major Baker, Jr., was born January 18, 1803; he died October 8, 1882. His wife died October 9, 1878. Our subject has a good farm of 110 acres. He has filled township and school offices. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. His grandmother's brother, Thomas Knight, was in the English Army under Gen. Brock at Detroit, when Gen. Hull surrendered. Fifty-two years afterward, James H. Baker, who is a brother of

our subject, was mustered out of the service from our late war in the same place.

B. J. BEARD, farmer, P. O. Marshall ; born May 16, 1816, in Muhlenburg County, Ky., grandson of Samuel Beard, born in Ireland ; his son John was born in Virginia; he was married to Mary M. Unsel, born in Maryland ; she was the mother of twelve children, of whom Benjamin J. was the youngest ; he went to school in Kentucky. In 1833, he came to this county ; he was married to Elizabeth Maxadent, born in Indiana ; she was the mother of six children—John, deceased ; Lucinda, born May 7, 1844, wife of Robert Brannin, and the mother of five children—Laura E., Ricie P., Lola H., Lou C., Jafa T.; James, deceased ; Wesley, he married Lucy Keeran, she is the mother of Eva E.; Charles E., born April 15, 1856 ; Jacob S., deceased. Mr. Beard has a farm of eighty acres. He is identified with the Democratic party.

JACOB BUEHLER, minister, Marshall. Of the men whose influence for good has been felt in this county, we must count him whose name heads this sketch. He was born August 27, 1820, in Adelberg, Aa. Schorndorf, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He is a grandson of Jacob Buehler, Sr., whose son, Henry, born 1781, died 1866, married Eva Catharina Mueller, born 1793, died 1860. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Michael and Gottleib were educated in Germany, and afterward became missionaries, one going to East India and the other to Africa. Our subject was educated in Germany. He came to New Orleans, U. S., in 1847, where he was joined in matrimony, November 12, the next year, to Susanna Maeglin, born in Germany. She died in New Orleans. She was the mother of Susanna, who is now the wife of Johan Garlin, and the mother of Emilie. Mr. Buehler was married a second time to Matilda Kuemmerle, born in Stuttgart, Germany, died in Indiana. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Gottleib, died of sunstroke, aged twenty-four years ; Gustav A., born December 15, 1856 ; William, born April 22, 1861 ; John, born October 30, 1862 ; Benjamin, born November 8, 1864 ; Emilie, born September 7, 1858. Mr. Buehler went to Germany in 1865, returning the same year. While in New York, he was married, January 5, 1866, to Christiane L. Jaeckle, born March 10, 1838, in Kirchheim, U. Tek., Germany, daughter of John and Louise (Maier) Jaeckle. Her mother is living with her. Mr. Buehler was ordained as a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, serving eight and one-half years in New Orleans, nine years in Warrenton, Ind.; two years in Madison, Ind.; two years in Loudonville, Ohio. He came to this county in 1869, where he has been connected with the church ever since. He has 360 acres of land under good cultivation. He is independent in politics, voting for the best man.

EDWARD CLOPPER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born November 3, 1833, in Stark County, Ohio, son of Henry Clapper, born 1787, in Pennsylvania; who died 1873, in Ohio. He was married to Sallie Moon, born in Pennsylvania ; she died 1869, in Ohio. She was the mother of twelve children. Edward Clopper was joined in matrimony November 3, 1854, in Stark County, Ohio, to Mary Ann Liley, born May 9, 1835, in Stark County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Conrad and Susannah (Neidich) Liley, and the mother of four children, of whom the first three are now dead—Salinda ; Madison and Addison were twins ; Edward, born January 31, 1859 ; he was married September 15, 1880, in this county, to Emma Holler, born February 28, 1860, in Clark County, Ill. She is a daughter of John and Dorothea (Strohm) Haller. Mr. Clopper came to this county in 1878. He has now a farm of 125 acres. In February, 1864, he obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes, by enlisting in the One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Company H, serving till

the close of the war. He is now identified with the Republican party. He is School Director now.

D. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born February 10, 1812, in Ohio, grandson of James Davidson, born in England. His son, Archibald, was born in New Jersey, where he was married to Elizabeth Williams, born in Pennsylvania. She died in Clark County, Ill. She was the mother of thirteen children. Our subject was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, enlisting in Gen. Alexander's regiment of volunteer horsemen. After the war, he returned to this county, where he was married, in 1838, to Delight Kinney, born in New York. She died 1875, in this county. She had five children, of whom only John, who married Katie Stevens, is now living. Mr. Davidson was married a second time, August 16, 1875, to Mrs. Nancy Schweitzer, born in Clark County, Ill., daughter of Martin Grove, and the mother of two children of her first husband—Robert C. and Malvina. Robert married Mrs. Emma Cummings, daughter of Edward Powell, and the mother of Edmund Cummings and Burns Schweitzer. Malvina married Joseph Magill; she is the mother of Ralph, Vera L. and Rollin C. Mr. Davidson has a farm of 190 acres; has helped his children in starting in life; is independent in politics, but is identified with the Republican party.

S. J. DICKERSON, farmer, P. O. Darwin, born December 31, 1830, in Vigo County, Ind.; grandson of Walter Dickerson from New Jersey, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Penelope Heton, who raised ten children. Her son Samuel married Rachel Boyer, who was the mother of ten children. Our subject went to school in Vigo County; he obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes by enlisting, August 21, 1862, in Terre Haute, in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, Co. M, he holding a commission of First Lieutenant, serving till close of war. After the battle of Murfreesboro, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was with Gen. Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." After the war, Capt. Dickerson went to Toledo, Ohio, where he was joined in matrimony, February 10, 1867, to Mary A. Belz, born March 10, 1847, in Toledo, daughter of John and Caroline (Klinck) Belz, and the mother of six children—John H., born December 20, 1867; George L., born September 19, 1869; Carrie M., born April 11, 1871. Steven B., born November 28, 1873; William T., deceased, and Ruby, born October 2, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now Township Trustee. Mr. Dickerson has a farm of 280 acres of good land, with good buildings. He is identified with the Republican party.

M. D. EDENS, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born June 16, 1837, in McMinn County, East Tenn., son of Archibald Edens, born in Tennessee, died January 31, 1855, in Louisiana. He was a soldier in the Southern Indian wars; he was married to Elizabeth Peak, born in Tennessee, died in Louisiana; she was the mother of fifteen children (ten boys and five girls); one of the boys was a doctor. Mr. Edens went to school in Tennessee; he was married in Texas to Emeline Davidson, born in Clark County, died April 15, 1878, in Clark County. Mr. Edens was married a second time to Mrs. Lavinia Strickler, daughter of William G. and Mary (Strickler) Stevens, and the mother of three children—Maude, born April 13, 1871, of her first husband, the other two with her present husband—Francis M., born December 16, 1879; and Marquis De La Fayette, born November 5, 1881. Mr. Edens has a farm of 122½ acres of good land. He has been Tax Collector for three terms, School Trustee and Justice of the Peace for two years. He has been identified with the Republican party, although he was raised in the South. Mr. Edens came to this county in 1860, in the spring.

DR. M. A. HATFIELD, physician, Darwin, born March 18, 1856, in Darwin, Ill. His father, H. C. Hatfield, came here about 1840. He kept a general store in company with A. Sackrider, for twenty years. He died January 12, 1867, aged thirty-six years. He was married to Esther Brown, born July 13, 1832, in Vigo County, Ind. She is a daughter of James M. and Hannah (Denney) Brown, and the mother of three children—Madison A., Lola, born January 17, 1861; Mary E., born March 8, 1863. Mrs. Esther Hatfield was married a second time to George M. Fortune, who is the father of four children—Cassius L., Le Roy, Claude and Carl are twins. Mr. Fortune is a minister in the M. E. Church. Our subject, Madison A., was educated in Darwin, also at the High and State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind. After this he devoted his time to the study of medicine, attending lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., where he graduated in 1877. He commenced to practice in Darwin in 1875, and has made this place his headquarters ever since. Dr. Hatfield was joined in matrimony, December 7, 1876, to Miss Julia Dawson, born January 21, 1854, in Bullitt County, Ky. She is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cook) Dawson, who were born in Kentucky, where they died. Dr. Hatfield and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is identified with the Republican party, but his grandfather, who lived in Texas many years before the war, was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

J. M. HOLLENBECK, merchant, Hatton. This gentleman represents one of the very oldest and best pioneer families in this county. He was born May 19, 1838. The family is of Holland descent. His grandfather, Lawrence Hollenbeck, was born in New York and has heard the British bombard Buffalo. He was married to a Miss Lewis, who was the mother of eleven children. The trip from New York to this county was made mostly by water. They settled here in 1816, when the dark forest was yet filled with wild beasts and still wilder men. His son John was married to Isabell Houts. She was the mother of three children—John M., Emily and Harriet. Emily is the wife of William Lindley and Harriet is the wife of Samuel Lindley. Mrs. Isabell Hollenbeck died in 1838. John Hollenbeck was married a second time to Isabel Claypoole, who was the mother of Jane, wife of Charles Hogue. Our subject, John M., was educated in this county. He was married here to Miss Margaret Neal, daughter of Washington and Hattie (Stevens) Neal, and the mother of five children—Elsie, wife of George Holwick and the mother of Edward and Bert; William T., born October 17, 1861; he is a teacher by profession; Charles G., born in 1863; and Washington, born April 20, 1866. Mr. Hollenbeck was a soldier in our late war, enlisting twice, the first time in 1861, in the Twenty-first Illinois, known as "Grant's Regiment," Company H; the second time in 1864, in the Tenth Illinois, Company G, serving till the close of the war. He lost his wife in 1866. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and also a "Knight of Honor," Marshall Lodge, No. 1198. He has a farm of 260 acres in this county and keeps a general store in Hatton. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party.

JACOB LICKERT, farmer, P. O. Darwin. Mr. Lickert was born August 24, 1839, in Dermbach, Germany, son of John George Lueckert born 1797, in Germany; he died 1863, near West Point, Ind. He was married to Barbara Elizabeth Arnold, born in Germany, died 1841, in Dermbach, Germany. She was the mother of ten children, of whom John Adam is yet living in Germany; he married Elizabeth Zobel. Mr. Lickert came to Indianapolis, Ind., *via* New Orleans, in 1853. About Christmas the same year, he came to Clark County, Ill., where he has made his home ever

since. He obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes by enlisting August 1, 1862, at Mattoon, Ill., in the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company F, serving till close of war; he was taken prisoner in the battle of Chickamauga, sufferin; untold miseries in different Southern prison pens, viz.: Richmond, Danville, Andersonville and Florence, being in captivity fourteen months and seventeen days. After the war, he returned to this county, where he was married March 25, 1866, to Mary Louisa Busch, born March 11, 1841, in Claasmuehle, near Burscheid, Rhein Province, Germany. She is the mother of six children—Flora, born January 18, 1867; Emma, born April 4, 1869; Anna, born November 2, 1870; Ida, born December 31, 1872; Elizabeth, born June 10, 1875; and William, born April 6, 1877. Mr. Lickert has 220 acres of land. Our subject and wife were brought up and confirmed in the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lickert has been identified with the Republican party. His standing in the community is good. His two sisters, Elizabeth and Eliza, are living in Indianapolis, Ind.; his brother Simon lives near the same place.

LEWIS MANHART, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born January 25, 1833, near Baltimore, Md., son of George Manhart, born in Germany; he died in Vigo County, Ind. He was married in Maryland to Rachael Romoser, born in Germany; she died in this county. She was the mother of three children—George, now living, he married Anna Switzer, after her death, he married Sarah Beltz, he is now living in Texas; John, he was married to Katie Neff, deceased. Our subject was married to Frany Beltz, born in Ohio; she died in this county. She was the mother of five children now living—Anna S., born March 20, 1862; Albert L., born January 11, 1864; William A., born September 16, 1867; Margaret, born December 30, 1870, and Franklin L., born April 21, 1873. Mr. Manhart is a member of the German Evangelical Church. He was married a second time to Mrs. Ailsa Swope, born December 29, 1832, in Lawrence County, Ill., daughter of James and Catharine (Woodworth) Vermillion. Mr. Manhart has a farm of 110 acres of land. He came to this county about 1840, and in politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

HENRY MILLER, farmer, P. O. Hatton, born September 18, 1820, in Ohio. His father, John Miller, was born in Pennsylvania; he was married to Hannah Maloy, born in Pennsylvania; she died in Darwin, Ill.; she was a daughter of John Maloy, and the mother of thirteen children, one of them named William; he died while in the army in our late war. John Miller came to this county in 1829, and amid the hardships of pioneer life he raised a large family; his son Henry was married to Eliza Adams; she was the mother of Andy Miller, who married Nancie Ingram; they have four children, Sophia, Altamond, Henry and Marcus, two with his present wife and two with his first wife, whose name was Sarah Jeffers. Mrs. Henry Miller died in 1847. Mr. Miller was married a second time to Salena Adams, who died a short time afterward. His third wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford, born in 1827; she is the mother of three children now living—Lydia, born January 9, 1856, she married Joseph Klemm, who died in April, 1881, he is the father of one son—Henry L. born February 12, 1881; Hattie, born July 24, 1864; and Sinia, born March 7, 1872. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller is the daughter of Henderson and Catharine (Walls) Corey, both deceased. Mr. Miller took quite a decided stand during our late war, and did a great deal toward relieving Union soldiers and their families; the work done by him for the good cause at home was not outdone by many in the field. He has never sought public offices but rather avoids publicity. He votes the Republican ticket. By industry and economy he has laid up some-

thing for a rainy day. He has a good farm of over 200 acres, which is well cultivated.

R. C. MYLES, farmer, P. O. Darwin, was born July 31, 1831, in Shelby County, Ind., son of Isum Myles, who married Julian Franklin, who was the mother of nine children, of whom only William R. and Richard C. are now living. Our subject was married in this county to Sinia Lawwill, born August 24, 1835, daughter of Oliver C. and Jane (Sharp) Lawwill. Mrs. Jane Lawwill was of the third oldest family that settled in this county; she came here in 1814, and is the mother of five children. Mrs. Myles is the mother of four children—Oliver C., married Martha Chicadaunce, of German descent, and is the mother of three children—Nicholas R., Anna S. and Mary T.; Julia A. is now the wife of Le Roy B. Craig; Bruce A., was born November 7, 1866, and Clark A., born October 12, 1868. Mr. Myles has a farm of 152 acres. He is a Republican.

J. W. PADDOCK, Postmaster and merchant, Darwin, was born January 7, 1839, in Vigo County, Ind., son of Ebenezer Paddock, born in Ohio; he was a farmer; he married Amanda Shattuck, daughter of William Shattuck. She was the mother of nine children, of whom James W., our subject, is the only one living. He went to school in Vigo County, Ind. He was a farmer in early life. In 1876, he came to Darwin, Ill., where he entered the mercantile business, keeping a general store in connection with the post office. He has been Township Assessor and School Director. Is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, "Vigo Lodge." Mr. Paddock was joined in matrimony in Vigo County, Ind., July 31, 1862, to Miss Phœbe Francis, born December 25, 1841, in Lawrence County, Ohio, daughter of John R. and Sarah Ann (Silverthorn) Francis, and is the mother of six children now living—Conie born March 9, 1867; Effie, born July 11, 1869; Otis G., born October 15, 1871; John N., born November 29, 1874; Addie A., born May 22, 1878, and James B., born April 27, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are members of the United Brethren in Christ, and good members of their community.

CHARLES PAKER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born August 31, 1847, in Bismarck, Prussia, Germany, grandson of Diederich Paker, whose son, Charles, was born 1822; he died 1869, in Terre Haute, Ind. He was married, 1846, in Germany, to Louisa Schmidt, born December 24, 1818; she is now living with her son Charles; she is the mother of four children—William A., now living in Terre Haute, where he married Rosa Schmidt, who is the mother of Ida, Carl and Otilie, Herman, deceased, Frank F. (also living in Terre Haute, where he married Matilda Seitz), and our subject, who was educated in Germany. He came to this country with his parents in 1862. He worked at the blacksmith trade for six years, and clerked in a queensware store for five years. He was joined in matrimony December 14, 1875, to Emma Rottman, born December 29, 1853, in Terre Haute. She is a daughter of Frederich and Sophia (Steinmehl) Rottman, and the mother of two children—Clara L. S., born November 7, 1876, and Emilie Rosa, born November 4, 1881. Mr. Paker is a member of the Grange. He has been a member of several societies. He has a farm of 120 acres. In politics, he is independent, voting for the best man. Mr. Paker is a member of the County Board, representing Darwin Township; he is also School Director. Mrs. Paker's grandfather, Joseph Richard, born 1807, in Germany, where he was a soldier, is yet living, a hale and strong man; he came here in 1850.

JOHN PEARCE, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born December 23, 1822, near Baltimore, grandson of Richard Pearce, whose son Edward married Sarah Lawrence, who was the mother of a large family. Her son John came to this county in the fall of 1837. He was married

here January 16, 1849, to Mahala Craig, born June 26, 1830. She is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Brown) Craig, and the mother of three children, as follows: Edward; Thomas, born January 16, 1852 (he is a teacher by profession); Sarah E., born April 18, 1856 (wife of Emmit Craig). Mrs. Pearce has a good farm of 120 acres. Mr. Pearce has been Township Trustee, and has been School Director for sixteen years. In politics, he had been identified with the Republican party. Before the existence of the Republican party, he voted the Whig ticket.

EDWARD PEARCE physician, Darwin, born December 24, 1849, in this county. He is a grandson of Edward Pearce, Sr., born in Delaware, died 1860, in this county. He was married to Sarah Lawrence, who was the mother of eight children. Edward Pearce, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son John, born in Maryland, came to this county with his parents in 1837. He was married here to Mahala Craig, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Brown) Craig, who were early settlers. Mrs. M. Craig was the mother of three children —Thomas, born January, 1852; Sarah E., wife of E. A. Craig; and Edward, our subject, who was educated partly in this county, Terre Haute Commercial College, and finished his medical education in the Chicago Medical College, receiving his diploma in March, 1878. He was joined in matrimony January 1, 1874, to Miss Martha E. Huffington, born July 27, 1851, near Indianapolis, Ind. She is a daughter of Edward J. and Harriet F. (Turner) Huffington, and the mother of three children—Homer N., born June 8, 1875; Effie E., born January 25, 1878; Edmund R., born March 11, 1881. Mr. Pearce is a member of the Masonic fraternity, "Darwin Lodge, No. 551, of which he is Master. He is also an Odd Fellow, "Eureka Lodge, No. 64, I. O. O. F." In politics, Mr. Pearce is identified with the Republican party. Has been County Superintendent of Schools for two years; is now Township School Treasurer.

A. POORMAN, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie. This man who is one of the few who are descendants of pioneer families in this township, was born November 1, 1825, in this county. His father, John Poorman, born April 5, 1802, in New York. He came to this county in 1818, with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Poorman, who were born in Germany. John Poorman was married in Indiana to Mary Ann Skomp, born October, 1802, in Pennsylvania. She was the mother of eight children. Her son, Amandar, was married to Jane L. Stevens, born April 11, 1828, in Kentucky, daughter of Henry and Jane R. (Porter) Stevens, and the mother of four children now living—Elizabeth Jane, born September 23, 1852, wife of Thomas J. Garwood, and mother of Oceola; John J., born January 19, 1856; he was married to Eliza Maneer, born January 2, 1858, died February 20, 1883; she is the mother of Jennettie B., born September 4, 1878, and William Franklin born March 4, 1881; Hattie Ann, born October 10, 1858, wife of Levi Garwood, and the mother of Margaret; Hannah R., born August 29, 1860. Mr. Poorman has a good farm of 200 acres, with fair improvements. He has filled school offices. In politics, he has been identified with the Democratic party. Is a quiet, respectable citizen, who does not care much for outside show.

CHARLES TAUBENECK, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born December 30, 1820, in Schkeutitz, Prussia, Germany. He is a son of John Frederick Taubeneck, born July 7, 1797; he died in 1877, in this county, to which he had come in 1855. He was married to Anna C. W. Gephart, born February 12, 1792, in Hanover, she died where our subject was born; she was the mother of eight children. Her father was in Paris when Louis XVI was beheaded; one of her brothers was a minister, and another was a Professor at the University

in Leipzig. The great-grandfather of our subject was a Russian Nobleman, who married a citizen's daughter while a student at the University of Goettingen, in Germany, of which he afterward became a Professor. Our subject came to the United States in 1850, he has seen most of the eastern cities, and came to Clark County, mostly by water, where he was married August 15, 1850, to Bertha Nonnenbruch, born April 20, 1825, on the Rhein, in Linchlingen, Prussia, daughter of Bertram Nonnenbruch, a miller by occupation; he died in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Taubeneck is the mother of three children now living—Matilda, born August 13, 1853, wife of F. Bubeck, she has four children; Emil C., born February 5, 1856, he married Mary Holtzer, mother of Carl Victor; Victor E., born July 19, 1860, he married Hettie Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Taubeneck are members of the Lutheran Church. He owns a good farm of 100 acres; he has given almost 200 acres of land to his children. Mr. Taubeneck is a strong Republican.

OTTO TAUBENECK, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born October 16, 1825, in Schkeutitz, Prussia. He is a son of Frederich Taubeneck, who married Minna Gephart, born in Duderstadt, Hanover. Her father was in France during the first Revolution, but after its close he again returned to Germany. Otto Taubeneck has two sisters in Germany, viz., Emilie and Louisa. He was educated in Germany, and served his term of two years in the army. In the spring of 1848, he came to this country, landing in New York, and after a ten months' stay in New Jersey, he resolved to go to the gold fields of California. Owing to lack of funds, he was deterred from joining a company of eighty-four nice young men, at Cincinnati, Ohio, who intended to take the overland route. This little circumstance, probably, saved his life, as the young men never reached their destination, being all massacred by the Indians. Mr. Taubeneck came to this county in 1851, and on January 1 of the following year he was married to Emma Nonnenbruch, born February 16, 1833, on the Rhine in Prussia; she is the mother of eight children—Emma, deceased; Herman, born January 2, 1855; Oliver O., born July 10, 1857; Arvor, born May 17, 1861; Natalia, born January 27, 1867; Oscar, born April 8, 1869; Alfred, born April 9, 1871; Nellie Agnes, born February 6, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Taubeneck are members of the Grange. He has been identified with the Republican party since Fremont's time, but is now independent in politics, voting for the best man. He has a farm of 366 acres, which is mostly under cultivation; but the most interesting feature on it is a silver mine which was discovered by our subject about seven years ago. The first assay, by the United States Assayer in Nevada, was valued at over $11 per ton. Mr. Taubeneck has made mineralogy a study for the last three years; he has over thirty certificates from assays made the last two years, ranging in value from $2.60 per ton, from the blossom, to $26 per ton of gold and silver ores. Mr. Taubeneck's sons, Herman and Oliver, are engaged in mining in Colorado.

T. R. UNDERWOOD, miller, Darwin, born April 15, 1840, in Mt. Carmel, Ill., to which place his father, James Underwood, had removed in 1832, coming from Ohio, where he had been married to Mary Wood, of German descent. She had five brothers and two sisters. The former all became Methodist ministers of considerable renown. Their names are Aaron, Wesley, Enoch, Jesse and Moses. Rachel, one of the girls, became the wife of Rev. George Bennett, and Lydia became the wife of T. Lafferty. James Underwood was the father of five children. Our subject and his sister Mary, wife of W. Simons, are now living. Mr. Underwood dying. Mrs. Underwood was married again to H. A. Henderson. They raised four children—Enoch, Andromache and Bell-

vereta are twins, and Charles. Our subject was educated partly in this county and partly in Iowa, to which place his parents had moved. He returned to this county in 1858. In 1861, he enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Company K, participating with his regiment in many thrilling scenes and famous battles west of the Mississippi River, among others, at Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge and Coldwater. Mr. Underwood was a Sergeant, serving till close of war, after which he returned to this county, where he was married, February 1, 1866, to Amelia G. McClure, born January 2, 1847, in York, Ill. She is a daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Rockafellar) McClure, and is the mother of three children—Willie L., born August 20, 1869; Mary E., January 30, 1872; Anna B., born September 24, 1873. Mr. Underwood lived seven years in Indiana. After that he came to Darwin, where he bought the steam saw and flour mill, which he has run ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, "Darwin Lodge, No. 551," A., F. & A. M. In politics, is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

J. H. G. BAKER, M. D., was born December 31, 1842, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the oldest son of Major and Elizabeth Baker, who came to Clark County, Ill., when our subject was five years old. They afterward returned to Cincinnati, where they gave him the advantages of its good schools, and after returning to this county he taught school. In the spring of 1861, when the war cloud gathered over this fair nation, he resolved to protect the stars and stripes, and enlisted May 11, at Darwin, in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Company H, and afterward re-enlisted for the three years' term. Our subject participated in many thrilling scenes and famous battles. He was wounded in the battle of Stone River, from the effects of which he died, March 28, 1883, in West Union, Ill. He served out his three years' term doing light guard duty; after that he assisted in raising a company of men for the war. Afterward he taught several terms of school, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. C. Prewett, of Marshall, Ill., and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, in 1875. He followed his profession in York and in West Union, Ill. Mr. Baker was married in 1876, to Miss Tilly Bartlett, who is the mother of three children. Dr. Baker was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Chapter at Marshall, Ill. He filled several offices with ability and honesty. In his death the community lost a good member of society and of the profession, a kind brother, husband and father. Sweet rest be his till the grand roll-call in heaven.

J. L. BRADBURY, merchant, York. This gentleman is a member of one of our old pioneer families who came here when the settlements were few, and wild beasts and wilder men roamed through the forest. He was born August 9, 1850, in Crawford County. His father, John S. Bradbury, whose portrait is in this work, is a farmer by occupation. Our subject was also a tiller of the soil in early life. He was educated mostly in Robinson and Terre Haute. He taught school two years, after which he clerked four years

in York and Sullivan." He opened a grocery store in the former place in 1877. Mr. Bradbury was joined in matrimony, March 22, 1877, in this county, to Miss Mary A. Hamill, born May 7, 1855, in Sullivan County, Ind. She is a daughter of Marks and Jane (Kelly) Hamill, who were born in Ireland. Mrs. Bradbury is the mother of one little girl: Ola Joy, born November 1, 1882. Mrs. Bradbury is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bradbury is identified with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH BROOKS, farmer, P. O. West Union, born May 29, 1842, in Union Prairie. He is a son of James Brooks, born 1796, in Kentucky; he died in November, 1853, in this county. He was married twice; his first wife died at Carlisle, Ind.; she was the mother of James and Andrew Brooks, deceased. James Brooks came to this county in 1832, and was married here the same year to Mrs. Abigail Lacy, born October 6, 1800, in North Carolina; she is a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Prevo. She is the mother of six children, viz.: Mary, Robert, Samuel, Alfred, deceased, from her first husband, and Caroline and Joseph from her second husband. Our subject, Joseph Brooks, was joined in matrimony in this county, December 30, 1880, to Mrs. Sofrona Greenlee, born April 23, 1844, in this township. She is a daughter of Robert and Sofrona (Howerton) Harrison. Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have a farm of 120 acres. Mr. Brooks has been identified with the Democratic party.

F. E. BUCKNER, farmer, P. O. West York, born December 25, 1828, in Crawford County, Ill. His great-grandfather, Jessie Buckner, was a man of considerable wealth and renown. He was a minister of the Baptist Church for forty years, having formerly been an officer in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary Pyle. Their son, Elisha, was born in Chatham County, N. C., he died there in 1829. He married Sarah Steele, born in North Carolina, she died 1842, in Clark County, Ill. Her son, John Buckner, was born July 26, 1805, in North Carolina, he died December 15, 1876, in this county. He came to Crawford County in 1828. He was married March 3, 1825, in Tennessee, to Margaret Decker, born October 3, 1806, in Smith County, Tenn. She was a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Earnest) Decker. Mrs. Anna Decker's father, Andrew Earnest, and his six sons, viz.: Capt. Andrew, John, George, Peter, Daniel and Christopher were all soldiers in the Revolution. Andrew Earnest, Sr., was a wealthy shad fisher in Philadelphia; he married Katie Sommers, a sister of Gen. Sommers, of Revolutionary fame, who raised and commanded a regiment of German troops from Pennsylvania. Andrew Earnest, Sr., received several land grants from the United States, of which he made no use whatever, and it, together with property in Philadelphia, belongs, properly to his heirs. Mrs. Margaret Buckner is yet living, at the home of her only son, Frederick E., who was educated in Smith County, Tenn., to which place he had moved back, with his parents, in 1829. He was also married there to Miss Avaline Vantrease, born 1831, in Tennessee; she died in 1866. She was the mother of two children, viz.: Margaret F., deceased, former wife of Robert Waire, and the mother of Eva, Lydia, and Freddy. Julia Ann, wife of C. S. Buckner, and the mother of Emma R. Mr. Buckner was married a second time to Bethiah Snipes, born 1835, in Tennessee; she died there 1872. She was the mother of Martha E., born October 19, 1868; and John W., born January 28, 1871; he died December 27, 1879. Our subject was joined in matrimony a third time, November 8, 1877, in this

county, to Miss Rebecca L. Richards, born August 28, 1851, in Ohio; daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Brown) Richards. Mr. Buckner obeyed the call of his country by enlisting November 1, 1864, in the Fourth Regiment of Mounted Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. Blackburn, serving till close of war. Mr. Buckner came back to this county in 1876. He has 340 acres of land with good improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also the G. A. R. In politics, he is independent.

G. T. BURKS, merchant, York, born December 25, 1835, in Sullivan County, Ind. He is a grandson of George Burks, born in Kentucky, where he participated in the scenes and struggles of the early pioneers on "the dark and bloody ground." He died there in 1820. His son, Woodson Burks, was born January 25, 1809, in Kentucky; he came to Sullivan County, Ind., in 1830, where he was married December 25, 1833, to Nancy Burton, born April 25, 1819, she died February 7, 1856; she was the mother of eight children, of whom Martha Miller, Ellen Williamson, Cynthia Houpt, and George T. are now living. Our subject was educated at Merom College, Ind. He was a tiller of the soil, in early life. In 1860, he commenced the mercantile business by clerking one year in York, then two years in Sullivan, Ind., and four years in Terre Haute for W. T. Stone & Co. After that he kept a boot and shoe store himself in Sullivan, Ind. In 1875, he came back to York, where he opened a dry goods store. Mr. Burks was joined in matrimony, December 30, 1865, in Sullivan County, to Miss Charlotte Murphy, born August 16, 1841, in Sullivan County, Ind., daughter of Amos and Mary L. Murphy, and the mother of Gertie, born November 22, 1866; Claude and Nevah, deceased, and Lulu, born December 30, 1878. Mrs. Burks died June 3, 1881 Mr. Burks was married a second time, March 2, 1882, to Mrs. Nancy Nicoson, born August 10, 1845, in Sullivan County, Ind., daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. (Earnest) Gray; and the mother of Rosalie Nicoson, born August 27, 1865, wife of S. Wilson, M. D.; David T. Nicoson, born September 3, 1869; Bruce Nicoson, deceased; Grace Nicoson, born May 8, 1876. Mrs. Burks is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Burks is identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE CLINE, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie, born October 2, 1854, in Wyandot County, Ohio, son of Porter Cline, born January 14, 1821, in Pennsylvania, he died February 23, 1882, in this township. He was a farmer and stockman by occupation. He was married, in Perry County, Ohio, to Miss Mary King, born March 20, 1824, in Perry County, Ohio, daughter of Peter and Mary (Whitmer) King, and the mother of eight children now living, viz.: Albert, married Ellen Ray, she is the mother of Mary and Nellie; Franklin P. he married Anna Allison, who is the mother of Mary A. and Franklin LeRoy; Mary, wife of William Crumrine; George, David L., he married Alice Wilson; Jefferson, he married Sarah Handy. Henry N., born March 12, 1861, and Charlie C., born February 2, 1863. Mrs. Cline is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. George Cline came to this county with his father, a man respected by all who knew him, in the fall of 1867; he was educated in this county and in Ohio; he is at present farming on his mother's farm of 175 acres, near Walnut Prairie. In politics, he is connected with the Democratic party, as was his father before him.

F. DERKSEN, shoe-maker, York, born September 30, 1823, in Goch, Kreis (or

county) Cleve, Regb, Dusseldorf, Rhein Provinz, Germany. His grandfather was Diederich L. Derksen, was born in England, where he was a large business man, and was also married to Susanna Van Keukhoven, born in Holland, whose ancestor's name was Hoven. Her son, Diederich L. Derksen, Jr., was a physician; was wounded in the battle of Jena. He married Susanna S. Stembergh, born 1790, yet living; she is the mother of Diederich L., Johan F., Elizabeth A., Carl R., deceased, Maria M., Antonetta S. and Florence A., who was a soldier in the German army four years during the war of 1848, was wounded three times. He married Mary M. Berr, born in Germany, died 1847 in New York. She was the mother of Herman A., born May 15, 1852, in Rotterdam, Holland. He enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry, in St. Louis, and lost his right hand in a fight with the Indians who had killed Gen. Custer. He is now a pensioner in Washington. Mr. Derksen was married a second time in New York, February 11, 1858, to Miss Sophia W. C. Von Pulaski, born August 29, 1825, in Muender, Hanover, Germany, daughter of Count C. Pulaski and Maria A. Herwig. Mrs. Derksen's grandfather was the famous Polish Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah. Mrs. Derksen is the mother of three children, viz.: Maria M., deceased; Florence A., born October 10, 1860, in Terre Haute, Ind.; and Anna S. C., born April 18, 1862, in Terre Haute, wife of T. J. Jones, and the mother of Helena, and infant son. Mr. Derksen was a merchant in Holland for four years. He lived four years in New York City, and twelve years in Terre Haute, Ind. He came to York in 1870, where he followed his trade. He enlisted, 1861, in the Thirty-second Indiana German Infantry, Company E; participating in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. He draws a pension. Mr. and Mrs. Derksen are members of the Protestant Church. He is an I. O. O. F., and also a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican.

MOSES C. DOLSON, farmer, P. O. York. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch represents one of our old pioneer families; he was born March 15, 1822, in Crawford County. He is a grandson of Tunis Dolson born in Wales; he died in New York. He came to this county before the Revolution, in which he took an active part, fighting for the Colonies; although his two brothers, Matthew and Isaac, fought for the King, agreeing, at parting, that if they should meet in battle, to meet as strangers. They never met again in life, although they raised large families, after the war. Tunis Dolson was married twice, his second wife was Mary A. Crose. He raised seventeen children. His son John raised twenty-six children. His son James was born in New York; he died here in 1828; he married Susannah Minier, born in Pennsylvania; she died here in 1872. She ws the mother of twelve children, of whom only Moses C. and Elizabeth are now living. Our subject was married in this county to Esther N. Gorham, born April 6, 1842, she died November 14, 1869. She was the mother of four children, of whom only Harry C., born April 24, 1865, is now living. Mr. Dolson was married a second time, December 19, 1871, to Caroline Brooks, born September 10, 1836. She is a daughter of James and Abigail (Prevo) Brooks. Mr. James Dolson came to this county in 1817; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Dolson has 422 acres of land in this county. Mrs. Dolson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, our subject is connected with the Republican party. He has filled township and school offices.

MRS. MARY HARNER, West Union, born August 31, 1826, in Jackson County, Ind. She is a grand-daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Stever, of German descent; they died in Indiana. Their son, Davis Stever, was born May 11, 1800, on White River, in Indiana; he died February 24, 1833, in Clark County, Ind. He was married, December 1, 1824, in Indiana, to Elizabeth Banks, who was born April 19, 1805, in Stokes County, S. C. She is yet living in Indiana, with her daughter Maggie Julian. Mrs. Stever was married a second time to Moses Blockson, a soldier in the war of 1812; he died January 27, 1846, in this county. Mrs. Stever was the mother of five children by her first marriage, of whom only our subject is now living; and three children by her second marriage. Our subject came to this county with her parents in 1844; she was married here March 6, 1846, to Albert Marvin, born September 25, 1825; he died May 1, 1852, in Clark County. He was the father of three children: William J., born May 15, 1848; he married Sarah Ward; Mary E., born March 19, 1850, she died August 3, 1870; Albert W., born March 25, 1852; he died August 26, 1878. Our subject was married a second time, April 8, 1855, to William Harner, born December 31, 1828; he died September 17, 1875. He was the father of four children, viz.: J. Allison, born April 5, 1857; infant son; Morton D. born February 22, 1859; he married Lucia Prevo, who is the mother of Mary E. and Emma G.; Maggie E., born June 14, 1862. Mrs. Harner is the owner of 150 acres of land. Her last husband was a soldier in our late war, enlisting February 20, 1864, serving till close of war.

W. H. HARRIS, stockman and farmer, P. O. West Union, born January 19, 1844, in Butler County, Ohio. Grandson of William H. Harris, Sr., a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was married to Nancy Meeker, born in New Jersey; she died in Butler County, Ohio; she was the mother of eleven children. William H. Harris, Sr., was born in New Jersey; he died in Butler County, Ohio. His son, Meeker Harris, married Sarah Byers, who was the mother of nine children. Meeker Harris and family came to this county in 1858, when he bought Rev. R. H. Lilly's farm of 700 acres situated on Walnut Prairie. He died in 1871; his wife is still living on the old farm. Our subject, W. H. Harris, was educated partly in Ohio and in this county. He learned the blacksmith trade in early life, and at the breaking-out of our late war he obeyed the call of his country by enlisting, though only sixteen years old, August 13, 1861, in this county. He was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, in the First Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, Company K, Capt. Crookshank, participating in many thrilling scenes and famous battles. Mr. Harris was joined in matrimony, March 6, 1865, to Elizabeth Blockson, born December 27, 1840, in Vigo County, Ind., daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Banks) Blockson, and the mother of three children, viz.: Henry, deceased, aged three years; Ruth, born September 30, 1867, and Sadie, deceased, aged one year. Mr. Harris has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harris has a farm of 310 acres. He is Independent in politics. Has been a member of the County Board for six years, representing Martinsville Township two years and York Township four years; is still a member, giving general satisfaction. He was conspicuous in the Briscoe campaign, concerning the County Clerk's office. Mr. Harris possesses quite a fund of useful knowledge; is qualified to fill almost any county office.

A. HARRISON, surveyor, West Union, born June 29, 1840, in this county. His great-grandfather was William H. Harrison, who was a distant relative to Gen. Harrison's ancestors. He was born in England; his son, William H., Jr., was born in Virginia; he was married in North Carolina, to Mary Ann Beason, who was the mother of four sons and three daughters. William H. Harrison, Jr., was a surveyor by occupation; he died 1850. He entered land in this county in 1816. His son, Henry, was also a surveyor. His second son, Robert, was born 1811, in North Carolina; he died 1844 in Clark County. He came to this county in 1818, he was married here to Sophronia Howerton, born in Tennessee, 1815, she is yet living, and the mother of three sons and two daughters, viz.: Nancy Ann, Abram, James, William H., Sophronia. Our subject was educated in this county; he was joined in matrimony, December 24, 1872, near Sullivan, Ind., to Alice M. Goodwin, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in March, 1850. She is a daughter of James C. and Catharine (McKee) Goodwin, the former came from Pennsylvana and the latter from Ohio. Mr. Harrison adheres to the "Friends Church" (or Quaker). Mrs. Harrison adheres to the "Old Presbyteran Church." Mr. Harrison is a practical surveyor; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313. He has 178 acres of land, to the cultivation of which he devotes most of his time. He is a Greenbacker in politics.

WILLIAM B. HODGE, York, born May 23, 1818, in Terre Haute, Ind. He is a grandson of Lewis Hodge, Sr., who was a soldier in the British service in the Revolution. His son, Lewis Hodge, Jr., was a cabinet-maker, also a Royal Arch Mason. His son, William B. was clerking in a general store in Terre Haute in his early life. In December 23, 1843, he came to York, Ill., where he opened a general store, kept it till 1849, when he went to California, where he gold-mined on the Yuba River. He returned in 1851. Since then he has followed farming and milling mainly. He owns a mill yet and also the old home farm of 160 acres. Mr. Hodge was joined in matrimony January 1, 1846, in York, Ill., to Callista Hillebert, born October 10, 1827, in York, Ill. She was a daughter of James C. and Charlotte (Rathbone) Hillebert, and the mother of six children, viz.: Henry G., born February 17, 1847; Mary A., born September 30, 1848; William B., born April 7, 1853; Charlotte H., born November 22, 1856, wife of James Chew; Alice C., born September 19, 1859, wife of O. Lowe; and Margaret, born August 5, 1872. Mrs. Hodge died January 27, 1876. Mr. Hodge has been Township Clerk, School Director, Justice of the Peace, for twelve years, and is now a Notary Public. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican in politics.

H. G. HODGE, merchant, York, born February 17, 1847, in York, Clark County, Ill. He is a son of William B. Hodge, who has also been a merchant in this place for many years. Mr. Hodge was educated in York, Ill. After his school days were over, he entered his father's general store as clerk, where he stayed about five years, and then entered into partnership with him; he continued in that for one year, and then became a tiller of the soil for two years. Since then he has followed various occupations. He was joined in matrimony, December 22, 1872, in this county, to Miss Sarah Park, born November 23, 1850, near Newark, in Licking County, Ohio. She is a daughter of John P. and Nancy (Hull) Park, who came from Ohio. Mrs. Hodge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of four children now living, viz.: Mary, born

July 6, 1873; Nancy, August 24, 1877; Fanny M., born May 12, 1880; William H., born July 27, 1882. Mr. Hodge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313, of which he is Secretary. He has been Township Assessor and Collector; in politics, he is connected with the Republican party. Mr. Hodge is an antiquarian of considerable renown, having made it a specialty since 1880.

ADAM HULL, farmer, P. O. West Union, born May 25, 1830, in Licking County, Ohio. He is a grandson of William Hull, who came from Virginia; he died in Licking County, Ohio. He served in the war of 1812. His son, Daniel, was born 1803, in Virginia; he married Mary Brown, born 1806, in Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Adam and Mary Brown, and is the mother of eight children, of whom Sarah Handy, Martha Kreager and Adam are now living. Mr. Adam Hull came to this county with his parents, in the fall of 1850; he was joined in matrimony here, November 28, 1852, to Miss Mary Handy, born February 1, 1829, in Melrose Township. She is a daughter of Stephen D. Handy, born May 15, 1792; he died September 23, 1852, a ranger in the Blackhawk war, participating in the battle of Tippecanoe and others. Her mother was Margaret (Dixon) Handy, born July 30, 1798; she died January 11, 1862; she was married July 17, 1815. They came to this county in 1816. Mrs. Hull is the mother of two children, viz.: Maggie M., born October 15, 1853; she died February 22, 1878, the former wife of E. H. Swineheart; and Daniel W., born October 8, 1861. Mr. Hull and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified with the Greenback party, in politics.

E. A. JACKSON, merchant, York, born June 26, 1841, near Terre Haute, Ind., grandson of John Jackson, Esq., who settled in Terre Haute when there were only three houses; he raised cotton there. His son, Abraham, born May 8, 1807, died February 19, 1852. He married Nancy Ann Brown, born May 21, 1821; died December 10, 1850, daughter of Elisha U. Brown, Esq., the well known pioneer of Vigo County, Ind. Mrs. N. A. Jackson was the mother of Cordelia H., wife of Rev. E. R. Lathrop, of Minnesota, former Chaplain of Tenth Minnesota Regiment; Eliza B. Lee; Albert C., a member of Sixth Indiana Cavalry, was captured in Gen. Stoneman's raid in Georgia, 1864; six months a prisoner; and our subject, who enlisted April 17, 1861, in First Minnesota Regiment, Company F, the first three-year regiment. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, Va., was honorably discharged, re-enlisted in 1863, Illinois Infantry, was transferred, and served two years in United States Signal Corps, Army of Tennessee, Lieut. W. H. Sherfy. Was with Sherman from 1862 till 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., when he returned home. Mr. Jackson was joined in matrimony September 26, 1867, in York, to Miss Mary A. Hodge, born September 30, 1848, in York, daughter of William B. and Callista (Hillebert) Hodge. She is the mother of four children, now living, viz.; Henry A., born December 10, 1869; Eva A., born September 19, 1876; Jessie M., December 10, 1878; and Howard O., June 24, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19, also an I. O. O. F. of York, Star Lodge, No. —. Mr. Jackson served three years and four months in our late war. He is also a member of the G. A. R., York Post, No. 148; which was organized mainly through his exertions. He is an Anti-Monopolist in politics. Mr. Jackson was formerly a student at the Asbury College, Indiana. He is also an heir to the famous

"Anneke Jans estate," which is valued at $317,000,000.

JOHN KETCHUM, druggist, York. This gentleman represents one of our old pioneer families, who came here when this country was yet a wilderness, and the woods were filled with wild beasts and wilder men. He was born October 26, 1829, in York, Ill. His father, William Ketchum, was born October, 1781, in New York; he died January 19, 1839, in York; he was a carpenter by occupation. He married Harriet J. Sparks, born January 5, 1798, in New York; she died May 5, 1878, in York. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Maria, Lydia J., Caroline, and John, who went to school in York, in early life he learned and followed the wagon-maker's trade; but the last twenty-five years he has followed the mercantile business. He is now keeping a drug store and the post office. He was joined in matrimony, February 17, 1876, in York, Ill., to Miss Emily Wait, born April 27, 1850, in Ohio. She is a daughter of James and Almina Ann (Willcox) Wait, and the mother of two children, viz.: William James, born February 11, 1877, and John Milton, born April 2, 1880. Mrs. Ketchum is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ketchum is a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313. He is no office seeker; in politics, he is connected with the Republican party.

SAMUEL LACY, farmer, P. O. West Union, born July 20, 1826, on Union Prairie. He is a son of Evan Lacy, born 1796, in Perquimons County, N. C.; he died June 28, 1829, on Union Prairie. He came to this county in 1816; he was also married here in 1820, to Miss Abigail Prevo, born October 6, 1800, in Randolph County, N. C.; she is yet living with her son, Joseph Brooks. She was the mother of seven children. Mrs. Evan Lacy was a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Prevo, who came here in 1817. Mr. Samuel Lacy was joined in matrimony, September 7, 1848, in Crawford County, to Zilpha Jane Cox, born January 19, 1829, in Crawford County. She died March 9, 1877. She was the daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Lindley) Cox, who raised eight children. Mrs. Lacy was the mother of eight children, viz.: Robert, born August 18, 1849, he married Viola Martz, in Rice County, Kan.; William, born June 28, 1851; Evan, born November 23, 1853; Mary E., born April 6, 1856, wife of Allen C. Evringham, and the mother of Alma J.; Samuel, born September 28, 1859; Eliza, born April 4, 1862, wife of Richard H. Hoge; Hannah, born April 13, 1866; Martha M., born July 23, 1869. In 1870, Mr. Lacy was elected Sheriff of Clark County, serving one term. He has been Township Trustee and also a member of the County Board. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lacy has a farm of 120 acres, and in politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

S. W. LINDLEY, farmer, P. O. West Union. This gentleman represents another of our pioneer families who came here when the dark forest was filled with wild beasts and wilder men; he was born August 2, 1837, in Crawford County. He is a grandson of Henry Harrison, who came to this county in 1816. Our subject's father, Samuel Lindley, was born in North Carolina; he died 1838, in Crawford County. He was married to a Miss Conrad, who died in Crawford County; she was the mother of four children. Mr. S. Lindley was married a second time to Mary Harrison, who is the mother of four children; Rebecca, Elizabeth, deceased, Mary Jane and Samuel W., who was educated in this county where he was also married, January 22, 1860, to Miss Hetty Ann Pyle, born December 24, 1840, in Licking County, Ohio; she

is a daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Pyle, and is the mother of six children, viz.: Henrietta, deceased; William, born July 22, 1862; Sarah E., born December 12, 1864; Astoria, born July 26, 1866; Frank, born February 28, 1868; and Samuel, born February 25, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313. Mr. Lindley has 435 acres of land. On the place where he is now living is a block-house, built by his grandfather, Henry Harrison, in 1816. Mr. Lindley has filled school offices, he has also been a member of the County Board. He is identified with the Republican party.

W. J. MALONE, farmer, P. O. West Union. This gentleman was born March 6, 1819, in Limestone County, Ala. He is a great-grandson of W. J. Malone, Sr., born in Ireland. His son, William J., Jr., was born in the same country; he came to this country with his parents, before the Revolution, in which he took an active part. After being taken prisoner by the English and paroled, his father was robbed and tortured by the Tories, whereupon he burnt his parole and again entered the army, serving under Gen. F. Marion till close of war. He was married to Mary McFarland, a Welsh lady. He was the father of six boys and four girls. His son, Solomon S., was born 1797, in South Carolina; he died 1857, in Darwin. He and his half-brother, William J., served in the war of 1812; receiving a grant of land in this county for his services. He was married, in Alabama, to Jane Moore, born in 1800; she died, 1837, in this county. She was a daughter of Mr. Alexander Moore, the proprietor of Moorsville, Tenn. Mrs. S. S. Malone was the mother of four boys and three girls. Our subject came to this county with his parents, in 1830. He was also married here, November 18, 1847, to Miss Eunice D. Rardin, born April 1, 1828, in Fountain County, Ind.; she died November 12, 1876; her memory is cherished by all who knew her. She was a daughter of Timothy and Catharine (Dolson) Rardin, and the mother of seven children now living, viz.: Mary C., born September 10, 1848; Jane, born April 13, 1855, wife of Clarence Prevo; Samuel C., born February 5, 1858; Harriet, born February 18, 1860; Augustin, born April 15, 1865; Eunice D., born March 30, 1869; and Anna, born June 21, 1874. Mr. Malone is a member of he Cumberland Presbyerian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313. He and his family have 265 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat, though liberal in his views.

H. L. MARVIN, farmer and stockman, P. O. Walnut Prairie, born June 18, 1819, in Onondaga County, N. Y. He is a son of Eli Marvin, born in Vermont; he died before the war; he married Anna Robinson, born in New York; she died in this county. She is the mother of five children, three girls and two boys. Mr. Marvin came to this county with his parents, in 1837. He was married here to Adeline Marvin, born 1821, in this county; she died here in 1878. She was the mother of eight children, viz.: Mary, wife of R. Alexander, Rachel, wife of Charly Poorman; Albert M., he married Mrs. Tamar Shawler; Emeline, deceased, formerly the wife of Samuel Prevo; Franklin P., he married Elizabeth Wapper; John, William and Dora are deceased. Mr. Marvin was joined in matrimony a second time, May 11, 1880, to Emily Horner, born January 7, 1834, in this county. She is a daughter of George and Frances (Pitts) Horner, and the mother of one little girl, Maggie May, born December 9, 1882. Mr. Marvin has been School Di-

rector and Township Commissioner; he is living on a farm of 220 acres with good improvements. He has altogether, 965 acres of land in different townships. Mrs. Marvin is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Marvin is mainly a self-made man. In politics, he is connected with the Republican party.

WILLIAM MARVIN, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie. This gentleman was born July 2, 1833, in this township. He is a son of Barnabas Marvin, born December 23, 1795, in Vermont. He was married March 5, 1820, on La Motte Prairie, near Palestine, to Rachel Butterfield, born July 5, 1792, in Vermont; she died April 8, 1860, at the home of our subject. She was the mother of seven children, of whom only William and his brother John are now living. Mr. B. Marvin was a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Fort Meigs. He died May 17, 1838, in this township. Our subject was educated in this county where he was also married, February 12, 1861, to Miss Susan C. Jordan, born May 15, 1839, in Virginia; she died June 8, 1861, in this county. Mr. Marvin was joined in matrimony a second time, September 17, 1865, to Miss Lucetta Johnson, born May 18, 1845; she is a daughter of William and Mary (Stevens) Johnson, and the mother of four children, viz.: Julia F., born September 12, 1866; Flora A, born March 24, 1869; Mary L., born September 20, 1871; Anna P., born January 27, 1876. Mr. and Mrs, Marvin are member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been Township School Treasurer ever since 1869; has been Justice of Peace for four years. Mr. Marvin has 460 acres of fine land with good buildings. He is a Mason, Darwin Lodge, No. 551, and in politics he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Marvin obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes, by enlisting September, 1861, in the Tenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company G, Capt. J. D. Mitchell, participating in many thrilling scenes and famous battles, among others that of Mission Ridge. He served three years.

AMBROSE MILAM, magistrate, West Union, born January 28, 1831, in Sullivan County, Ind. He is a grandson of Moses Milam, born in Virginia. His son, William, was born in Kentucky; he moved to Sullivan County, Ind., with his parents; he died in 1847, in this county. He was married in Sullivan County, Ind., to Sarah South, who was born in Kentucky; she died at the home of her son, Ambrose, in this county, she was the mother of thirteen children. Our subject went to school in Sullivan and Clark Counties. He was a farmer by occupation in early life, and yet owns 71 acres of land besides town property. Mr. Milam was joined in matrimony, February 5, 1854, on Walnut Prairie, in York Township, to Ellen Adams, born September 30, 1829, in Ohio. She is a daughter of John C. and Grace (Hay) Adams, the former was born in Delaware, and the latter in South Carolina. Mrs. Milam is the mother of four children, viz.: William B., born December 10, 1854; Alice, born April 22, 1857; Henry Walter, born May 29, 1861, he was married to Alice L. Drake, a widow lady; she is a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Snider) Lee; and Ulysses G., born July 23, 1867. Mr. Milam has filled the following township offices: Commissioner of Highway, Constable, Assessor three terms, Tax Collector, and Justice of the Peace. He is independent in politics, voting for the best man.

JAMES A. MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie. This gentleman was born November 17, 1848, in Walnut Prairie, grandson of James A. Mitchell, Sr., whose son, John Doke, born in Tennessee, receiv-

ing his academic education in Paris, Ill., where he also commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Denbrook, which he finished in Louisville, Ky., and Philadelphia, Penn. He is now practicing in Terre Haute. He was Captain of Company G, of the Tenth Illinois Regiment Volunteers, in our late war. He was afterward a Surgeon in the Freedman's Hospital, in Vicksburg, Miss. He was married to Elizabeth H. Welsh, daughter of James Welsh, one of the first settlers in this county. She is the mother of eight children now living, viz.: James A.; Mary A., wife of Samuel Prevo; William L., Orlando, who is now a doctor in Marshall; Anna, Nannie, Robert and John. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mitchell is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Mitchell was joined in matrimony, June 29, 1871, in this county, to Emma R. Anderson, born June 2, 1852, in Hagerstown, Md., daughter of James and Adelaide M. (Dasher) Anderson, and the mother of three children—James D., born November 7, 1872; Estella M., born July 7, 1874; and William O., born September 6, 1875; he died September 29, 1877. Mrs. Mitchell is a teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

JAMES A. MOUNT, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie. This gentleman was born January 27, 1836, in this county, son of John L. Mount, born in Kentucky; died in Indiana; he married Tamer Megeath, born 1812, in Virginia. She is now living in Marshall. She was married a second time to J. Hoge. She is the mother of three children, now living, viz.: John L., he married Percilla Bishop; Emily Hoge, wife of S. C. Prevo; and James A., who went to school in this county. He has been a farmer all his life. He was joined in matrimony April 2, 1863, to Mary C. Brown, born December 29, 1839, near Terre Haute, daughter of James M. and Hannah (Hickey) Brown, and the mother of six children. Their names are Clayton B., born April 2, 1864; John C., born April 7, 1866, he died February 26, 1883; James V., born November 7, 1868; Madison H., born May 28, 1871; Mary Ann, born March 4, 1875; and Emma H., born November 29, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Mount are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has a farm of 140 acres. Has been School Director. In politics, he has been connected with the Republican party. Mrs. Mount's mother, Hannah Hickey, was the first white child born in Orange County, Ind., on Lost River. Mrs. Mount's great-grandfather and uncle were killed in the battle of Tippecanoe.

WILLIAM MURPHY, grain merchant, West Union, born October 7, 1823, in Loudoun County, Va. He is a son of Amos A. Murphy, born in Virginia, near the Blue Ridge Mountains; he died 1879, in this county. He was married to Mary Warford, born 1804, in Loudoun County, Va.; she is yet living. She is the mother of ten children. Her father, William Warford, son of Abram and Hannah Warford, was born August 15, 1766. Her mother, Hannah Warford, was born March 7, 1764; she died October 28, 1816. William Warford died April 21, 1835. Our subject, William Murphy, was married June 3, 1849, in Lawrence County, Ill., to Hannah J. Warford, born September 22, 1830, in Knox County, Ind. She is a daughter of David and Mary (Settle) Warford, and the mother of three children now living, viz.: Amos P., born June 9, 1850; David A., born November 6, 1851; Mattie L., born January 29, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Christian Church. He was a farmer in early life, but is now buying grain; has about six years of experience in the business, and is therefore able to give general

satisfaction. He has yet 370 acres of land, besides his share in his father's estate. He came to this county in 1827, with his parents, who bought land at $1.25 per acre. He has spent many happy hours in playing with the children of an Indian chief. He is a member of the York Masonic Lodge, No. 313. In politics, he has been identified with the Republican party. Mr. William Murphy's sons, David and Amos, are keeping a general store in West Union; they have about five years of experience in the business. Amos Murphy is Postmaster in West Union.

IRA PREVO, farmer, P. O. West Union, born January 25, 1808, in Randolph County, N. C. He is a son of Samuel Prevo, born in North Carolina; he died in this county. He married Jane Lee, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn. She was the mother of eight children. Our subject came to this county with his parents in 1817, settling on Union Prairie, over which he has seen the prairie fire roll three different times. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, going out with Capt. Archer, but afterward joined Capt. Richardson's scouting party. He participated in the engagement on the Upper Mississippi River. Mr. Prevo was married November 14, 1839, to Amanda Hurst, born March 4, 1818, in Fairfax County, Va. She was the mother of three children now living, viz.: Emily, born November 22, 1850, wife of Henry Irwin; Orra, was born February 25, 1853, wife of J. Bradbury; and James, born September 4, 1846, he was joined in matrimony, December 26, 1878, to Miss Anna Kirby, born July 12, 1849, in Grayson County, Texas, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Jewell) Kirby. She is the mother of William, born December 10, 1879, and Emily O., born August 21, 1882. Mrs. A. Prevo died April 3, 1857. Mr. Prevo has a farm of 320 acres of good land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313. He has filled school offices, and in politics he is connected with the Democratic party.

HENRY PREVO, farmer, P. O. West York, born November 14, 1813, in North Carolina. He is a son of Samuel Prevo, born in Delaware; he died in 1843, on the old home place owned now by his son Henry. Samuel Prevo was married in North Carolina to Jane Lee, who was born in North Carolina; she died 1850 in this county. She was the mother of eight children. Our subject, Henry Prevo, came to this county in 1817 with his parents; he was educated in this county, where he was also married, June 10, 1843, to Miss Amy Lindley, born January 14, 1826, in Crawford County; she died March 23, 1877, in this county. She was the daughter of Samuel Lindley, and the mother of four children, viz.: Samuel C. Prevo, born August 7, 1847, he married Lida Kelley, now deceased, she was the mother of Alice; Samuel C. was married a second time to Miss Emma Hoge; Helen, born March 16, 1854, wife of Alexander Bryce, and the mother of Mabel and Ethel; Alice, born August 7, 1858, wife of John Morton, and the mother of Mary Amy; Charlie, born September 21, 1862. Mr. Prevo is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has 400 acres of land with good improvements. Mr. Prevo well remembers when droves of deer and troops of Indians roamed over this county. In politics, he is a straight Democrat, having seen no reason why he should change his political views.

SAMUEL PREVO, farmer, Walnut Prairie. This gentleman is a descendant of one of our pioneer families, who came to this county when the forest was filled with wild beasts and wilder men. He was born December 29, 1840, in this township. He is a grandson of Samuel Prevo, Sr., born in France; he lived many years in North Carolina, from

whence he came to this county with his wife and children. His son, Samuel Prevo, who is the father of our subject, was born October 4, 1802; he died 1850, while a member of the Legislature, representing his native and adjoining counties. He was married to Elizabeth Evans, born December 24, 1810, she died February 26, 1852. She was the mother of five grown children: William, Albert, Samuel, Abigail, deceased, the former wife of H. Holladay; and Jane, wife of R. Hutchison. Our subject, Samuel Prevo, was educated in this county, where he was also joined in matrimony, November 25, 1868, to Miss Mary Mitchell, born September 27, 1850, in Darwin. She is a daughter of Dr. John D. Mitchell, now a resident of Terre Haute, and is the mother of three children now living, viz.: John D., born January 25, 1870; Edith, born June 1, 1878; and Herbert, born April 7, 1880. Mr. Prevo has filled school offices; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Darwin Lodge, No. 551. He obeyed the call of his country by enlisting, August 20, 1861, for the three years' term, in the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Company A, participating in many thrilling scenes and battles, among others Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Perryville and others. Mr. Prevo has 260 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Prevo is a grand-daughter of James Welsh, who may with right be classed among the early pioneers.

STEPHEN PRITCHARD, hotel keeper, York. This gentleman is the oldest living settler in York. He was born March 28, 1810, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His grandfather, Stephen Pritchard, Sr., was of foreign birth. His son, Reese Pritchard, was born in Winchester, Va.; he died in Marshall, Clark County, Ill. He married Sarah Peaters, born in Vermont; she died in Clark County, Ill. She was the mother of Stephen, Reese, Housen, David, John, Sarah, Lydia and Mary. Our subject came to this county in 1825, with his parents, who were farmers. He was a tiller of the soil in early life. In 1832, he took to the river, running from here to the different points on the Ohio and Mississippi, making twenty-two trips on flatboats to New Orleans. Mr. Pritchard was joined in matrimony, in Marshall, Ill., July 11, 1847, to Miss Mahala Curtis, born April 13 1825, in Zanesville, Ohio. She is the daughter of Eli and Nancy A. (Thompson) Curtis, who were born in Virginia. Mr. Curtis was a cooper by occupation. Mrs. Pritchard is the mother of seven children, viz.: Sarah A. and Mary are deceased; Charles T., born November 15, 1851, he married Nancy McCrary, who is the mother of Vernon Pritchard; Emma Jane, born February 13, 1854, wife of E. Swineheart, and mother of Myrtle R.; Reese H., born August 26, 1856; Lucy G., born December 30, 1858; George, born June 14, 1860, he was married to Carrie Combs, deceased. Mrs. Pritchard is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Pritchard was a pilot on the river for twenty-five years, never losing a vessel. He was on the "Ben Sherd" when that vessel was burnt, below Natchez, with a loss of nearly 300 men. He has followed farming and hotel keeping the latter part of his life. He was formerly a Whig, but now is a Republican in politics.

C. D. RYERSON, physician, West Union. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born June 14, 1854, in Turman Township, Sullivan County, Ind., on what is known as the "old Ryerson homestead." His grandfather, David Ryerson, was born in Germany. He came to the United States while a young man, settling in Newark, N. J., from there he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he fol-

lowed the carpenter trade with his brother-in-law, Elijah Leak. He finally settled in Sullivan County, where he was killed by the falling of a tree, in 1856. He was married to Martha Leak, who was the mother of four children, viz.: Byron, Mary, Martha and Anna. He was married to Matilda Wilson, who died March 17, 1879, in York. She was a daughter of John and Abigail (Evans) Wilson, and the mother of two children, Charles D. and Nellie, by her first husband; and seven children, Frederick G., Caroline, Grant, Maud, William, John and Mary, by her second husband, as she was married a second time to Perry Murphy. Our subject was partly self-educated, but he finished his medical education in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating March 1, 1881. He practiced two years in York. Mr. Ryerson was married, April 19, 1881, in this county, to Miss Emma Myers, born November 1, 1858, in this county, daughter of George F. and Margaret (Murphy) Myers, and the mother of Carl, born April 24, 1882. Mr. Ryerson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, York Lodge, No. 313, and also of the I. O. O. F., York Star Lodge, No. 419. He is identified with the Republican party.

MRS. MARY SPENCER, Terre Haute, born February 18, 1840, in Marshall, Clark County, Ill.; she was educated in Marshall, Ill., and at St. Marys, Ind. Mrs. Spencer was for many years a resident of Clark County, where she is remembered as a very reserved lady, whose unimproved opportunities for doing good were few. She is a grand-daughter of Charles K. Archer, born in Kentucky; he died in this county. He is a brother of Col. William Archer, who is mentioned in our general history. Mrs. Spencer is a daughter of Wakefield Williams, who is also mentioned in our general history. Mrs. Spencer was joined in matrimony in this county to Nathan Besser, born in this county; he died near Corinth while in the army. His two sons, Frank W. and Walter N., were born, viz.: Frank W., October 14, 1859, and Walter N., June 13, 1861; the latter is keeping a general store in Walnut Prairie. Mrs. Spencer was married a second time to Rev. Thomas Spencer, a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was born in Vermont; he died while working in the ministry in Palestine, Ill., where his memory is cherished by all who knew him. Mrs. Spencer is now a resident of Terre Haute, Ind. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

S. R. WILSON, physician, York. This gentleman was born February 20, 1858, in Sullivan County, Ind. He is a grandson of John Wilson, born in Kentucky. He is an ex-Sheriff of Marion County, Ind. He married Casander Steel, who was the mother of six children. John Wilson was a soldier in the Mexican war. His son, Charlie, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., and died in same place. He was also married in Sullivan County, to Miss Sadona Wilson. She was married a second time to John Brewer, now deceased. She is yet living and the mother of one son, Samuel Rollins, our subject, who received his classical education in Sullivan County, Ind., and his medical education in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., graduating in the latter place on February 25, 1881. Shortly after graduating, Dr. Wilson permanently located in York, Clark County, Ill., where he enjoys the patronage and confidence of the town and surrounding country. He was also joined in matrimony here, December 25, 1881, to Miss Rosalie Nicoson, born in Sullivan County, Ind. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, York Star Lodge, No. 419. In politics, he is a Republican.

MELROSE TOWNSHIP.

EBENEZER BARTLETT was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1820, and was a son of James and Hannah Bartlett, of whom mention has been made. He grew to manhood under the pressure of pioneer life, which only the better qualified him for the realities of life when he was called to confront them. He was married, February 14, 1843, to Miss Malinda Edwards, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Edwards. She was born in Daviess County, Ind., October 9, 1822, and in 1832 came to this county from Indiana with her parents. Her father, Joseph Edwards, was born in the town of Vincennes, or what was then an Indian trading post in Southern Indiana. He was born March 5, 1795. The mother, Hannah Morgan, was born June 3, 1797, in South Carolina. They were married in Indiana, and had a family of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Bartlett is the fourth. Mr. Edwards died in Melrose Township, in November, 1856, and the mother in same place October 8, 1875. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family of Ebenezer Bartlett consists of ten children, of whom one is dead—Anna M. Bartlett was born December, 1844, married to Morton Wilson; Matilda Bartlett, born September 23, 1845, married to Dr. Baker; William W. Bartlett, born March 3, 1847, killed in battle near City Point, Va., June 17, 1864; Sarah L. Bartlett, born December 8, 1848, she is a veteran teacher of fifteen years' experience, and stands in the front rank of her profession; James Bartlett, born March 5, 1855, married to Josephine Trasper; Giles E. Bartlett, born February 19, 1853, married to Roanna Gard; Mary A. Bartlett born January 29, 1856; George Bartlett, born June 15, 1858; Charles L. Bartlett, born September 20, 1860; Albert Bartlett, born October 29, 1862. They have a farm of about 200 acres in Melrose Township.

WARREN BARTLETT, farmer, P. O. West Union. Among the most successful farmers of Melrose Township may be mentioned Warren Bartlett. He is a native of Clark County, Ill., born May 20, 1825, and raised within half a mile of his present home. His father, James Bartlett, was born in York State, in May, 1792, where he grew to maturity and married to Hannah M. Tuladay of York State. She was born about 1793. They settled near York, this county, in 1818, where they made a residence of one year, removing then to what is now Melrose Township. Here he entered a tract of land and proceeded to make for himself a home of the then wild country. At that time there were very few families in the county, and of course this family witnessed all of the hardships incident to an untamed country, filled with their native inhabitants, Indians. Our subject vividly remembers the roving tribe which occupied the country, and used to amuse the elder people by wrestling with young Indian lads. Mr. Bartlett raised a family of six children who grew to maturity, besides three which died in youth. Of this family the subject is the sixth. The mother died in this county in 1833, and the father in June, 1871, having spent fifty-three years of his life in this county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried

with the honors of that ancient brotherhood. Warren was given such educational advantages as were to be had, consisting of about three months each winter. He was married May 30, 1847, to Miss Sarah Ann Smith, daughter of John and Charlotte Smith. She was born in Ohio, March 7, 1825, and came to this county with her parents in 1846, and died here on the 2d of August, 1878, leaving a family of ten children, of whom one is deceased. She was for several years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the last ten or twelve years was a member of the United Brethren Church. Devoted to her church and to her family, the loss in her death is felt by a large circle of friends, whose confidence and love she enjoyed in the fullest degree, but more especially by her husband and family, to whom she appears to have performed the office of a guardian angel. The record of the family is as follows: Delilah H., born June 4, 1848, married to Thomas J. Snavely; Perry C. Bartlett, born September 8, 1851, married Miss Sarah Janney, two children, viz.: Ethelbert and Avery B. Bartlett; Charlotte M., born June 23, 1853, married Jeremiah Grant, and died November, 1876, leaving two children, viz.: Edward Grant and Nellie F. Grant, the former in the family of Joseph Smith, and the latter a member of subject's family; Martha A. Bartlett, born January 30, 1855; Jefferson Bartlett, born April 7, 1857; Iredell Bartlett, born February 2, 1859; Warren, born May 6, 1861, married to Mary J. Scott, widow of James Scott, and daughter of James W. and Mary J. Boyles, one child, Dora May Scott; Joseph Bartlett, born December 14, 1862; William N. Bartlett, born October 7, 1865; Edward E. Bartlett, born August 18, 1869. Mr. Warren Bartlett is a member of the United Brethren Church, and labors assiduously for the promotion of temperance or total abstinence.

PERRY BARTLETT, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie, is a native of Clark County, Ill., and born September 8, 1851. He is a son of Warren and Sarah A. (Smith) Bartlett, of whom mention has already been made. Perry Bartlett was raised in Melrose Township, and received the elements of an English education in the common schools of the county. In 1871 (September 1), he was married to Miss Sarah B. Janney, daughter of Isaiah B. and Hannah S. Janney. She was also born in Clark County, on March 23, 1850 (for biography of her parents see biography of Sumner Maring). Their family consists of two sons, viz.: Ethelbert Bartlett, born November 20, 1872; Avery B. Barnett, born March 2, 1875. Mrs. Bartlett is a member of the United Brethren Church. Subject owns a farm of 122 acres, on which in 1880 they erected a handsome frame residence; farm situated in Section 1 of Melrose Township. Politics, Republican. His farm bears the imprint of an industrious and systematic management, and it is only a matter of time when his influence will be forcibly felt in the community.

SOLOMON BROWN, Sr., farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, where he was born October 22, 1823, and was a resident of Licking County until coming to this county, in 1849. He was raised on the farm and was the seventh of a family of eight children of Adam and Mary (Cowden) Brown, who came from Fayette County, Penn., to Ohio, in the pioneer days of Licking County, where the mother died about 1846. The father was born in 1777, and died in Melrose Township, Clark County, about 1857. Solomon Brown was married, in Licking County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Casteel, who died in Brazil, Ind., leaving two children, Dorcas and John W. Brown, the former is the wife of Thomas Hutchi-

son, and the latter married Julia Hunter. Subject was afterward married to his present wife, Nancy Handy, daughter of Stephen and Margaret Handy, September, 1858. She was born in this county January 28, 1824. By this union there are two children, viz.: Daniel Brown, June 30, 1860; Sarah Brown, March 31, 1862. He settled where he now lives in 1849, buying land of George Potter. Has a farm of 249 acres of land in Section 10, except forty acres in Section 11.

NIXON EVANS, farmer, P. O. West York. One of the principal farmers of Melrose Township is the subject of this sketch, Nixon Evans. He is a native of Paoli, Ind., born December 27, 1814, and is the thirteenth of a family of sixteen children of Benjamin and Rebecca (Willard) Evans. The parents were both born in North Carolina, and came from Indiana to Illinois in 1816. They then settled in Crawford County, where they remained two years, coming from there to Clark County, in 1818. The mother died in 1823 and the father afterward married Mrs. Hannah Moore, by whom he had a family of eight children. He died in 1851. The circumstances under which he received his early education were identical with all other pioneer boys, viz.: Sitting on a split-log bench in a round-log house with a puncheon floor, greased paper windows and eight-foot fire-place, fuel for which was obtained by the larger boys from the adjacent forest. Subject says he can yet distinctly remember of his old teacher, Joseph Claypool, addressing them in this way, "Dismissed and git wood." Mr. Evans was married, December 15, 1837, to Miss Minerva Bartlett, daughter of James and Hannah Bartlett, and was born July 6, 1818, and died September 17, 1853, having six children, viz.: Iredell, Warren, Sr., James, Sr.; the two latter dying in youth, their names were transferred to the next two sons; Warren, Jr., and James, Jr., one died unnamed. Subject was married to his present wife, Clarissa Hungerford, on November 27, 1853, by whom there are six children, Charles H. Evans, Emily M. Evans, Julia M. Evans, Ulysses G. Evans, Sarah E. Evans, and Clarence N. Evans; Ulysses G. is deceased. Mrs. Clarissa Evans was born October 2, 1834. Mr. Evans is engaged in farming and milling, having a mill which he has run since 1849, commencing with horse power. He owns a farm of 273 acres of land in Melrose Township, about 170 in cultivation. James B., Sr., born December 19, 1842; James B., Jr., born October 9, 1846; Warren B., Sr., born May 13, 1850; Warren B., Jr., born April 22, 1853; Charles, born September 1, 1854; Emily M., born February 14, 1861; Ulysses G., born February 25, 1866; Lula M., born September 9, 1869; Sarah E., born May 23, 1871; Clarence, born February 16, 1876. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Evans has been a minister in that connection since 1836. Politics, Republican.

IREDELL EVANS, farmer, P. O. Melrose, is a son of Nixon and Minerva (Bartlett) Evans. He is a native of Clark County, Ill., born May 18, 1841, and was raised in the county, and educated in the common schools, and in August, 1862, he became a member of Company I, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged in spring of 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner, and held at Danville and Richmond for eight months as a prisoner of war, during which time, in the Danville Prison, he had small-pox. He was a non-commissioned officer. After returning home, he became a student in the Westfield College, where he re-

mained one year, thus qualifying himself for the profession of teacher, which he followed for some years. Married, in Melrose Township, October 1, 1867, to Miss Alice Drake, daughter of Peter and Christina Drake. She was born in Livingston County, N. Y., on the 29th of September, 1849. Her parents were also natives of New York; the father was born November, 1817, and the mother was born in 1820. She died in the State of New York, in 1853, and the father afterward removed to this county in 1866, where he died April 27, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a family of four children, of whom one is dead, Bartlett J. Evans, born June 27, 1868, and died July 24, 1870; Bruce D. Evans, born April 9, 1870; Jennie G. Evans, born February 9, 1873; Earnest E., born April 26, 1877. He owns a farm of 173 acres in Sections 27 and 34 of Melrose Township. Engaged in stock-raising. He is Republican and has represented the township in the capacity of Supervisor, Assessor and Justice of the Peace.

DAVID FERREL, farmer, P. O. Melrose. Mr. David Ferrel is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and was born on November 23, 1841 He is the youngest of a family of nine children of John and Nancy Ferrel. The father was born near Wheeling, W. Va., December 9, 1802, and the mother, Nancy Wallace, was born April 28, 1825, in same State. They were married January 18, 1822. The father died in Licking County June 17, 1849, and the mother February 25, 1872, in Clark County, Ill. Subject grew to manhood in his native county, and came to Crawford County with his mother in 1865, where they lived three years, during which time he was married. He was married on the 10th day of February, 1867, to Miss Evaline Blankenbeker, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hull) Blankenbeker. She was born in Indiana December 16, 1844. In 1868, Mr. Ferrel removed to Orange Township, Clark County, where he lived two years. In February, 1870, he bought 240 acres in Sections 29, 30 and 31, of Melrose Township. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. They have a family consisting of six children, of whom three are deceased, viz.: Infant daughter, died January 9, 1868, aged twenty-two days; Ella, born July 14, 1870; Emma, born October 6, 1872, died October 30, 1878; Edward, born October 26, 1874, died August 5, 1875; Samuel, born July 27, 1876; Alice, born September 5, 1879. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wesley Chapel. Mr. Ferrel is a Democrat, and has served his township in official capacities.

J. W. FISK, farmer, P. O. Melrose. Among the more enterprising of the farmers of Melrose Township should be mentioned the name of J. W. Fisk. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., July 10, 1834. His father, James Fisk, was born in Virginia, January 5, 1805, and was raised principally in Kentucky. He was there married in 1822, to Miss Cassander Frakes, daughter of Joseph Frakes, who was a native of England, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. He served through the Revolution, and was never sick an hour in his long life, and dropped as an autumn leaf falls from the bough. Cassander was born in Kentucky about 1807, and died when William was three years old. Subject's grandfather on his mother's side was named John, and was born in England. He also served through the war of the Revolution. The family is somewhat noted for its military record. The father of our subject held the commission of Colonel in the Mexican war, and William Fisk took part in the late war, as did also his three brothers,

Robert W., Richard S. and Francis M. Fisk. William was enlisted in Company A, of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, but most of his time was on detailed duty in the Fifteenth Army Corps, Ordnance Brigade. Discharged July 14, 1865. Took part in all the service of his corps incident to Sherman's march to the sea. Received a sunstroke from over fatigue on his return, near the scenes of Bull Run battle-field. Mr. Fisk was married in Clark County, Ill., January 25, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Dodd, daughter of Emanuel and Mary J. (Wells) Dodd. Her father was a native of Licking County, Ohio, born on the 10th of September 1816, and the mother was born in what is now Melrose Township, May 7, 1824. They had a family of three children, of whom Mrs. Fisk is the first, she was born in Melrose Village April 2, 1843. She has a brother, Frank Dodd, resident in Melrose. One sister, Susanna C. Dodd, born October 10, 1845, and died in infancy. Subject has a family consisting of four children, of whom two are deceased, viz.: Robert W. Fisk, born November 7, 1858; Albert S. Fisk, born September 10, 1861, died October 4, 1880; James E. Fisk, born September 21, 1880; Una R. Fisk, born April 21, 1866, died in infancy. Mr. Fisk came to this county from Indiana in 1856. They settled where they now live in 1861, having bought a tract of timber land, which has been cleared and developed into a beautiful and desirable home. They now own a tract of 200 acres in Section 19 of Melrose and 80 in Section 24 of Orange Township; value of land, $30 per acre. The entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mary J. Dodd died December 30, 1879, at Melrose, and Emanuel Dodd is still living, and a resident of Martinsville Township. He is married to Lizzie Connel.

ALLEN T. GARD, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born on 19th of August, 1830. His father, Jeremiah Gard, born in Licking County, Ohio, March, 1806, and spent his entire life in his native State. He married, about 1828, Miss Rosanna Brown, of same county. They had a family of nine children, of whom Allen T. is the oldest. The father died at the old homestead, in Licking County, where his wife still survives him; he died in 1866. Allen T. Gard was raised and educated in the pioneer schools of Licking County, during which time he qualified himself for the position of teacher, which profession he has followed since 1857, without missing a winter, which cannot be said of any other teacher in the county. He was married in Ohio, August 30, 1853, to Miss Martha A. Garner, daughter of Edmund and Susan Garner. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on July 1, 1833. Her father and mother were born in Virginia. The father was born in 1776 and died December 19, 1850. The mother was born in 1795, and died in 1864. Mrs. Gard is the youngest of a family of eleven children of whom four are now living. Mr. Gard came to Illinois and Clark County in 1861, and settled where he now lives on a farm purchased of Joseph Brown, consisting of 120 acres in Section 11 of Melrose Township. His family comprises five children, viz.: Rowena C. Gard, born in Ohio, June 22, 1854, married to Giles Bartlett, of this county; Alexander J., born in Ohio July 25, 1858, present Township Collector (1882), also in 1881; Horatio V. Gard, born in Illinois December 30, 1862; Jeremiah Gard, born November 2, 1866; Edmund Gard, born August 4, 1871. They are members of Protestant Methodist Church. Politics, Democrat, and has served his township as

Treasurer since 1863, and now serving the third term as Justice of the Peace besides serving as a County Coroner for two years, and represented his township on the County Board one year.

WILLIAM A. HANDY, farmer, P O. West Union, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born May 19, 1837. He is a son of Stephen D. and Margaret (Dixon) Handy. The father was born in York State, about 1792, where he was reared. He was married at Fort Harrison, in Indiana, to Miss Margaret Dixon, who was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1803. They settled soon after marriage on Union Prairie, of this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1852 and the mother in January, 1862. They had a family of ten children, viz.: Eliza, Sarah A., Chester, Joseph, Nancy, John, Mary, Illinois, William A. and Stephen Handy. Six of these are now living and residents of this county. Mr. Handy, in 1862 (August), became a member of Company I, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until discharged at Nashville, June, 1865. He participated in the battle of Buzzard's Roost, in Georgia; owing, however, to loss of health he did not take part in the principal service of the regiment. He was married, December 31, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Hull, daughter of Daniel and Mary Hull, of whom mention is made in these pages. Mrs. Handy was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 9, 1838, and came with her father's family, in 1850, to this county. They have a family of five children, viz.: Mary E. Handy, born March 10, 1860; William W. Handy, born July 25, 1862; Solomon Handy, born July 20, 1867; Mattie F. Handy, born November 8, 1868; Everett Handy, born October 2, 1873. Mary E. Handy has been for some years and is now a practical teacher in the county. Mr. Handy has also taught, and was educated in the county. Mr. Handy erected a small cabin house where he now lives in 1861 on land that his father had owned; the land was then covered with a dense growth of timber, which they have taken off till they now have a farm of 115 acres, of which 65 are in cultivation. Erected a frame house in which they now live in 1873. They are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Politics, Greenback-Republican, and he represented the township as Supervisor, and for several years Collector of Taxes.

SUSANNA HOLLENBECK, Melrose, is a daughter of Isaiah and Hannah Janney, and is the fourth of a family of eleven children, of whom six are now living. She was born in Melrose Township, July 23, 1843. She was married March 28, 1864, to William Brown, son of Adam and Mary Brown. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 16, 1841, and came to this county in 1860, from where he entered the First Missouri Cavalry, in 1861, and served as a soldier for four years, during which time he contracted the disease from which he died, November 9, 1868, leaving two children, viz.: Jennie A. Brown, November 1, 1866; William R. Brown, January 12, 1869, and died September 13, 1879. Mrs. H. was afterward married, February 11, 1872, to Mr. John Winsett, son of John and Mary Winsett. He was a native of Ohio and was born July 6, 1818, and died November 3, 1876. She married John Hollenbeck, April 28, 1878, and one son, Homer Hollenbeck, was born December 18, 1879. Mrs. Hollenbeck has a farm of 200 acres of land, mostly improved land, in Section 8 of Melrose Township, containing a substantial farm residence erected in 1882. She is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

DANIEL HULL, farmer, P. O. West Union. One of the most venerable of the citi-

zens of Melrose Township, is Daniel Hull, born in Harrison County, Va., March 30, 1803, and when he was six years old his parents, William and Sarah Hull, removed to Ohio and settled in Licking County. There Daniel grew up, receiving a limited education in the common schools of Licking County, and was married, August 30, 1825, to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Adam and Mary Brown. She was born in Pennsylvania, September 3, 1807, and came to Ohio with her parents as early as 1808. Mr. Hull made his home in Licking County until coming to this county, in 1850, having previously had born to them eight children, of whom but three are now living. Their family record is as follows: William Hull, born October 15, 1826, deceased; Adam Hull, born May 25, 1830, married to Mary Handy; Mary Hull, born December 13, 1832, married to Peter Cumrine and died April 8, 1856, leaving three children; John W. Hull, born December 12, 1835, deceased; Sarah J. Hull, born July 9, 1838, and married to William Handy; Solomon Hull, born February 28, 1841, died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1862; Elizabeth Hull, born August 10, 1843, married George Richardson, and died in February, 1878, leaving four children; Martha A. Hull, born February 1, 1847, and married to Washington Kreager. Uncle Daniel Hull and wife settled in Melrose Township, where they now live, in 1850, and, though not pioneers of the county, have lived in it long enough to endear themselves to a large circle of friends, who esteem them for their many virtues. Uncle Daniel cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and is now a stanch Republican.

WASHINGTON KREAGER, farmer, P. O. West Union, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born February 24, 1841. His father, George Kreager, was a Virginian by birth, born in 1785 and raised in his native State. He came from there to Ohio with his father, Jacob Kreager, who was a native of Germany. In 1811, he was married to Miss Cynthia Bartholomew, of Pennsylvania, born December 3, 1795, and is still living. George Kreager was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Ohio, 1867. They had a family of sixteen children, of whom seven are now living, and of whom Washington is the youngest. Subject grew to manhood in Ohio, and married, June 19, 1870, to Miss Mattie A. Hull, daughter of Daniel and Mary Hull. She was born in Ohio, on February 1, 1847, and came to this county with parents when four years old (1851). Mr. Kreager settled in this county where he now lives, in 1870, buying his land from Jacob Scott. The farm consists of 310 acres, of which about 220 acres are improved. Their family consists of three children, viz.: Albert C. Kreager, born April 30, 1873; Maud, born March 29, 1876; Freddie Kreager, born April 9, 1879. He is a Democrat, and has represented Melrose Township as Supervisor for three terms.

SUMNER MARING, farmer, P. O. Melrose, is a native of this county, where he was born August 5, 1859, son of William and Caroline Maring, the father of Ohio and the mother of Virginia. They were married in Illinois, and raised three children, viz.: Anna Banks, Chester Maring and the subject of this sketch The father died from the effect of gun-shot wound received in the late war. The mother is still living, and resides in Kansas. Subject grew to manhood and educated in the common schools of this county. He was married, January 1, 1880, to Miss Elma Janney, daughter of Isiah B. and Hannah S. Janney. Mrs. Elma Maring was born in Clark County, Ill., July 9, 1848. The father was a native of Loudoun County,

Va., born August 31, 1812, where he grew to maturity, and married to Miss Hannah Hurst, also a native of Virginia, and born October 24, 1812. They were married September 15, 1836, and came immediately to Illinois and settled in what is now Melrose Township. Here they raised a family of eleven children, of whom six are living and residents of this county. Susanna, married to Milton Hollenbeck; Elizabeth, married to William Miller; Sarah B., married to Perry Bartlett; Isaiah B. Janney, married to Margaret Pyle; Amanda P., married to L. Gray; 3d Elma, married to subject of these lines. Mr. Janney died at his homestead, September 7, 1878, lamented by a large circle of friends, whose confidence he enjoyed to the fullest extent; his wife survives him, and makes her home with her daughter, Elma Maring. Subject has a farm of 120 acres in Melrose Township. Substantial frame residence erected in 1881. They are members of the United Brethren Church. Politics, Republican.

ROBERT E. McKAIN, farmer, P. O. West Union, was born July 14, 1823, in Ohio County, Ind., and resided on the farm where he was born and raised until he was married, in 1849, to Martha J., daughter of Samuel and Nancy Gould, of Fayette County, Ind. In 1852, Mr. McKain purchased a farm on what is known as Clay Prairie, Clay County, and with his wife and two children moved there in the fall of the same year. After remaining on the farm two years, he went to California in 1856 and remained until 1859, when he returned and again with his family moved to Clark County, where he resided until his death, December 17, 1879. Mr. McKain had a family of four children. Perry A., the oldest, was born January 7, 1850, in Ohio County, Ind., and was quite a small boy when his parents moved to this State. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, where he worked in summer and attended district school in winter. He taught his first school the winter of 1866, in Crawford County, at the age of sixteen. He was educated at Westfield College, and followed the profession of teacher with sucess for some time. In 1872, he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Scholfield & Wilkin. In 1873, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of Superintendent of Schools; was admitted to the bar, in 1874, and died May 1, 1875. Eugene McKain was born March 4, 1851. He received his education in the district school and Westfield College; taught several terms of school with success, and began the study of medicine in Dr. Prewett's office, in the year of 1873. Was married, December 14, 1875, to Lizzie E. Rains. To them one child, a daughter, named Frankie, was born, November 21, 1877. The two other children, Robert E., born February 22, 1857, and Mamie, born January 26, 1861; are both single and reside with the widowed mother.

CHARLES M. MEEKER, farmer, P. O. Melrose. Charles M. Meeker, is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, born March 16, 1829. He is the fourth of a family of six children of Enoch and Joannah (Morehouse) Meeker. They were each born in New Jersey, where they grew to maturity and married soon after coming to Ohio, and settled in Delaware County. There they made a residence of about twenty years, and then removed to this county in 1840. They settled in Melrose Township, where they died; the mother about 1848, and the father in 1875. Subject grew to manhood in this county, and in 1851 (June 13) married to Miss Sarah A. Edwards, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Edwards. She was born in Daviess County, Ind.,

January 29, 1830, and came to this county with parents when about two years old. Mr. Meeker has a family of six children, of whom three are deceased, viz.: Joseph, born September 24, 1853, died in infancy; George H., December 24, 1854, and died November 2, 1859; Casper, September 3, 1859; Arthur, April 3, 1863; Oliver, May 11, 1865. In August, 1861, Mr. Meeker became a member of Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, from which he was discharged in June, 1862, on account of disability. He is a Republican in politics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meeker are members of the United Brethren Church. Subject owns a farm of 180 acres, 120 in Melrose Township and 60 in Orange Township.

WILLIAM MILLER, farmer, P. O. West Union. Among the oldest settlers now living in Melrose Township is the subject of this sketch, William Miller. He was born near York, in Clark County, Ill., September 24, 1818. His parents, Hugh and Polly (Gordon) Miller, came from the State of New York and settled in what is now York Township, this county, in 1815; this was perhaps about the first settler in the county, and when William was growing up the Indians were very common in the country, and for many years the country was so infested with wolves that great care was necessary to insure the stock of the settlers from their ravages. The parents of William Miller were born in New York, the father July 4, 1791, and the mother in December of same year. They had a family of seven children, of whom William was the second, and of whom one died in infancy. Mr. William Miller's early education consisted of what could be obtained by attending from one to three months in the year, often going a distance of three miles. Having this pioneer experience, he was better prepared to grapple with the stern realities of life, and has lived to see the country of his boyhood develop into comfortable and attractive homes. He was married to Matilda Bartlett, daughter of James and Hannah Bartlett, of whom mention has been made. They were married in November, 1841. Matilda Bartlett was born July 6, 1818, and died March 27, 1844, leaving two children, viz.: Hannah and Wesley Miller; the former died. She was married to George Riley and left six children, the younger, Bruce Riley, being now a member of the family of William Miller. Mrs. Riley was born September 9, 1842, and died April 14, 1876. Wesley Miller is married to Elizabeth Janney. Subject was married to Margaret Aucker about 1845. She was born April 23, 1811, and died February 6, 1870. By this union there are three children—Martha J. Miller, born October 1, 1846, and died February 28, 1851; Charles J. Miller, born February 26, 1848, died March 12, 1851; Mary E. Miller, born January 21, 1853, and died March 29, 1854. Married to his present wife, Elizabeth Handy, October 4, 1870. She was born in this county February 25, 1826, and is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Handy. Two nieces are members of this (Miller) family, viz.: Doratha E. Miller, born July 8, 1858; Alzada Miller, born June 3, 1870.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Melrose, is a son of William and Matilda (Bartlett) Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was born in Clark County March 4, 1844, and has always resided in Melrose Township. He received the elements of an English education in the common schools, and in August, 1862, became a member of Company I, Seventy-ninth Illinois Regiment, in which he served about three years and was mustered out June 25, 1865. He was twice wounded, once in the right shoulder and once

in the left arm; participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Liberty Gap and a number of other active engagements, including all the service of his regiment. He was married, January 23, 1868, to Miss Hannah E. Janney, daughter of Isaiah and Hannah Janney. She was born February 4, 1846, in Melrose Township. Their family consists of four children, viz.: Minnesota Miller, born December 24, 1869; Edmond Miller, born September 15, 1871; Ella T. Miller, born September 22, 1875; Rosa Miller, born April 15, 1878. Mr. Miller has a farm of 120 acres of improved land in Section 8 of Melrose Township. Mrs. Miller is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politics, Republican. Engaged in stock-raising and general farming.

THOMAS RICHARDS, farmer, P. O. Walnut Prairie, is a native of Maryland, where he was born November 22, 1821. His father was Andrew Richards; was a native of Maryland, and descends from Scotch origin. He grew to manhood in Maryland, and married Miss Rebecca Merman, also a native of Maryland. They had a family of eleven children, of whom Thomas is the ninth, and all but two born in Maryland. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in Licking County in 1825. There the parents died, the father in 1855 and the mother in 1859. Subject grew to maturity in Licking County, Ohio. His early education consisted of such as was to be obtained in the pioneer schools of the then new country. He was married, in Licking County, April 11, 1850, to Miss Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Jacob and Letitia Brown. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 24, 1824. They made a residence of two years in Ohio, and in April of 1852, they came to Illinois and settled where they now live in Melrose Township, Clark County. They bought land of a man named Baker, which was covered with a dense growth of timber, brush and vines, which they have removed until now they have a comfortable home consisting of 293 acres, with very substantial improvements. Their family comprises four children, whose record is as follows: Rebecca L. Richards, born in Ohio, August 28, 1851, married to F. E. Buckner, November 8, 1877; Drusilla Richards, born April 3, 1854, married December 26, 1872, to Nathaniel Jeffers, they have three children, viz.: Essie, Ottie and Mirlie Jeffers; Thomas W. Richards, born July 2, 1860, married June 18, 1882, to Miss Isabell Cummins; John William Richards, born November 2, 1863. The family are among the substantial element of the county. Mr. Richards is a Democrat.

JAMES B. SHEAPLEY, farmer, P. O. Melrose. Prominent among the citizens of Melrose Township and a man who enjoys the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances is the subject of these lines, James B. Sheapley. He was born in York Township, this county, January 11, 1831. His father, Michael Sheapley, was born about 1801, in Preble County, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and learned the trade of a pump-maker. He came to Terre Haute, Ind., about 1828, where he engaged at his trade, and where he married Parthenia Smith, who was born June 4, 1811, near Chillicothe, Scioto County, Ohio. Soon after the marriage, they made a settlement in what is now York Township, where they made their permanent residence, he, however, working at his trade at various points, principally at Terre Haute, where he died in the winter of 1836. Thus left alone with one child, then five years old, and having no resources but personal effort, Mrs. Sheapley succeeded in providing for herself and son, whom she sent to school during the winter, by the product of her loom. In 1839,

she was married to Samuel Stepp, who was born about 1800, in Butler County, Ky., and died in York Township in fall of 1842, leaving one son, William T. Stepp, now a resident of Missouri. Mrs. Stepp subsequently married John Porter, and died April 18, 1848. After the death of his mother, James went near Chicago and worked one summer as a farm hand, returning in the winter and attended school and afterward taught school for one year. He was married, October 4, 1850, to Mrs. Hannah White, widow of William C. White, and daughter of Lawrence and Sarah Hollenbeck. She was born in New York, near Albany, May 11, 1812. In 1852, subject went to California and remained two years, returning in 1854. He has taught more or less until 1876, in connection with which he has followed the pursuit of farming. In 1876, he removed to Martinsville and took charge of the Grange Store, which was established by the farmers of the county; he conducted this business until 1880, when he returned to his farm, consisting of 175 acres in Melrose Township, Sections 6 and 7. Mrs. Sheapley's father came to this county in the fall of 1817, and settled on Walnut Prairie. Her mother, Sarah (Lewis) Hollenbeck, born in the State of New York, died in Linn County, Iowa in 1847. The father died in Texas about 1868. Mrs. Sheapley was married to William C. White, February 1, 1827. He died September 1, 1847, having had nine children, of whom but three are living. As the result of second marriage there are two children one of whom died in infancy—Nineveh White, born May 11, 1833; Gilead, born January 1, 1835; Elizabeth E., wife of L. Kelley, born February 17, 1841; Parthenia Sheapley, born October 30, 1852. Mr. Sheapley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. Mrs. Sheapley has been a member of church since her childhood.

JOSEPH SMITH, farmer, P. O. West Union, is a native of Ohio, born October 9, 1838. He is a son of John and Charlotte (Oaks) Smith. The father was a native of Maryland, and born in the year 1801. The mother was born in Maryland in about 1802. They both came to Ohio with their parents while yet in childhood, and grew to maturity and married in Muskingum County, Ohio. They remained in Ohio until coming to Illinois, in 1846. In May of that year, they settled on the old William B. Archer farm, where they made a residence of but one year, when, becoming dissatisfied with the then unhealthy climate, they determined to return to Ohio, but afterward located in Greene County, Ind., where they both died, the mother in spring of 1853, and the father in March, of 1855. They had a family of ten children, of whom Joseph Smith is the seventh. He returned to this county, in July, 1855, and engaged as a farm hand until the breaking out of the rebellion. He became a member of Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, in August, 1861, and served for the term of his enlistment, and then became a veteran in the same organization, from which he was discharged in September, 1865, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Smith participated in the Arkansas campaign, including the engagement at Springfield, Mo., and the fighting of several days immediately following; afterward at Pea Ridge, Ark., on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, 1862, and participated in all the active engagements of his regiment. He was made a Corporal in 1862, which position he held until discharged. In 1866 (March 11), he was married to Miss Martha Bartlett, daughter of James and Hannah (Taladay) Bartlett. She was born in Clark County, on the 26th of January, 1823. They have no children, but are raising a nephew, Edward Grant, son of Jeremiah and Char-

lotte M. Grant, who was born July 31, 1874. Mr. Smith has a farm of 105 acres in Section 14, of Melrose, with substantial buildings, which has to a great extent been the result of his own labor. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plymouth Church, Melrose Township. Politics, Greenback, and has served the township in official capacity, and is an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance.

MARTIN WILLARD, farmer, P. O. West York, is the oldest settler now living in Melrose Township, coming to the immediate locality where he now lives, in June, 1818. His father, Joseph Willard, was a native of North Carolina, and was born November 14, 1769. He was a son of Martin and Rachel Willard, and was raised in his native State, and was married November 23, 1796, to Miss Peninah Jessop. She was born in North Carolina, and died in Clark County, Ill., on the 8th of October, 1841. They had a family of eleven children, all but the two younger born in North Carolina. Margaret and Martin was born in Orange County, Ind., and the latter, the subject of these lines, born on the 19th of May, 1817. The family landed in what is now Melrose Township, on the 12th of June, 1818, and was the owner of one horse and cart. He began without house or any shelter other than a rude protection for his family, which he constructed of poles set up and covered with poplar bark. Here, surrounded by a dense forest of timber, infested with wild animals and Indians, he began to make for himself a home, and with the help of his older children, soon had made a cabin house and cleared a small field. He lived to make for his family a comfortable home, and died where Martin now lives, on the 14th of February, 1845. The circumstances, therefore, under which Martin was raised, were such as to fit him well for the battle of life, and now, although sixty-six years old, is still able to oversee the interests of the farm. He was married, February 21, 1841, to Miss Sarah Draper. She was born in Indiana July 13, 1819, and is the daughter of Jesse and Abigail Draper. Their family consists of ten children, two of whom are dead, viz.: Caroline, born March 8, 1842, the wife of Riley Mills; Mary J., born November 20, 1843, died September 11, 1865; Isaiah, born September 17, 1845, died July 19, 1879; William M., born December 21, 1847, married to Miss I. Burrows; Charlotte, born November 13, 1849, the wife of Edward Wolf; Amanda, born August 22, 1851, the wife of William P. Claypool; George Willard, born July 3, 1853; Martha A., born November 20, 1855, the wife of Henry Newlin; Alice C., the wife of A. Gideon, was born November 11, 1857; Frank P., born June 3, 1861, married to Barbara Stuck. Mr. Willard and wife are members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. Their ancestors were members of the same organization.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Rockingham County, Va., August 13, 1827, and when ten years old removed with his parents, John and Mary Adams, to Butler County, Ohio. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1789, and when a young man went to Virginia to engage at his trade, that of saddler and harness-maker. In 1824, he married Miss Mary Long, who was born in Rockingham County in 1800. From Virginia they moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1837, where they died. The mother died in April in 1848, and the father in 1851 (January). John H. is the third of their family of eleven children. He was educated in the common schools, and married on the 20th of March, 1850, in Butler County, Ohio, to Miss Julia A. Flenner, daughter of George and Mary (Andrew) Flenner. She was born April 29, 1823. She is the ninth of a family of ten chidren, of whom four are residents of Clark County. Her mother died in Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Adams came from Ohio to this county and settled where he now lives in 1850, buying a tract of land of John McCune. He now owns a farm of 215 acres, well improved, including a substantial frame dwelling; engaged in general farming and wool-growing. He has seven children, viz.: George H. Adams, born September 20, 1854, and died April 23, 1855; Mary E., born January 11, 1857, married; Margaret, born June 27, 1858, the wife of George S. Sharp; Alma, born January 21, 1860, the wife of P. F. Kittering; John L., born October 29, 1861, married Mary E. Shaftner; Alice A., born June 29, 1867; Carrie E., born July 28, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Adams and three elder daughters are members of the United Brethren Church at Dolson Chapel. The following obituary of the father of Mrs. Adams is taken from the *Telescope*: George Flenner died at his residence, in Clark County, Ill., June 26, 1864, aged seventy-seven years ten months and seven days. Brother F. was born in Lancaster County, Pa., August 19, 1786. Soon afterward, he emigrated with his parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he was converted and joined the United Brethren Church, under the labors of Rev. Jacob Antrim, about forty-five years ago. From that time until his death, he lived a devoted Christian. In his last illness, he was patient and very much resigned, for he had been waiting for some time to be summoned home, and when the messenger of death came he was ready and anxious to go. So his end was peace. He held an official connection with the church as an exhorter and class leader for many years, and his house was a preaching place, and the home of the weary itinerant for a great while. He has left many relatives (for he had ten children) and very many classmates to mourn his loss, but their loss is his gain.

WILLIAM H. BEADLE, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born in Clark County, Ind., February 13, 1835. His father, Abraham H Beadle, was a Virginian by birth, which occurred February 16, 1800, and when he was six years old removed with his father, James Beadle, to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, removing to Indiana when twenty years old. Here he followed boating on the Ohio in the winter and farming in the summer, and was married May 5, 1820, to Miss Sarah

Carr, daughter of Elisha Carr, one of the pioneers of Indiana. She was born May 25, 1800. They made their residence in Clark County, Ind., until 1850, when they removed to Clark County, Ill. During the residence in Indiana, five children were born, of whom but two are living. The record of this family is as follows: Nancy Bead' born in Clark County, Ind., August 25, [illegible]2, and died November 25, 1822; Mary C. Beadle, born November 23, 1823, she married John Campbell of Indiana, and died in this county October 10, 1850, leaving a family of two children: Mary E., married to John Garver, and Joseph A. Campbell, of Casey, Ill.; Ann Eliza Beadle, born June 13, 1829, married to J. H. Watson, of Martinsville Township; Edward E. Beadle, born January 6, 1832 and died December 1, 1834; and William H. Beadle, born as above stated. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the primitive schoolhouse with puncheon floor, slab benches and greased paper window, and came with the family to this county in the spring of 1850. He was married in July, 1855, to Miss Sarah C. Jones, daughter of Abram T. Jones, of Dolson Township. She was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 4, 1833, and came to this county with her parents about 1853. After the marriage of William H. Beadle, his father gave him the control of the farm and moved to Marshall, where the mother died March 24, 1859, and the father April 3, 1859, the father contracting his sickness while attending the burial of his wife. They were characterized by their public spirit, were members of the Christian Church and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of friends. Subject lost his wife by death March 4, 1857, leaving one child, Sarah C. Beadle. She was born December 26, 1856, and married to Lewis Heath in February, 1877. Mr. Beadle was married to his present wife Malinda Chilcote, on the 17th of April, 1859. She is a daughter of Nicodemus and Anna Chilcote, formerly of Ohio, and natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in Douglas County December 24, 1879; the wife survives him and resides in Douglas County. Mrs. Beadle was born in Morrow County, Ohio, April 18, 1841. Mr. Beadle is a member of the Knights of Honor, a Republican, and from 1878 to 1880 served the county as Sheriff. He has also served his township officially for several years. He owns a farm of 153 acres in Sections 22 and 23 of Auburn Township; has a substantial frame residence on the Westfield road eight miles west from Marshall, engaged in mixed husbandry.

GEORGE FREDENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Clark Centre. The subject of these lines is a native of this county, Auburn Township, July 31, 1848, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Wendel) Fredenberger. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, as was also his grandparents Fredenberger, and came to the United States about 1833, and located for a short time in Ohio, and soon after came to what is now Clark County, and assisted in the construction of the Cumberland road, and afterward entered land in Section 30, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred May 18, 1879, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a member of the Evangelical Church of Marshall for many years, being among the organizers of that society, and had meetings in his private house before the founding of the Marshall society. He was a man who enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth Wendel, was a native of Prussia; was born about 1806, and grew to maturity in the old country. She died in the old homestead in September 2, 1878. She was also for many years a member of the Evangelical Church.

Had a family of six children, of whom two are deceased and of whom George is the youngest. J. P. Fredenberger, the oldest, was killed in battle at Perryville, Ky.; Elizabeth Counts, of California; Catherine Lutz, Dolson Township, and Mary S. Gilbert, of Wabash. Subject was raised in Auburn Township, and educated in the common schools; married, February 22, 1872, in Marshall Township, to Miss Sarah A. Bierbaum, daughter of Christian and Mary (Salter) Bierbaum. She was born in Indiana, Marion County, May 6, 1850. The parents are residents of Marshall Township. They have a family of six children—John W. Fredenberger, born May 11, 1873; Edward W., born October 7, 1874; Mary A., born October 1, 1876; Emma L., born August 17, 1878; Cora M., born February 17, 1882, died May 18, 1882; infant, born February 27, 1883. They are both members of United Brethren Church, Marshall Township. In April, 1880, Mr. F. was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the township of Auburn.

ALLEN HURST, farmer, P. O. Auburn, son of Nicholas and Harriet Hurst, was born November 25, 1852, in Clark County, Ill., and received the elements of an English education in the common schools of Auburn Township. He was married January 23, 1873, in Dolson Township, to Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of Abram and Mary Johnson. She was born in Dolson Township July 21, 1855. Mr. A. Hurst is one of the most reliable men in the county, and is held in high esteem for his upright walk and temperate habits. He has a farm of eighty acres of land in Auburn Township, and for several years has served the township as Constable. His family consists of three children, viz.: John Hurst, born August 5, 1876; Nicholas, born April, 1878; Harriet, born February 4, 1882. Nicholas Hurst, father of Allen, was born in Kentucky February 23, 1818. He came to this State in 1832, and lived for a short time in Edgar County, from where he came to this county. He is a man in whom has been placed a vast degree of public trust, having filled the offices of Associate Judge, County Sheriff and two terms as County Treasurer. For the past twenty years, he has been in the office of Justice of the Peace; has been three times married, in each case raising a family. His first wife was Harriet Craig, who died April 4, 1856. The second wife was Sarah J. Rains, who died October 1, 1864. Present wife is Nancy Harner, to whom he was married April 1, 1867.

RICHARD JOHNSON deceased, was born in Bucks County, Penn., October 4, 1801. He was a son of Nathaniel Johnson and was reared in Pennsylvania. He was a practical farmer and miller, and was married March 14, 1830, in Muskingum County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Fogle, daughter of John and Susan (Baird) Fogle. She was born April 7, 1810, near Hagerstown, on the Potomac, where the first eight years of her life were spent. Her parents then settled near Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, where she grew to womanhood. In this locality Mr. and Mrs. Johnson spent the greater part of their married life, and reared their family of nine children, four of whom are residents of this county. They came to this county and settled on the farm now occupied by Amos W. Johnson in fall of 1860. Richard Johnson died on this farm April 15, 1877. Although not a pioneer of the county, he lived in it long enough to endear himself to a large circle of friends whose confidence he fully enjoyed. His wife, Sarah Johnson, survives him, and has a comfortable home with her son, Amos W. Ann Johnson was born October 20, 1830, the wife of Martin Thomas, and died April 20, 1850; Clayton, born Oc-

tober 20, 1832, died in August, 1857; Arthely, born September 28, 1834, and died in November, 1838; Alfred, born October 28, 1836; Carson, born November 1, 1838; Asa, born February 7, 1841; Susannah, born June 26, 1843, married Noah Smithly, and died on the 13th of November, 1879; Amanda, born July 29, 1846, married W. E. Bony; Amos W., born April 23, 1848. The latter was educated in this county and married February 14, 1876, to Miss Maria R. Bair, daughter of John and Abbie Bair. She was born November 21, 1853, in DeKalb County, Ind. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio. They were married in Ohio and came to Illinois and Clark County in the spring of 1870, and are now residents of Martinsville. Amos W. Johnson has a family of three children, viz.: Gertrude M., born November 9, 1876; Clarence E., born November 15, 1878, and Charles W., born November 3, 1880. A. W. Johnson has a farm of 100 acres in good state of cultivation and well improved. His mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CARSON JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, is the fifth of a family of nine children of Richard and Sarah Johnson, whose sketch is given herein. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 1, 1838, and came to this county with the family in 1860. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. He served his time of enlistment and veteranized, being discharged and mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in fall of 1865. He lost his right hand at Paducah, Ky. After returning home, he pursued his farm work. He bought his first eighty acres of land of Lewis Fulton. He now owns 367 acres of land, of which part is in Martinsville Township. He has a substantial frame residence on the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 27. He engages in stock raising and general farming. He was married February 11, 1872, in Clark County, to Miss Mary E. Cook, daughter of Eli and Martha Cook. She was born February 18, 1852. This family came from Clark County, Ind., to this county in 1853. They have a family of one daughter, viz.: Sarah A. Johnson, born April 20, 1880. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the United Brethren Church.

F. E. LESEURE, Postmaster and grocer, Auburn, is a native of France, born September 21, 1816, a son of Joseph and Felicite (Hurel) Leseure. Our subject grew to manhood in his native country, and was married in February, 1838, to Miss Lawrence Collin, who was born in France about 1817, and died in Terre Haute, Ind., in March, 1864, leaving five children, all of whom are living—Henry and Emanuel, who are residents of Marshall, Ill.; Agathe, who married Lafayette Ashmore; Mary, married Hubert Guthwick, of Harper's Ferry, Iowa, and Ernestine., who is also living in Harper's Ferry, Iowa. Our subject came to the United States in December, 1849, and has since been engaged in mercantile business. He came to Clark County in 1864, and for fifteen years has been Postmaster at different points. He married his second wife, Sarah M. Hollingsworth, July 28, 1855. She is a native of Clay County, Ind., born December 2, 1843. They are the parents of the following children: Pauline, born November 4, 1871; Prosper, February 10, 1876, and Sophia, April 28, 1881. Our subject is at present engaged in business in the village of Auburn. He is also the owner of three farms, two of which are located in Anderson Township, and consist of eighty and 120 acres, and the other in Auburn Township consisting of eighty acres. Mr. Leseure is a member of the Catholic Church.

TILGHMAN H. LINTON, farmer, P. O. Clark Centre, was born November 13, 1847, in Parke County, Ind. His father was William Linton and the mother was Sarah Bullington. His father was born in 1820, in Kentucky, and losing his parents when young, was raised by an uncle, William Payne, by whom he was brought to Indiana, where he was married to Sarah Bullington. She was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1827, and was the daughter of William and Margaret Bullington. They had a family of two sons, viz.: George and T. H. Linton. When the latter was quite young, his father, William Linton, died. His mother afterward married to James R. Bullion, and died in Iowa in 1866. Mr. William Linton came to this county with his family about 1849, but his health failing, he returned to Indiana, where he died as above stated. In spring of 1869, Mr. T. H. Linton returned to this county, and for four years made his home with his brother George, who had moved here in 1868. T. H. was married January 26, 1873, to Miss Sarah M. Wright, daughter of Wesley and Sarah Wright. She was born in Clark County, April 24, 1857. Her parents were born in Coshocton County, the father on the 26th of October, 1824, and the mother February 10, 1827. They had six children, viz.: Sylvina, Samuel R., Joseph L., William H., Sarah M., John A. and James W. Wright. William H. was killed by the bursting of a grindstone on August 10, 1880; John A. died January, 1866, of spotted fever. The father died November 26, 1864. The mother is the wife of Samuel Norris. T. H. Linton has a family of four children, viz.: Josephine and Joanna, born May 8, 1874; William, born June 12, 1877; Alonzo, born November 14, 1881. He owns a farm of eighty acres of land; sixty of which are in cultivation; engaged in mixed husbandry. George Linton was born August 19, 1844, and married April 23, 1869, to Miss Emrick. They have a daughter, Annie May, born February 10, 1873.

ALLEN H. MICHAEL, farmer, P. O. Clark Centre, who has been long and favorably known in Auburn Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., October 11, 1828. His father, John Michael, was a soldier in the war of 1812; was married in Ohio and became one of the pioneers of the Hoosier State. His first wife died in Indiana, leaving six children. He was subsequently married to Margaret Consore, a native of Pennsylvania, but of German parentage. As a result of this marriage, there were nine children, Allen H. being the fifth. His father died in Missouri in 1876. The mother is living in Kansas in her eighty-fourth year. Mr. Allen H. Michael came to Clark County, Ill., with his parents when twelve years old, and has resided in the county since. He describes the schoolhouse in which he received his early education as being of round logs, slab benches, dirt floor and clapboard door. He was married in Clark County on the 27th of March, 1853, to Miss Celia Hurst. She was born February 23, 1832, in Edgar County, Ill., but principally raised in Clark County. They have a family of eight children, all born in this county, viz.: Charles, born January 5, 1854, and married to Susan Cloe—they have one child, Cora Bell, born September 21, 1877; James A., born May 2, 1855, and married Dora Williams, one son—Hartford, born June 10, 1882; Clara J., wife of Joseph James, was born July 22, 1858; Margaret V., wife of J. F. Taylor, was born June 17, 1850—they have one son, Harry, born September 26, 1882; Sarah B., born August 27, 1862; Mary F., born October 27, 1864; John R., born December 23, 1866; Elisha, born January 5, 1869. In 1857, Mr. Michael

bought his farm of R. B. Sutherland. He has sixty acres in Section 35 and twenty acres in Section 2, of Auburn Township. Mr. Michael, wife and six children are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; has served one term as Deputy County Sheriff, and for some years has filled the office of Justice of the peace. He was a member of Company H, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea.

JOHN REED. The subject of these lines is a native of Henry County, Ky., where he was born August 30, 1808. His father, Jonathan Reed, was born in western Pennsylvania, and was a soldier under Gen. Wayne. He was married in Virginia to Miss Margaret Eweing, of Virginia. They removed to Kentucky soon after marriage and made a residence of several years, coming from thence to Indiana, where they died (in Clark County). They had a family of eight children, of whom John Reed is the fourth. He attained his majority in Clark County, Ind., and married in same county in the year 1833 (September 5) to Miss Frances Beadle, daughter of James Beadle. She was born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 1, 1816, and came when a child to Clark County, Ind., where the parents settled. Mr. Reed came to this county in 1847, and in that year located in what is now Dolson Township, where he entered forty acres land, upon which he lived a few years, and then sold out and moved where he now lives. They have a family of twelve children, of whom four are deceased.

LEANDER N. REED, farmer, P. O. Clark Centre, native of Clark County, Ind., born November 28, 1837, son of John S. and Frances (Beadle) Reed. The father was born in Kentucky August 30, 1808. Subject came to Illinois and to Clark County with parents in 1846, where he grew to manhood, settled in what is now Dolson Township. He received the elements of an English education in the common schools of the county, and married March 21, 1858, in Auburn Township, to Miss Eveline Hurst, daughter of Nicholas and Harriet (Craig) Hurst. She was born in Edgar County, Ill., August 19, 1839. In 1859, he bought the land on which he has since lived of Allen Michael, and entered by Richard Sutherland, consisting of fifty-five acres, to which he has added sixty-five acres. Seventy-five acres are in Section 35 and the remainder in Section 2; eighty acres in cultivation; principal production, small grain. Member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat and has represented his township several years as Supervisor. Their family consists of nine children, all born in Auburn Township. Harriet E., born September 19, 1859; Nicholas, born June 14, 1861; Dora F., born March 20, 1863; Easter, born April 1, 1866, died September 18, 1872; Emily M., born April 27, 1869; Eveline, born September 2, 1871; Viola, born July 12, 1874; John A., born July 27, 1877; Ollie, born March 26, 1879; an infant died. Mrs. Reed and two oldest children are members of the Baptist Church. Dora F. married March 7, 1883, to James W. Dunn. He is a native of the county, son of Judge and Rebecca Dunn. He was born December, 1861.

WILLIAM F. ROMINES, Martinsville, was born January 25, 1831, in Wythe County, Va. At the age of two years, he removed with his parents, Jasper and Mahala Romines, to Clark County, Ill. The former was a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. Mahala was a daughter of John Wyriek, a native of Virginia. Mr. Jasper Romines located with his family in Wabash Township, and subsequently made his final

settlement in Marshall Township, where he died March, 1847, leaving a family of four children—Polly A., deceased, wife of M. N. Canady; Jane, wife of James Wallace; Rheuhamy A., wife of Gilman Noyes. William F., whose name heads these notes, was principally educated in the schools of Marshall. He was married September 9, 1856, in Clark County, to Miss Barbara Meskimen, a daughter of Abram, born in 1798 in Maryland, and Amelia, born in Cochocton County, Ohio, in 1808. Mrs. Romines was one of nine children, and was born March 24, 1835. Her father received his death by an attack of cholera while in the Western country prospecting for land. William F.'s union blessed him with four children, viz.: Viola R., born November 2, 1860, married C. D. Cleaver, September, 1879; Leroy, born July 21, 1865; Charley, born July 13, 1868; Freddie, born August 27, 1873. Mr. Romines possesses a fine farm of 640 acres, mostly the result of his energy and frugal dealings. He and wife are marked among the long-time members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsville.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT BROWN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born September 2, 1811, in Washington County, Penn., a son of Samuel and Nancy Brown. His father was a native of Ireland and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1801, settling in Washington County, that State, and died in Ross County, Ohio, in 1841, at the home of our subject. Our subject's mother was a native of Scotland; came to America with her husband, and died in Washington County, Penn., when our subject was about six years old. They were the parents of six children, three boys and three girls—James, Margaret, John, Robert, Eliza and Martha. Our subject and Margaret are the only ones now living. Mr. Brown received a limited education by walking three miles over the rugged hills to the subscription schools of his native county. He moved to Ohio in 1834, settling in Ross County and purchased a house in Frankford and worked at his trade of shoe-making for twenty years. He was first married in Ross County, February 24, 1836, to Cynthia Rittenhouse, of Virginia; she was a daughter of Samuel and Judy Rittenhouse, both of German descent, but natives of Virginia. By this wife, who died February 26, 1843, our subject had three children—Mary, born November 23, 1836; Eliza, born February 9, 1839; John, born June 16, 1841; Nancy, the last surviving of these children, died June 19, 1880. Our subject was married a second time, January 26, 1844, to Eleanor King, born April 22, 1821, in Fayette County, Ohio, daughter of Reuben and Prudence (Davis) King; he a native of Maryland and she of Ross County, Ohio. Both parents died when she was small. By this marriage our subject had two children—Edward R., born in Ross County, Ohio, February 24, 1845, and Robert H., born in Clark County, Ill., November 13, 1861. Our subject removed by wagon in September, 1853, from Ross County, Ohio, to Clark County, Ill., and lived in Marshall about eleven years, after which he removed to his present farm in Section 25, which he had previously purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Marshall. In politics, he is a

Democrat; he cast his first vote for Jackson, and still adheres to the principles of the old Jacksonian school. Our subject has served Douglas Township as Supervisor for a period of about four years. He has a farm of 287 acres, about one-half of which is in cultivation, the balance being in timber.

JOHN FALLAN, teacher, Marshall, is a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, born February 8, 1852, a son of Matthias and Hannah (Grogan) Fallan, natives of Ireland; he was born in 1827, was a farmer and came to America about 1833 and died in 1868, in Coles County, this State; she born in 1834 and died in Coles County in 1873. They were married August 6, 1850, and were the parents of nine children, three boys and six girls, all living except one boy and one girl. Our subject's mother was married a second time, August 15, 1870, to Patrick Dunn, also a native of Ireland, and by him had two children, one of whom, Elizabeth, is living. Our subject's early education was gained from only 110 days attendance at the schools of his native county, Clark, Edgar and Coles County, this State. He learned the trade of photographing at Mattoon, this State, and afterward ran a gallery at Windsor, and then went to St. Mary's, after which he went into the confectionery and cigar business at Mattoon. He railroaded on the Midland, and also on what is now called the P., D. & E. In 1881, he went to East St. Louis, where he was engaged at car repairing on the Wabash Railroad, and was also car inspector. He worked at his trade of photographing at Marshall, when he also attended two teacher's institutes. January 6, 1876, he took charge of the Pike's Peak school, where he taught three terms, and after teaching one term at East Liberty, he resumed charge at Pike's Peak, and taught two six-months terms. He then read law with O. B. Ficklin, Jr., Marshall, and again took charge of the Pike's Peak school, where he is the present (1883), qualified and popular teacher. In 1880, he was elected Assessor of Douglas Township and served one term in that capacity. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Eureka Lodge, No. 64. In politics, he is Democratic.

CHARLES L. HOLLINGSWORTH. farmer, P. O. Oliver, Edgar County, is a native of Jefferson County, Ky., born three miles south of Louisville, at a little place called Man's Lick, April 13, 1809, to Joseph and Margaret (Beeler) Hollingsworth; he a painter and farmer, born in Frederick County, Va., March 5, 1771, and died in Jackson County, Mo., in December, 1841, She is a native of the same county as her husband, born about 1777, and died at the home of our subject January 8, 1861. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, three of whom are living—Mary, in Missouri; John, a banker in California, and our subject. He was three years old when his father removed to Shelby County, Ky., where our subject remained till sixteen years of age. He then removed to Morgan County, Ind., remaining two years, then to Owen County, same State, where he resided twelve years. During this time, November 10, 1836, he was married to Adeline Griffith, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Griffith, of Gainsboro, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth have had thirteen children, of whom there are ten living—Addison, Lewis, Sarah, Margaret, Susan, Emily, Louisa, Minerva, Nancy, Mary and Edward. In November, 1843, our subject came to Douglas Township, Clark County, where he has since resided. In 1860, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for about fourteen years, having resigned before the expiration of his last term. Dur-

ing this long period of official service, his judgments were so satisfactorily received that but one appeal was taken from his court, and that was ultimately settled before it reached a higher tribunal. Our subject has a farm of 200 acres in Section 23, mostly in cultivation. He is a Republican in politics. His son Edward, received the advantages of a district school education, and at seventeen years of age, passed an examination before the County Superintendent of schools, and received a first grade certificate. He was employed as teacher in his district, and was retained four years. In 1882, he was a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools. He intends studying law with Golden & Wilkin of Marshall.

MRS. REBECCA LYCAN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born January 24, 1811, in Nelson County, Ky., close to the Salt River, a daughter of Stillwell and Susanna (Stonebreaker) Heady; he, a farmer, was a native of Kentucky, and died when our subject was small; she was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and died about 1850. They were the parents of four children—Christina, Rebecca, Thomas and Elizabeth. Our subject received her early education in the old subscription schools of her native county, attending the same for about a year. At the age of twenty, she removed to Edgar County, this State, where she remained about two and a half years, during which time she was married, December 26, 1830, to William W. Lycan, also a native of Kentucky, born on Lincoln River, September 11, 1807, a son of John and Nancy (Whitley) Lycan (see dates in sketch of David Reynolds of this township). Our subject left Paris, Edgar County, the year following her marriage, and came to what is now Douglas Township, with her husband. He was a farmer, and after coming to this township worked in a distillery run by his father. In the fall of 1834, he purchased eighty acres of land, of which there was about twenty improved. He made several subsequent purchases, and at the time of his death he owned 217½ acres, forty of which lies across the line in Marshall Township. He died March 16, 1878. For about sixteen years, he ran a grist mill on Big Creek in Douglas Township, and afterward operated a saw mill for about three years. He came to this State with his parents in 1820, and settled on the north arm in Edgar County, living there for two or three years, when they moved near Paris, where he was married as before stated. He was the father of eight children—Nancy Whitley, born May 23, 1833; Harriet Ruth, August 17, 1834; Jacob Stilwell, November 17, 1836; Mary Jane, December 5, 1838; William Shields, October 13, 1844; Frances Leura, August 25, 1846; Sarah Ellen, October 5, 1848, and Lyman Booth, December 8, 1851. Our subject rents out the farm which is given to general farming.

LYMAN B. LYCAN, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born on the home farm, Douglas Township, December 8, 1851, a son of William and Rebecca (Heady) Lycan, (see sketch elsewhere). Our subject obtained his early schooling in an old log schoolhouse in this township, and farming was his first occupation in life. He assisted his father on the home farm, and afterward in connection with his brother, W. S. Lycan, rented their father's flouring mill, which they ran about two years, when the mill was burned, since which time our subject has been engaged in farming. He was married September 30, 1874, in Marshall Township, to Sarah Black, born January 25, 1852, a daughter of John A. and Nancy N. (Baird) Black, natives of Ohio, both living in Marshall Township. Mr and Mrs. Lycan have had one child—Robert,

born January 12, 1878; and died when quite young. Our subject rents land of his mother and engages in general farming. He is also in partnership with John K. Black, of Marshall, where they carry a general line of grocery and provision goods. Our subject is Democratic in politics.

DAVID REYNOLDS, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born near Crab Orchard, Ky., March 6, 1802, a son of William and Jane (Milligan) Reynolds, both natives of East Tennessee, he a blacksmith, and died when our subject was about six years old by overworking himself in his shop in the summer; she died in Bedford County, Tenn., about 1840. They were the parents of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter—Thomas, James, John, Benjamin, William, Elizabeth, Henry, David, Andrew, Joshua and Richard. Our subject's early and only education, received in schools was gained by a month or two attendance in the old-fashioned subscription schools. He started in life as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. In 1822, he came to Clark County and worked as a hired hand for Jesse Essary, a Frenchman, who was one of the first to settle in this county. Our subject's first marriage occurred near his present farm June 1, 1826, at which time he wedded Plata Davis, a native of Kentucky, born March 1, 1808, a daughter of Margaret Davis. She died December 9, 1855. By her our subject had sixteen children, the following of whom were named Jane, Margaret, William, Wilson, Wellington, Washington, Walter, David, Plata, Elizabeth, Richard and Izilla. About 1827, our subject purchased eighty acres of land on Big Creek. He entered several tracts of the Government, and now has a farm of 360 acres, which was once all timber, but is now mostly in cultivation. Our subject was married a second time, March 6, 1856, to Dolly C. Davis, his present wife, who was born May 27, 1822, on the North Arm, Edgar County, this State, a daughter of John and Nancy (Whitley) Lycan, he born in North Carolina April 27, 1782; she in Virginia January 19, 1787. They were the parents of eleven children—Jeremiah, William W., Jacob G., Oliver, Elizabeth, Daniel, Sarah, Dolly, Nancy, Jane and Illinois. Our subject's present wife was first married February 29, 1844, to Haywood Davis, born in Kentucky July 31, 1817, a son of Margaret Davis. He died October 7, 1852, in Clark County, the father of four children—Justus, born December 8, 1844, and died August 18, 1879; Mary, born October 11, 1846; Nancy Jane, January 10, 1849, and Salinda, April 8, 1851. By his present wife, our subject had five children—John B., born December 17, 1856; Virginia Ann, January 21, 1859, died when seven years old; Tenney, October 17, 1861; Henry, January 22, 1864; and Daniel W., April 26, 1867. When our subject first came to this county, the wilds were in the possession of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians, with whom he always entertained the most friendly relations. Throughout our subject's long life, he never sued but two persons, and he himself was never sued, preferring always to settle up his own accounts without the aid of the law. He cast his first vote for Jackson, and "votes for Jackson now." He had three brothers in the war of 1812—James, John and Benjamin, and a brother-in-law, Arthur Campbell. He volunteered his own services during the Mexican war, and took a load of eight to Alton, but they were not received. Our subject has in his possession deeds of lands signed by Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler.

DOLSON TOWNSHIP.

SPERRY CLAYPOOL, farmer, P. O. Marshall, was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 3, 1812. His father, William Claypool, was a native of Hardy County, Va., born July 3, 1781, a son of John Claypool, who came from England. William Claypool served in the war of 1812, and died in the spring of 1845. The mother of our subject was a native of Virginia, and died in Delaware County, Ohio. The parents had eleven children who lived to maturity, our subject being the fifth of the family. He received his early education in the old subscription schools of Ross County, Ohio, and also attended school a short time in Delaware County, of the same State, to which county his parents removed in the spring of 1826, where our subject lived about ten years. He was married in Ross County, Ohio, January 19, 1835, to Nancy Kirkendall, born October 25, 1810, in Ross County, a daughter of Jeremiah and Phœbe (Hopkins) Kirkendall, who came from Pennsylvania. In 1839, our subject came to his present place, and made a purchase of 320 acres, to which he has made several subsequent additions. He has now a farm of 195 acres, having distributed large portions of his land to his boys. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool are the parents of seven children, all of whom have farms in the immediate vicinity. They are Jeremiah, Isaac, Joseph, Elijah, Elisha, John and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool are members of the Blue Grass Christian Church. In political affairs, our subject does not draw any party lines, but votes for whom he considers the best man.

FREDERICK B. ENNIS, farmer, P. O. Dolson, was the third person to settle in what is now Dolson Township. He came about the 1st of November, 1833, with his parents, who located on the place where Moses Heath now lives He was born in Gallatin County, Ky., April 17, 1817, a son of James and Judy (Boyer) Ennis, he a farmer, born in Virginia March 4, 1790, and died August 3, 1855, in Auburn Township, this county. He served in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, born April 12, 1791, and died in Auburn Township April 13, 1868. The parents had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, our subject being the eldest of the family. He received a very limited education in the old subscription schools of his native county, and spent his early life in assisting his father on the home place. At an early age, he commenced to learn the shoe-maker's trade, with his own ingenuity for a teacher, and made the first pair of boots he ever wore. On becoming of age, he started out for himself, and worked at stone cutting, to which trade he served an apprenticeship. He also worked at brick-making and making rails, and had made over 33,000 of the latter before he had reached the age of twenty-five, for most of which he received only 33⅓ cents per hundred. Mr. Ennis was married, December 23, 1845, in what is now Dolson Township, to Rachel Marrs, born May 4, 1822, in Washington County, Ind., a daughter of William B. and Margaret (Snodgrass) Marrs, he a native of Tennessee, and she of Virginia. The mother died in 1866, and the father in the year following. Our subject purchased forty acres of his present place in 1839, and now has a farm of 186½

acres in Dolson Township. He also owns eighty acres in Jasper, and forty acres in Cumberland Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis are members of the Clarksville Baptist Church, of which he is a Deacon and Church Clerk. He is Democratic in politics. He has served his township twelve years as School Trustee; about fourteen years as School Director; four years School Treasurer; Collector, two years; Assessor and Deputy, five years; and Township Clerk for about thirteen years.

WILLIAM H. GARVER, P. O. Martinsville, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born May 27, 1851, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Galloway) Garver; he, a farmer born in Pennsylvania, April 7, 1810, and died May 7, 1876, in Dolson Township; she, born May 13, 1816, in Butler County, Ohio, and is still living in this township. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters—Lucinda, John, Rhoda, Hannah, Thomas (deceased), Mary Ann, our subject, Martin, Jackson and Elizabeth. Our subject received his education in this county, his parents removing here in 1858. He started in life as a farmer, which occupation he has since been engaged in. He was married December 9, 1877, in this township, to Hattie Raudebaugh, born February 6, 1858, a daughter of Jacob S. and Rebecca (Rhodes) Raudebaugh; he died August 24, 1876, and she is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Garver are the parents of two children—Hattie May, born May 1, 1879, and Franklin, August 26, 1881. Mr. Garver votes the Democratic ticket.

ALBERT C. HAMMOND, farmer, P. O. Martinsville; born in Dolson Township September 17, 1857, son of Clark H. and Roxanna (Hammond) Hammond. The father was born in Rutland County, Vt., April 21, 1829, a son of Alanson P. and Sally (Tarble) Hammond; he, born September 23, 1802, in Vermont, and died July 7, 1846; she was also a native of Vermont, born February 22, 1804, and died January 25, 1842. The mother of our subject was born May 25, 1834, a daughter of Lyman C. and Jane Augusta (Daulcy) Hammond. The parents of our subject were blessed with seven children, four of whom are living, our subject being the eldest of the family. The others are Clara A., George A. and Francis H. Our subject received a good education in the schools of Clark County, and he started in life as a farmer, and he has always given his attention to farming pursuits. He was married September 3, 1882, in this county, to Martha Jane Hurst, born February 23, 1860, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Boyer) Hurst. Our subject runs part of his father's property, his father owning 1,679 acres of land, all of which lies in Dolson Township, with the exception of 431 acres, which is situated in the adjoining township of Parker. In politics, our subject is a Democrat.

HARVEY M. KESTER, P. O. Dolson, is a substantial farmer of Dolson Township. He is a native of Clark County, Ind., born December 28, 1819, the third child of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carr) Kester, both natives of Kentucky; he, a farmer, died about 1845, in Clark County, Ind.; she died in the same county as her husband about 1857 or 1858. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom lived to man and womanhood, three sons and three daughters, five now living, one girl having died. Our subject's early education was very limited, being received in the old subscription schools of his native county. In his early life, he assisted his father on the home farm, and after becoming of age, rented land in connection with his brother, Fielden S. In the spring of 1847, he came to this county, and in the fall of the same year purchased 160 acres of land, and

by subsequent additions now has a farm of 440 acres in a good state of cultivation, about 130 acres being in timber. He also has an interest in 160 acres in Douglas Township. Our subject was married in 1860, in this county, to Lorinda Jane McDonald, a daughter of Edward and Nancy (Dade) McDonald. Mrs. Kester died May 2, 1878, in Dolson Township, leaving eight children, one having died. Those living are Fielden H., Elizabeth F., Nancy Ellen, Charles P., Mary A., Sarah Ann, Harriet C. and Amanda Jane. In politics, our subject is a Republican. He has served two years as Assessor of Dolson Township, and is the present Treasurer of Schools, Township 11, Range 13.

JACOB G. LYCAN, farmer, P. O. Dolson, is one of the old settlers of Dolson Township. He was born November 28, 1809, in Kentucky, a son of John and Nancy (Whitley) Lycan, he a farmer and blacksmith, born in North Carolina April 27, 1782, a son of Jacob G. Lycan, who was a son of Hance Lycan, who was a son of Nicholas Lycan, of Swedish descent. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia January 19, 1787. They were married July 10, 1804, and were the parents of eleven children—Jeremiah, William W., our subject, Oliver W., Betsey S., Daniel W., Sarah, Dolly C., Nancy, Polly J. and Illinois. The father of our subject died February 15, 1856, in this county, and the mother March 31, 1872. Our subject was about eleven years old when his parents came to Edgar County, this State, where he received his early education. In 1832, he enlisted in the Black Hawk war, and served three months without seeing any active service. In the fall of 1832, he came to this county, and November 27 of the same year was married to Mary Lockard, born November 25, 1815, in Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Mary (Doll) Lockard, he, of Irish descent, she, born in Virginia. Our subject moved to his present place in the spring of 1834, and bought at first forty acres of land, and by several subsequent additions now has a farm of 420 acres, about 250 acres of which are in timber. Mr. and Mrs. Lycan are the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are now living—William, born July 18, 1833, and died October 5, 1834; Jane, born January 8, 1835; Nancy Rebecca, April 7, 1839; James Milton, October 11, 1842; Daniel W., June 17, 1844, was drowned in the Pacific Ocean November 4, 1875; John Mills, August 16, 1846, died January 5, 1847; Asenath, October 16, 1847; Greencugh K., May 7, 1849; Mary, October 10, 1851, died October 13, 1853; Jacob G., March 22, 1854; Martin P., June 8, 1857, died September 19, 1857; Sarah L., October 5, 1858; and Amos B., May 23, 1862. In political matters, our subject votes the Democratic ticket.

JOSEPH B. STUARD, farmer, P. O. Dolson, is a native of Pennsylvania, born December 15, 1818, a son of James and Nancy (Ogden) Stuard, who were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, our subject being the second child of the family. His early education was acquired in the old subscription schools of Indiana, to which State he came with his parents at an early age. The parents, who were farmers, both died in that State. In Johnson County, Ind., in December, 1840, our subject was married to Mary Jane Patterson, born September 28, 1825, in Clark County, Ind., a daughter of James C. and Jane (Kelley) Patterson, natives of Kentucky; he died March 24, 1865, and she when Mrs. Stuard was very small. In 1849, our subject removed to his present place, and first purchased 120 acres of land, which has been increased by subsequent additions to 230 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Stuard are the parents of twelve chil-

dren, eight of whom are living—Nancy Jane, Sarah Ann, Mary Catharine, Lucy Mildred, Elizabeth Margaret, Lyman Booth, Emily Frances and William Henry. Mr. Stuard is a member of the Clarksville Lodge, No. 713, I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. ARNEY, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, was born October 5, 1825, in Canton Basle, Switzerland, and immigrated to this country in 1851, settling in the State of Ohio, Delaware County; afterward moved to Wyandot County, near Upper Sandusky. In 1854, he was married to Miss Catharine Bussinger. In 1866, removed to Clark County, Ill., where he has lived to this date. He is a thriving farmer by occupation. Mrs. Catharina (Bussinger) Arney was born August 1, 1832, in Canton Basle, Switzerland. She came with her parents to this country in 1845, settling in Wyandot County, Ohio. She was married to Jacob Arney in 1854. She is a woman of unpretending demeanor, yet zealous in regard to the moral culture of her children. "Strength and honor are her clothing. In her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to her household. Her children arise up and call her blessed." The union of Mr. and Mrs. Arney was blessed with four children, one daughter and three sons—John Jacob Arney, Jr., was born August 13, 1856, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and came with his parents to this State in 1866. He was educated in the common schools, and attended college in Westfield, Ill., and at the Central Normal, Danville, Ind. He is a school teacher by profession. He was appointed census enumerator for Orange Township, in 1880. He was nominated for Superintendent of Schools by the Republican County Convention, in 1882. He read law in the office of R. E. Hammil and T. L. Orndoff, in Marshall, Ill. Miss Minnie, second child and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arney, was born July 11, 1858, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and came with her parents to this State in 1866. She has taught school some in this county. She is a lady of more than ordinary energy. Frederick William Arney was born May 1, 1862, in Wyandot County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and has taught school some. George Franklin Arney was born March 16, 1865, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and came with his parents to this State in 1866. The parents and children of this family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. BLANKENBEKER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. Mr. Felix Blankenbeker is a native of Harrison County, Ind., born on the 5th day of March, 1819. He is a son of Felix and Mary Blankenbeker. The former a native of Virginia, where he was born April 25, 1785, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, going from Kentucky, where his parents had moved when he was but five years old. He was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Mary Crisler, who was born in Virginia December 4, 1787. They had a family of ten children, of whom Felix is the sixth. The family removed to Harrison County, Ind., about 1817, where the parents died, the mother in the year 1846, February 3, and the father in 1859, January 16. Subject was educated in the common schools and reared in his native county, where on the 6th of August, 1840, he married Miss Lucy Ann Utz.

daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Baker) Utz. She was born in Floyd County, Ind., February 28, 1819. She died in Orange Township, April 27, 1859, leaving a family of nine children, of whom six are deceased, viz.: Martha J., born January 4, 1842, died January 1, 1856; Samuel C., born May 22, 1843, married to Miss S. Atha; Julia A., wife of W. H. Rubottom, was born November 10, 1844, and died December 24, 1877, leaving four children; John H., born August 23, 1846, died August 9, 1871; Benjamin F., born July 3, 1848, married to Matilda Sloan; Mary E., wife of William A. Simmons, was born September 4, 1850, and died January, 1874, leaving two children, one deceased; Christia A., the wife of John Lawrence, was born November 8, 1852; Sylvester, born December 17, 1854, and died September 16, 1872; Amanda, was born September 13, 1857, and died September 9, 1872. Mr. Blankenbeker was married to his present wife, Sarah Hughes, widow of Edward Hughes, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Rubottom, on the 2d of February, 1860. Her father was born in North Carolina, in 1793, where he grew to manhood. He was married, in Indiana, to Miss Elizabeth Westfall, and died May 4, 1872. She was born in Ohio October 7, 1800, and is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Blankenbeker. They had a family of seven children; Mrs. B. is the second. She was born in Greene County, Ind., October 30, 1826. They have been blest with four children, viz.: Emma, born August 15, 1861, died July 19, 1862; Joseph F., born January 13, 1863. William, born April 1, 1865, died March 12, 1866; Sarah, born April 19, 1867. Besides these, Mrs. B. had two children as the result of former marriage, both of whom are dead—John W. Hughes, born July 11, 1848, and died in infancy; William F., born August 19, 1850, and died in infancy. Mr. B. came to this county from Indiana, in 1853, and settled in Orange Township, near where he now lives. He is engaged in general farming and owns a farm of 380 acres of land. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Pauls. Have been members of the church for twenty-five years, sixteen years of the time held official connection, in the capacity of Class-leader and Steward. Mrs. B. has been connected with the church over forty years.

SAMUEL BLANKENBEKER, farmer, P. O. Martinsville. Samuel Blankenbeker is the seventh of a family of ten children of Felix and Mary Blankenbeker. He was born in Harrison County, Ind., October 11, 1821. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. He was married October 26, 1843, in Indiana, to Miss Mary A. Hull, daughter of John and Susan Hull. She was born in Virginia February 8, 1826, and came to Indiana with her parents when a child. She died on March 18, 1868. Their union was blessed with five children, viz.: Evaline, the wife of David Ferrel, born December 16, 1844; George, born May 5, 1846, married to Naoma Dix; Ellen, wife of John Baker, born January 15, 1849, died on December 16, 1869, leaving one child, Savilla Baker; Savilla, the wife of Wily W. Phillippe, born March 21, 1851; and William C., born June 15, 1853, married to Priscilla Fix. Our subject was married to his present wife, Elizabeth H. Cooper, widow of John Cooper, and daughter of Samuel and Agnes Midkiff, on the 13th of June, 1869. She was born in Shelbyville, Ind., June 15, 1832. Her father was born in Kentucky, and the mother, Agnes Rodopher, was a native of Virginia. They moved to this county from Indiana, in 1857. They settled in Martinsville Township, where they died—the mother October 1, 1875, and the father September

22, 1877. They were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Blankenbeker came to this county in September, 1852, and settled where he now lives, where he owns a farm of 200 acres. He is engaged in stock-raising to some extent. He is a man who enjoys the confidence of the people, is a Democrat, and has several years served the township officially.

J. M. ELLINGTON, farmer, P. O. Martinsville, son of Jonathan and Ruth (Price) Ellington, the seventh of twelve children, was born in Madison County, Ohio, July 1, 1836. His father was born in Kentucky about the year 1801, and died in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1857. His mother, a niece of Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri, was born in Ohio in 1805, and at this writing (February, 1883), she is living in Orange Township, Clark County. Mr. Ellington moved to this county at an early day and attended the subscription schools of Orange Township, before the present system of public schools was inaugurated. In November, 1863, Mr. Ellington was married to Miss Mary Rubottom, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Westfall) Rubottom. Of this marriage, there are eight children living, two having died in infancy. Those living are Joseph F., Lizzie M., Sarah, Susan, Cora L., Anna G., May and Mary. Mr. Ellington has a well-improved farm of 120 acres in Orange Township, all in cultivation. In religion, Mr. Ellington is liberal. In politics, Democratic. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS CRAIG, Jr., farmer, P. O. Marshall, son of William W. Craig and Catharine (Serwies) Craig, and grandson of Thomas Craig, Sr., was born in Anderson Township, Clark Co., Ill., June 27, 1853. Mr. Craig's father, William W., was born in Indiana September 21, 1826, and died in Clark County, Ill., in March, 1867. Catharine (Serwies) Craig, mother of the subject of this notice, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827, came to America with her parents in 1829 or 1830, and at this writing (February, 1883), resides in Anderson Township, Clark County. Mr. Craig was the third of eight children, five of whom are still living, three having died in infancy. Having completed his education in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Craig commenced business life as a school teacher, and has followed that occupation for ten years; in May, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary C. Holwick, daughter of Daniel and Adeline (Fogle) Holwick. The wife's father was born in Ohio about 1830; her mother, a native of the same State, was born about 1835, are both living (February, 1883) in Darwin Township. In politics, Mr. Craig is Democratic, and he has been elected to several offices by that party. In April, 1874, he was elected Township Assessor, and served two years; in April, 1876, Township Collector, serving one year; in April, 1879, School Trustee, serving three years, and in April, 1882, Justice of Peace, which office he now (February, 1883) holds. Mr. Craig has a well-improved farm of 160 acres in Anderson Township, on which he resides.

JOHN HOLLER, farmer, P. O. Marshall, born February 6, 1828, in Wurtemberg, Germany. He is a grandson of Jacob

Holler, born and died in Germany; he was a shoe-maker by occupation. His son, John Holler, Sr., was born 1800, in Germany, he died 1868, in this county. He served six years in the German Army; he was married there to Anna Mary Mack, born 1800; she died 1855; she was the mother of five children, viz., Jacob, Henry, Katharin, Mary and John, our subject, who came to the United States with his parents in 1829, living several years in Little York, Penn., about eight years in Marion County, Ohio, and in 1841 he came to this county, where he was joined in matrimony, November 1, 1855, to Dartha Strohm, born June 25, 1830, in Alsace, Germany, daughter of George J. and Margaret E. (Spitler) Strohm. Mrs. Holler is the mother of eight children now living—Emma, born February 29, 1860; Lizzie, born November 7, 1862; Anna D., born September 9, 1864; Barbara E., born February 23, 1866; John A., born January 19, 1868; Katy, born April 15, 1870; Rosetta, born January 5, 1872; Flora U., born July 5, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Holler are members of the Evangelical Church. He has a farm of 155 acres, with good buildings; has been School Director. Mr. Holler is a Democrat.

Biographies Received Too Late for Insertion in Proper Place.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE A. HIPPARD, merchant, Marshall. While the term "he is a self-made man" is often so unjustly applied as to become a little monotonous, yet he whose name heads these lines is justly and fully entitled to the distinction. Away back in the famous old State of Virginia, in Middlebrook, Augusta County, January 26, 1830, the subject of this sketch first saw the light, born of English parentage. His father, George, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1798, and is still living at Westerville, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Lawman. His parents were married in 1828, and George A. is the second child of a family of eight children. The family migrated from Virginia to Richland County, Ohio, in 1837, where they resided about seven years, and removed to Preble County, same State. The mother died when the boy was twelve years old. Afterward the family removed to Butler County, Ohio, where the father remarried, and the family resided for many years. His father was neither rich nor poor, yet in such circumstances as to be able to give each of his children that best of all capital, a good English education; though his means were such as to preclude any financial assistance, on arriving at full age young George received his first eduational instruction in Shelby, and later in Camden, Ohio. His first venture in life was at the age of fourteen, when he became an engineer in a woolen factory, and retained the position for two years. At the age of sixteen, he commenced to learn the tailor's trade, which he followed for many years, with varying success, but never disheartened—never discouraged. In 1856, he turned his face toward the West, and on a bleak, blustering November day, he arrived in Marshall a stranger, with but 25 cents in his pocket. The prospect was anything but bright, but with that characteristic energy that has ever marked his life, he at once began to cast around for something to do. He landed one evening and before noon the next day had opened an humble tailor shop, and was waiting for his first job. In the great battle of life, pluck, vim and energy are always victorious, and never was this more fully illustrated than in this case. He

battled along about a year, accumulating a little all the time, and at last was able to enlarge his business by purchasing a few pieces of cloth, thus adding a merchant tailoring department. By close application to his business and that fair dealing for which he has ever been known, and by which he laid the foundation of his future success, he prospered, and his business increased beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1860, he married Miss Lizzie Stinnett, a most estimable lady, who became the mother of two children—the elder now Mrs. Cora Blakie, and William C. Hippard. His business under his careful management continued to prosper, his home was happy, and the future seemed bright indeed. But death crossed his threshold, and in December, 1863, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved wife. In the spring of 1864, he put into execution a long-cherished design—that of entering the dry goods business. He therefore closed out his tailoring establishment and investing his all in merchandise, launched upon the great and treacherous mercantile sea, on which so few float and so many sink. Many predicted that he would be engulfed. But heedless of their prophecies, he kept bravely on. Being a splendid judge of every kind of goods, a safe and close buyer, he took advantage of every market, sold at small margins, dealt just and honorably with all, and soon weathered every gale and rode in the peaceful waters of prosperity and assured success. In August, 1874, he married Mrs. Mary A. Killie, two sons being the result of this union. Mr. Hippard is in the very prime of life, of medium build, solid and compact, and deliberate in his movements. He is sober, temperate and industrious, and of active habits. He is a man of clear head, sound judgment and foresight, a born merchant. He is a man of generous impulses and warm friendships. Though occupied with the affairs of trade, Mr. Hippard has always found time to post himself on the leading issues of the day, and has always been an ardent partisan, though never allowing political matters to interfere with his business. From his majority until within the last few years, he was identified with the Democratic party, but became a convert to the financial theories of the Greenback party, and is known politically as a Greenback Democrat. In religious belief, we believe Mr. Hippard is a Presbyterian. He is also a Mason. It must be a matter of proud reflection for him, as he looks over the long and busy years that mark the pathway of his life, to think that from his humble beginning, by business probity, straightforward and honorable dealing, energy and perseverance, he has built up a business second to none in Eastern Illinois. His name is a household word in Clark County, and is known to and his custom sought by the prominent wholesale merchants of the East. He is yet hale and vigorous, and destined, we hope, for many years to manage and superintend his extensive and constantly increasing business.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM MACHLAN, merchant, Marksville, Ind. William Machlan is a son of Homer and Catharine (Glover) Machlan, and was born in Clark County, Ill., November 30, 1855. His father was born March 31, 1831, in Rush County, Ind., and was the second of a family of three children of William E. Machlan and Elizabeth Stiles; the former born in 1799, in Pennsylvania, and the latter in 1804, in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Soon after marriage, they settled in Rush County, Ind., where the father died July 28, 1833, leaving three children, viz.: Sarah, wife of I. P. Brown; Homer, and George

W. Machlan. The mother afterward married Randolph Lee, with whom she lived until the time of her death, which occurred in March, 1860. Homer Machlan was married September 5, 1854, in Clark County, to Miss Catharine Glover, daughter of William and Nancy (Downey) Glover. Her father was born in Pennsylvania August 8, 1789, and served as a soldier through the war of 1812, and was married, September 23, 1819, to Miss Nancy Downey, who was born in March, 1777. They had a family of five children, of whom Mrs. M. is the youngest. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 24, 1832, and came to this county with her parents in 1852. Here the mother died, September 3, 1858. Her father subsequently married Lucinda Travioli, and died at his home, December 14, 1872. Homer Machlan has a family of four children, of whom one is deceased, viz.: William T. Machlan, born November 30, 1855; Walter B., born October 24, 1857, and married to Miss Adelia Sims; Ella M., born May 14, 1864, and died September 20, 1865; Nancy A., born August 16, 1867. Our subject was principally educated in Marshall, and married on the 23d of March, 1882, to Miss Jennie Broadhurst, of Vigo County, Ind. She was born October 5, 1862. Mr. Macklin, since April, 1880, has been engaged in the mercantile business on the Terre Haute & Darwin road, in the southeast part of the township of Warren; carries a stock of general merchandise.

CASEY TOWNSHIP.

B. F. WARD, editor Casey *Banner*, was born in Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., June 15, 1837, a son of David N. H. and Mary (Webb) Ward. His father was a physician, having graduated at Burlington, Vt. He emigrated West, and settled in Tuscola, Ill., in 1860, and died four years later. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and was buried with honors by his lodge. The mother of our subject was a native of Allegany County, N. Y. At the time of her marriage she received 160 acres of land from her father, which now lies within the limits of the city of Hornellsville, N. Y. She died in Tuscola, Ill. She was a second cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, and our subject's uncle, Josiah, married a sister of Horatio Seymour. The parents were blessed with seven children, three of whom are living—B. F., W. H. and Flora. Our subject received a country school education, and was brought up in the drug store of his father, and also, when quite young, worked in a printing office. In August, 1862, he enlisted as musician in Company B, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly two years. He took part in the memorable battles of Stone River, Lookout Mountain and the siege of Chattanooga, besides many other skirmishes. He was promoted to the position of Regular Army Hospital Steward, which he filled till the close of the war. At Nashville, he was Surgeon to a regiment of colored guards. He returned home, and afterward moved to Cumberland County, this State, and entered into partnership with William M. P. Quinn, and practiced medicine until 1872. He then started the original Casey *Times*, which he operated up to 1878, in which year it was removed to Marshall, and sold to a stock company, its name being afterward changed to the *Eastern Illinoisan*. He had charge of the paper at Marshall for one year. In 1879, he started

the Casey *Banner*, which at once sprung into popular favor, and it now enjoys an enviable circulation. Our subject was married in June, 1868, in Clark County, to Sarah E. Cook, born in this county, a daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Gorell) Cook, he born in South Carolina, and she a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of two children, Fairy and Mary E. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and G. A. R., being Post Commander of the latter. In politics, he is Republican.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

REV. SAMUEL BROWN ALLEN, D. D., Casey. Eight or nine miles east of Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, may be found a venerable old homestead, at present owned and occupied by William Allen, a cousin of the subject of this sketch. There his ancestors settled more than a century and a half ago; and, what is rare in this land of change, that homestead farm has descended from father to son for four or five generations. In that vicinity, Samuel B. Allen was born January 17, A. D. 1830. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among the pioneers of that section of the new world, to which they had migrated from the North of Ireland. They were of the Scotch-Irish descent, than whom, as is well known, no more worthy race ever graced this land. His great-grandfathers were in the arena of conflict during the Revolutionary war, and contributed to the achievements over both the British and the Indians. They also participated prominently in the statesmanship of the day, one, at least, having been a member of the convention that framed the original constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. They and their descendants were zealous supporters of the Gospel of Christ, associated in those early days with the Covenanter Church; but later years found among the earnest and prominent in the Presbyterian Church. They were also active in the field of education, according to the standard of their era; and in due course of time they furnished two successive Presidents to Jefferson College, in Western Pennsylvania, viz.: Rev. Matthew Brown (who was an uncle of the brother of President Allen) followed by his son, Rev. Matthew Brown, Jr. The father of President Allen was Samuel Allen, born A. D. 1790, died A. D. 1863. He was a man of vigorous and acute intellect, who failed, perhaps, of his greatest usefulness by devoting himself to business instead of letters. Though utterly opposed to the war, his patriotism led him to take up arms during the war of 1812, in which he served as an officer. His life was not spared quite long enough to see the extinction of slavery, of which his sense of justice made him an ardent opposer. He married Eleanor Brown, resident of Lycoming County, Penn., whither, in pursuit of increased prosperity, her parents had betaken themselves from the older settlement near Harrisburg. She was a woman of robust nature, amiable spirit, upright life, and fair education. The boyhood of President Allen was spent, in part, in Harrisburg, Penn., where his education was begun. While yet young, his parents emigrated to Center County, Penn., where, in a district school, their children pursued their education. Their fourth child, the subject of this article, was quite successful

in study, so much so that before he was sixteen he was solicited to try his hand at teaching a school, which he conducted prosperously for four months. He had previously maintained himself, for a time attending an academy in Bellefont, the picturesque and aristocratic county seat of Centre County, Penn. After busy years of manual toil in summers, interspersed, in winter, with study and teaching, he at length entered Mount Pleasant College, an institution then doing good work in Westmoreland County, Penn. For financial reasons, in A. D. 1856, he took a situation as teacher in Vincennes University, in Indiana. In A. D. 1858, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, residing with her widowed mother near Vincennes, Ind. Her relatives, both Smith and McClure (her mother's maiden name), were among the vigorous and enterprising people of that community and elsewhere, some of them known in halls of legislation, others as professional men. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Allen re-entered college, and graduated with approval from Otterbein University, Ohio, in June, A. D. 1859. Presently he entered the Theological Seminary at Oberlin, Ohio, but retired, before finishing the course, to take charge of Michigan Collegiate Institute, at Leoni, Mich., where he labored with energy and success for three years. Then, in A. D. 1862, he was called to a chair of languages in his alma mater, Otterbein University. After five years of taxing toil, he resigned his position, doubtful whether his health would permit his ever undertaking further labor in teaching. But after two years of variegated employment and rest, he reluctantly consented to take the position of President of Westfield College, to which he had been appointed. His reluctance arose principally from fears as to his health; but his endurance far surpassed his expectations, so that with the college year ending June, 1883, he will end his fourteenth year in this service. His work has been done honorably and well. It is, with him, far more a work of conscience than is usual. His eye is constantly fixed upon the best interests of the nation and of the Christian religion, regarding it as quite possible that our national liberties might be lost, but being confident that this sad catastrophe is certain to occur unless averted by the potency of enlightenment and divine truth, he has patiently toiled these years, not always understood or fairly treated by the public. He has confidence in truth. He dares to maintain his convictions on all subjects, expecting victory at last. He makes no pretension to unbounded erudition; yet quite unsolicited and unexpected, his alma mater honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, her first gift of that kind to one of her own sons. As a public speaker, he is rather logical than eloquent; rather strong and impressive than brilliant and enchanting. As a teacher, he laboriously endeavors to make the most of his pupils during their connection with him. This he does, not by hurrying them over much surface, but by conducting them, by methods of his that are not unsuccessful, to the principles that are fundamental in character. As a disciplinarian, his ideas and his practice are expressed by the words, "Kind and parental, yet firm and effective." Trusting much to student's honor, nevertheless his eyes and ears are not dull. Offenders are not flattered; yet no man ever sought more diligently than President Allen to rescue the erring and establish them in right paths. Weak and designing persons have sometimes branded him as tyrannical; but his associates in governing uniformly, with scarcely an exception, declare that, though thorough and searching in bringing evil-doers to account, his voice al-

ways favored all allowable forbearance and leniency. Many a hard case has, in later years, tenderly acknowledged his obligations to the friendly remonstrances, together with the faithful firmness and counsel of this self-sacrificing teacher.

MELROSE TOWNSHIP.

THE COWDEN FAMILY. James Cowden, who now resides with his son, A. G. Cowden, on Section 8, Melrose Township, Clark Co., Ill., was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 26, A. D. 1805; emigrated with his parents in his early boyhood days to Licking County, Ohio, where he received a liberal common school education. His parents were of English stock. He chose farming and teaching as an occupation, and became inured to all the hardships of a pioneer life. Was married in the year 1826 to Elizabeth Goff, who was, strictly speaking, of pure Yankee extraction, having been born and reared in Rutland County, Vt., her parents being of English extraction. She was born November 6, 1802. Died August 12, 1866. Was a good scholar; early espoused the doctrines of Methodism, and was unflinching in her religious belief. Her oldest brother, Abner Goff, was a noted pioneer Methodist preacher. Seven children were the result of this union—four sons and three daughters. Angeline, the oldest, was born September 9, 1827, married to A. J. Howerton in 1845, died March 29, 1865, leaving a large family of children, all of whom are now living save one. Caroline, the next in age, was born June 29, 1829, and is still living with her husband, William Cox, and family, in the city of Lockport, Will Co., Ill., their family consisting of one son, James A. Cox. Abner G., the third in age, was born December 30, 1831; died October 15, 1855; was single at the time. Benson L. was born September 17, 1836, died February 28, 1858, was unmarried. James Orin was born January 10, 1839, died September 10, 1843. Almira M. was born November 8, 1841, and is still living with her husband, John C. Elston, in Anderson Township, and is the mother of four children, namely, Frank G., James D., Leroy and Maud. All the children of James Cowden, with the exception of Almira, were born in the State of Ohio. In the fall of the year 1839, he removed to Clark County, Ill., and bought Government land near Martinsville. At that time Clark County was almost an unbroken wilderness. Four or five log houses constituted the village of Martinsville, which was then the business center for the inhabitants of the surrounding forests; wild deer would occasionally gallop through town chased by some hunter's hound. James Cowden has killed ninety-six deer with one gun; they were so plentiful that it required but little effort to secure a buck. In the year 1848, he settled on Section 16, in Melrose Township, and made a farm in the timber, where he resided till the year 1866; since that time he has resided with his son, A. G. Cowden, and is at this time hale and strong, though in his seventy-ninth year; was the first Supervisor of Melrose Township, after the adoption of township organization. His parents' history in brief: David Cowden was born September 7, 1785; died April 5, 1839, aged fifty-three years. Rebecca Cowden was born February 28, 1785; died July 16, 1855, aged seventy years; they were born and resided in Loudoun County, Va.

ALFRED G. COWDEN. The subject of this sketch is the second son of James and Elizabeth Cowden; was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 8, 1834; removed with his parents to Clark County, Ill., in the year 1839, and lived on a farm the greater part of his life; received a liberal common school education, and by close application to his studies was able to pass a successful examination, and began teaching in the year 1856 in the Martinsville district, where he first learned his letters in the year 1840, sixteen years prior to the time he taught his first school. Since that time he has taught twenty-four terms of school in the county, fifteen of which he taught in Melrose Township; has passed successful examinations under the supervision of all the County Superintendents of Schools since 1856, and has kept pace, and by dint of hard study has been able to hold an honorable place with the craft, and a first-grade certificate. In politics he is a Republican, and early in life denounced human slavery in all its forms as a sin against God and man, and cast his first vote for the Pathfinder for President (1856), and since that time has espoused the cause of Republicanism. Was married, April 3, 1859, to Margaret Wells, the youngest daughter of Nathan Wells, of the town of Melrose, she then being in her eighteenth year, having been born in the year 1841, in Melrose, six children being the result of this union—Emma F., born February 2, 1860, and in her sixteenth year was a teacher in the common schools; was married July 14, 1878, to Charles Hodges, and resides in Melrose Township on a farm. Nora was born May 17, 1862, and is now a teacher in the common schools; Minnie A. was born November 15, 1866; Ola was born March 3, 1869: May was born March 20, 1871; Nettie C. was born August 31, 1874, there having been no deaths in the family of either parents or children. He has held all the offices in the township, and was never defeated; was elected Justice of the Peace in the year 1876, and re-elected in the year 1881. He resides on a farm on Section 8, in Melrose Township, is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, teaching in the winter months. Was representative to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. for eight consecutive sessions.

PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, son of Thomas Adams, was born October 20, 1860, in this county. He was raised on a farm; his facilities for education were the common schools of the county; he was married in this county January, 1880, to Sarah A. Kirk, daughter of Jacob Kirk; has one child—William Jacob. He owns 109 acres. Politically, is Democratic.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born May 23, 1811, in Licking County, Ohio, where he was brought up; he engaged in farming, when he started for himself. In 1847, he came to Crawford County, Ill., and located in the northwest part of Robinson Township. In 1853, he purchased 160 acres of land to which he added 120 acres, which he afterward sold. In 1858, he bought forty acres, to which he since added 240 acres. Mr. Alexander was married May 2, 1854, in this county, to Miss Lydia King. Politically, he is a Republican. He is of Scotch and English nationality.

SING B. ALLEN, lawyer, real estate and abstract office, Robinson. The subject of this sketch was born in Rockville, Ind., September 7, 1840. When six years of age his father removed to Texas. In 1857, subject went to Washington, D. C., where for two years he was a clerk in the House of Representatives. He then went to Clarksville, Tenn., where he attended Stewart College for eighteen months, when he came to Palestine, Ill., and entered upon the study of law with his uncle, Judge Allen, of Palestine. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and came to Robinson and commenced the practice of his profession, but did not continue long, until he was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk, a position he held for ten years, when he retired. Since 1876, he has been in the business of abstracting, law and real estate, and is a member of the firm of Wilson, Maxwell & Allen. Mr. Allen is a Democrat, and has been Master in Chancery, appointed by Judge Halley in 1877, also served as School Treasurer since 1868. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Lydia Whittaker, of this town. They have two children, a son and a daughter—Byrl and Belle.

HUGH E. ALLEN, Deputy County Clerk, Robinson; is a son of Robert N. and Margaret A. (McNutt) Allen, the former a native of

Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. They moved to Parke County, Ind., and from thence to Texas, where they both died. Hugh E., the subject, was born in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., June 3, 1845. His facilities for an education were such as were afforded by the common schools. In September, 1861, though but sixteen years old, he enlisted in the Eighth Texas Cavalry—better known as Terry's Texas Rangers, Confederate Army, for three years or during the war, at Bastrop, Texas, participating during his term of service in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and over three hundred other battles and skirmishes, remaining faithful to the "stars and bars" until they went down forever on the field of Appomattox. In 1871, he came to Robinson, Crawford County, where he has resided ever since. He filled the office of Deputy Circuit Clerk from 1871 to 1877; was appointed Deputy County Clerk in December, 1878, which position he still holds; was Acting Justice of the Peace from May 1, 1877, to 1881. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Allen was married, December 25, 1875, to Miss Louisa E. Miner, in Cumberland County, Ill., and a daughter of Henry A. and Amanda (McConnaha) Miner, the former born in the State of New York and in the latter in Ohio. They (subjects) have three children, viz.: Cora L., Robert H. L. and Oscar W.

D. M. BALES, Sheriff of county, Robinson. The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe County, Ind., December 1, 1825, and was brought up principally in Lawrence County, Ind., on a farm. His educational facilities were limited, and comprised the ordinary schools of the neighborhood, which in that day were rather poor. He removed to Crawford County, Ill., and located about four miles southwest of Robinson. He purchased a tract of wild land, comprising 160 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber. He built a cabin on it, into which he moved on the 31st day of December, and the first year put into cultivation sixty acres of ground—forty acres of it in corn, which matured well and in good time. He improved his farm and put it in fine condition, and in 1864 sold it for $4,000. He bought another farm, and continued farming and milling, having purchased a steam saw mill, and bought and sold several farms, until the present time. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has the strongest faith in his politics and his religion. In 1882, he was elected Sheriff of the county, which office he now holds. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of his township (Martin); the latter he held for two terms. He was married in Lawrence County, Ind., to Miss Hannah Henderson, who died of spotted fever January 24, 1872, at which time he lost three members of his family within a month. Of a family of ten children, eight survive, viz.: Sarah J., Mary E., Andrew J., Martha, Ellen, Euphemia, William T., and David M. Dead—Charles N. and James L. He was married a second time in this county in 1875, to Sarah Winger, by whom he has one child—A. A. Bales.

L. H. BARLOW, lawyer, Robinson, was born November 1, 1854, and is a native of this county. His father is also a native of the county, and said to be the first white child born in it. Subject was raised on a farm, where he continued until 1880, farming and teaching school occasionally; when tiring of these pursuits, he commenced the study of law under Judge Robb, and in May, 1882, was admitted to the bar, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in the town of Robinson. He was mar-

ried December 31, 1874, to Miss Melcena Morris, of this county. They have two children—J. Edgar and Cora M.

EZEKIEL BISHOP, retired farmer, P. O. Robinson. Among the pioneers of Crawford County, who are still living, is he whose name heads this sketch, and whose portrait appears elsewhere in this volume. He has lived in the county for more than half a century, and has seen it a howling wilderness infested by wild beasts, transformed into a land (figuratively) flowing with milk and honey. Mr. Bishop was born in Wayne County, N. C., February 22, 1816, and came to Illinois in 1828, with his parents, locating in Crawford County. He has followed farming most of his life, and owns a farm of 200 acres near Hutsonville, also an excellent residence and other property in Robinson, where he has resided for the past few years. In 1837, he was married to Miss Rebecca Musgrave in Vigo County, Ind., who died in January, 1881, at the age of sixty-six years, leaving four children, viz.: Priscilla, George W., who lives in Washington Territory, Lucy M. and Amanda E. Mr. Bishop was married a second time on the 9th of August, 1881, to Mary J. Musgrave, of this county.

P. G. BRADBURY, State's Attorney, Robinson, one of the most distinguished and successful young attorneys in this part of Illinois, is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He is a native of Crawford County, Ill., being born October 6, 1847; is a son of John S. Bradbury, whose portrait and sketch appears elsewhere. He was the second of three children by his father's union with Jemima Buckner, who died when our subject was quite small. His father's business being that of a ruralist, from early boyhood until he reached the age of twenty-one, P. G. worked on the farm with unceasing industry, the only relaxation being his attendance at the York schools from five to six months during the winters, until he was twenty years old. He had the advantage of the Normal Schools of Bloomington and Carbondale, Ill., a short time. At the age of fifteen, he formed a dislike for farming and decided upon a broader field of labor. His ambition did not slumber, and his zeal for his anticipated profession, that of law, did not abate; and, of course, prosperity crowned his efforts. So anxious was he to gain the knowledge requisite to his future prosperity, that he carried his history and algebra to the field with him, and while the horses were resting, he applied himself vigorously to those two studies. Soon after attaining his majority, he passed an examination and was awarded a certificate to teach in the common schools of both Clark and Crawford Counties. He at once began teaching in the Mail neighborhood, in his native borough at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per month. He continued the labor of a pedagogue for ten consecutive years, receiving for his last term a compensation of $110 per month. During his labor in the schoolroom, he saved $1,700, a portion of which he loaned and the remainder was used to defray necessary expenses. His reputation soon became widespread, and every year increased the demand of his services and added laurels to his professional career, and accordingly, in 1873, he was elected Superintendent of schools of Crawford County, which position he resigned within about three years to accept the office of State's Attorney, which was tendered him in 1876, which position he has held ever since. He began reading law with Judge Robb, of Robinson, in 1874, and was examined by the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, which still exists. During his

first term as State's Attorney, he turned over to the school funds $1,859 as fines. Before this time, the records don't show one cent ever having been reported by any previous prosecutor. He has been very earnest as an official, and has convicted nearly 300 persons for felonies and misdemeanors. It is not often we find in one man such a devotion to his profession and to science, and at the same time such an undaunted public spirit as we find in Mr. Bradbury. In his profession he is possessed of a firmness, a calm, cool brain, a quick, unfailing eye, a steady nerve, a strength of will, and a physical endurance, which give him so much distinction as a prosecutor. He performs a prodigious amount of professional labor—enough to bankrupt the physical system of any man of ordinary endurance—but yet he finds time to attend to scores of enterprises of a local but important character. Everything he undertakes bears the unmistakable impress of his energy, sound judgment and genius. In addition to all this, he is a thorough scholar, and a true gentleman, and enjoys the abiding confidence and respect of the people for his manly character and unimpeached integrity. He is an energetic Democrat, and labors ardently for the success of the party. He was married December 31, 1879, to Jennie Kelley, born December 5, 1855, in Sullivan County, Ind. Her father, James Kelley, was a native of Ireland, and came to Sullivan County, Ind., when a boy; started there with nothing, and at his decease in 1861, was worth $50,000. Her mother, Melinda (Johnson) Kelley, was a native of Sullivan County, Ind., and blessed Mr. K. with three children, viz.: William, John and Jennie. The mother was married after the decease of Mr. Kelley to Dr. Van Vleck, of New York, who is also deceased. She survives on the old farm in her native county. Mrs. Bradbury was educated at the State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.; is a very pleasant, affable lady, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge of Robinson.

THOMAS N. BROWNING, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent, Robinson, was born October 25, 1844, in Harrison County, Ind.; came to Crawford County, Ill., with his parents at the age of five, and has made this his home since, with the exception of three years spent in Terre Haute. His father died when he was about seven years old, and he was put out among strangers. He gained his education principally in the school of experience. He was married, September 26, 1866, to Miss Sarah A. Huls, daughter of Joseph Huls, a well and favorably known family of this county. After farming one year, removed to Terre Haute, and in the employ of the Terre Haute iron and nail works remained four years. He then removed to his farm, five miles north of town, and farmed two years. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and moved to Robinson, and has served in that capacity continuously since. He does a good business in insurance. He represents the following reliable companies: Home, Phenix, German-American of New York, Royal, German, both of Freeport and Peoria, Ill. When civil war threatened our republic, Mr. Browning was one of that number to volunteer in defense of the union and liberty. Although too young for service as a common soldier, he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company F, Sixty-second Illinois, for a term of three years, at the expiration of which he veteranized for another term of three years or during the war. He was placed on the staff of musicians as a drummer boy, in which position he served till the "regimental band" was organized. He was made a pris-

oner at Holly Springs, and paroled on the ground and sent to Benton Barracks, Mo., where they were exchanged. Was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., March 15, 1866, after a service of four years and three months. He was elected Captain of Company D, Seventeenth Battalion Illinois National Guards. Also served on Col. Smith's staff as inspector of rifle practice with the rank of Captain. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. His children are Clifford, Leola H., Iona Lee and Ralph H.

E. BRUBAKER, of the firm of Wiseman & Brubaker, proprietors of the Robinson planing mills, was born February 10, 1842, in Lawrence County, Ohio. In 1856, came to Illinois and engaged in farming, afterward in carpentering in Terre Haute. In August, 1862, enlisted in the war, Company E, Eighty-fifth Indiana. Was assigned to the army of the Cumberland; was in Sherman's march to the sea, and participated in that campaign. Was discharged in June, 1865. He was married, December 27, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Batey, and has three children—Charles Clifford, William Arthur and Kate Alma. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father of our subject was John Brubaker, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1818, and died in 1845. His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Arthur, born in 1822, and still living.

EDWIN F. BULL, merchant, Robinson. The subject of this sketch was born in 1817, in Lexington, Ky., the metropolis of the world-renowned Blue Grass Region, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, He then entered the Texan war, serving the Texan Government about two years, after which he went on board a vessel as assistant supercargo. He followed the sea some six years, and then went to Iowa and engaged in the mercantile business at Wapello, where he remained until 1863, when he sold out and came to Charleston, Ill., and bought a farm in Coles County, which he operated several years. He sold his farm and engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he afterward sold and went to coopering, but was burnt out in 1873; he then came to Robinson and bought out Francis Lucas' dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., which business he is still engaged in, with an extensive trade, selling from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of goods annually. Mr. Bull was married, in 1846, to Miss Nancy McKenny, and has four children living, viz.: Emma, Theodore, John and James. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HON. ETHELBERT CALLAHAN, lawyer, Robinson. Mr. Callahan, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 17, 1829. His ancestors, contemporaries of Daniel O'Connell, left "Old Ireland" to find a home free from oppression in the new world, and engaged in the primitive pursuit of tilling the soil, Mr. Callahan followed in the footsteps of his father, and spent the first twenty years of his life in farming. During this time, he enjoyed the advantages of a common school education. At the age of twenty, he resolved to leave the parental home and push his fortune in the then great West. Accordingly, he arrived in Crawford County in the spring of 1849. When Mr. Callahan left the parental roof, he had but a few dollars in his pocket, and he started out with his little pack containing all his worldly possessions, taking his course on the National road running centrally through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois to St. Louis. Over this route he could pick up many chance rides when his means ran too low to travel by stage coach. Soon after crossing the Ohio line, he had found the bottom of his pocket,

and stopping at one of the many country hotels, which abounded along that then great national thoroughfare, which occupied almost as great a niche in the history of the country in connection with immigration as the Pacific Railroad does at the present. On asking for a night's lodging and telling his financial condition, he was offered work through harvest, which was then just on hand. This he gladly accepted, and by it he raised sufficient funds to enable him to reach Crawford County by a careful husbanding of his means. He was possessed of fine physical health, and a determination and will to succeed. He immediately cast about him for something to do, and as he had improved his opportunities both in and out of school, he was specially qualified for teaching, a position which was lacking at that time in first class qualifications in this county. He accepted a position as teacher of a country school the wages at that time being merely nominal with that paid at present. This he followed, alternately working on the farm for three years, when he took a position as a clerk in the store of Preston Bros., where he remained for a time, when he purchased the Hutsonville *Journal* printing office, and took charge of the paper and commenced his political career, taking strong grounds in favor of free territories and free States. He continued in the newspaper business about a year. His vigorous intellect, under a proper course of reading and study, had been expanding, and then he entered the memorable campaign of 1856, with a mind well stored with facts and fancy, and acquitted himself with honor as a campaign speaker. In 1857, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and commenced the study of law. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar, and almost at once took rank among the oldest and best lawyers at the bar of the county. He continued to reside at Hutsonville until 1861, when he removed to Robinson in order to be at the headquarters of the court. He had in his two years' practice made such a reputation as a lawyer and a pleader, that there was not a case in our court of the least importance upon which he was not engaged on one side or the other, and when a law suit was about to come up it was a race between the litigants as to which should see Callahan first. His reputation was not confined to the county alone, but in the neighboring counties of the circuit he was employed in important cases, both civil and criminal, and he enjoys a large practice in the Circuit, Appellate, Supreme and United States Courts at Springfield. In his extensive practice, he has been almost universally successful, frequently gaining cases in jury trials that when he took charge of them looked almost hopeless. He is conscientious, however, in his practice, being careful to ascertain that the cause is a just one—that his client has a case—before taking charge of it. In politics, Mr. Callahan was originally a Whig, with Free-Soil antecedents, and has been a Republican since the Republican party was first organized. Although he has taken an earnest stand for his party, and given much of his time and labored hard for its success, he has not enjoyed much of the emoluments of its triumphs. It has been his misfortune, if he had political aspirations, to live in a section of the State where his party has been largely in the minority. When the war broke out, he took his stand boldly in favor of the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and contributed much by his speaking, working and influence to raising soldiers and recruiting depleted ranks. His pocket-book was always open to the wants of a crippled or needy soldier, or to the families of those who were at the front. In

1864, he was nominated by his party for Congress, and made the race against Judge S. S. Marshall, in the face of a hopeless opposition. He made a gallant and noble fight for the principles of his party, polling a larger vote than had been anticipated, and by his clear, logical arguments adding to the future good of his party. When the State Board of Equalization was organized under our new constitution, he was appointed by the Governor the first member of the Board for this district, and took a prominent part in its proceedings. In 1872, he was a candidate for nomination by the Republican State Convention to the office of Attorney General, and would have received the nomination had it not been that he was too conscientious to resort to the trading and intrigues too common in such places. As it was he was beaten by less than a dozen votes. In 1874, he was elected as the minority member of the State Legislature from this district. He took an active and prominent part in the workings of the session, and came out of it with a much better reputation than many others of more experience—the session of which he was a member being known generally as "Hoyne's Circus." In the Republican State Convention of 1880 Mr. Callahan was selected as one of the Presidential electors for the State at large, and made a number of speeches throughout different parts of the State, contributing largely by his able and clear presentation of the principles of his party to the 40,000 majority given by the State to the lamented James A. Garfield. Mr. Callahan has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his boyhood, and, as with everything else, in his religious views he has been no idler, but an earnest believer and worker. He has been either superintendent or a teacher in the Sunday schools most of his life. Through his earnest works the Methodist Episcopal Church at Robinson, which is a credit to the town and county, was erected, he paying more towards its erection than any other three or four members. He was a lay delegate from this State to the National Conference of the church which met in New York in 1872, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body, being on some of its most important committees. In 1855, he was married to Mrs. Mary Jones, of Hutsonville, who had a young son, now one of the Circuit Judges of the Fourth District, who resides at Robinson. Since their marriage two children have been born, a son who died quite young, and a daughter, Miss Mary, who graduated, in 1879, at the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville, and was for a short time a teacher in the Institution for the Feeble Minded at Lincoln. This not being to her tastes, she gave up her position, and having given her attention somewhat to painting and drawing while at school, has recently been a student in an art school at Chicago, and is now devoting her attention and talents to that of art.

BENJAMIN V. CAREY, lumber dealer and Adams express agent, Robinson, a member of the firm of Midkiff & Carey, in the lumber business, was born July 15, 1838, in Highland County, Ohio. He attended the common schools of his county, and taught during the year of 1857–58; he served an apprenticeship at carpentering during his boyhood. In 1855, he came to Meredosia, Morgan Co., Ill. June 1, 1861, he enlisted in the war in Company I, Twenty-fourth Ohio. His command was first assigned to armies of West Virginia, afterward the Army of the Cumberland. Was in the following battles: Green Brier, Bowling Green, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga. He was made a prisoner at Athens, Ala.

Upon being shown some open graves he very willingly took the oath of allegiance. Soon after was discharged. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, and was elected First Lieutenant. His command was placed on guard of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The railroad and 300 of his regiment were captured and paroled on the ground and escorted to the union lines of Gen. Forrest's army. Was sent to Benton Barracks, where he became disabled for service and remained on the sick list for some time. When the war closed, he returned to his home in Macoupin County, Ill., where he followed the saw mill business. In 1872, he moved to Christian County, Ill., and engaged in carpentering. In 1876, he removed to Robinson, Ill.; has been in the lumber business since, except two years spent in Indiana. He was married in Macoupin County, Ill., October 2, 1862, to Miss Harriet Nixon, by whom he has one son, Gen. U. S. Carey, born February 2, 1864.

JOHN COLLINS, Junction Mills, Robinson, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born June 13, 1830. When but eight years of age, he removed with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He engaged in teaming for a time, and afterward in farming. In 1863, he removed to Crawford County, Ill., and located on a farm in Robinson Township. In 1878, he engaged in the milling and grain business, and is a member of the firm of Collins & Kirk, in the Junction Flouring Mills of Robinson. They turn out about twenty-five barrels of flour per day, and have recently doubled the capacity of the mills. They do a large business in grain, and for the four months of August, September, October and November shipped 213 carloads of wheat and forty car loads of corn. Mr. Collins is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been three times married—all but his last wife being dead. He has family of seven children living. P. S.—Since the above sketch was written, the Junc tion Mills have been destroyed by fire, to gether with several thousand bushels c wheat, involving a loss to Collins & Kirk c $12,000 to $15,000. But with characteristi energy they are preparing to rebuild thei mills.

J. W. COOPER, butcher and grocer, Rob inson, was born October 28, 1826, in Scot County, Ind. He engaged in farming in Shelb County, Ind., in 1844, where he remaine till March, 1856, when he removed to Clar County, Ill.; settled on a farm. In 1872, h exchanged farms with a neighbor, and crosse over into Crawford County. February 1 1882, he removed to Robinson and joined hi son, F. J. Cooper, in the butchering and gro cery business. Mr. Cooper has been twic married. First, September 14, 1847, t Miss Susanna Robertson; again, December 4 1854, to Priscilla Wheeler. Has two chi dren living by his first wife, and eight by hi second, as follows: F. J. Cooper and I. N Cooper by first marriage; J. W., Mary S Emma, Nancy J., Arzela, Leonetta, Rache and Eddie.

F. J. COOPER, butcher and grocer, Rob inson, was born June 8, 1848, in Shelb County, Ind. Removed with his parents i 1858, to Annapolis, Crawford, Co., Ill. I 1872, he removed to Robinson and engage in his present business of butcher and grocer He was married April 8, 1875, in Hutson ville, to Miss Emma Voorhies. They hav two children—Frank and Harry. He is member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

JOHN THOMAS COX, circuit clerk, Rob inson, one of the largest, stoutest and hand somest men in Crawford County, is the good

S. Woodworth

natured clerk of the Circuit Court whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in this county April 29, 1843. His educational facilities were such as the times afforded, being principally confined to the log school houses, now things of the past. His education was finished up with a term at the public school in Hutsonville. At the age of eighteen, he entered the ministry, which he followed about eight years as a preacher of the Christian Church, and during his ministry he proved himself an able exponent of the doctrines of the renowned Alexander Campbell and Barton W. Stone. But after serving his church some eight years as a minister, he returned to his farm (says he reformed) near Hutsonville. He continued on his farm until 1876, when he was elected Circuit Clerk of Crawford County, and in 1880, he was re-elected to the same office, which he fills satisfactorily to the people. During his political canvass he wholly refrained from the pernicious practice of frequenting saloons, and the soliciting of votes through the influence of whisky. Mr. Cox owns an excellent farm near Hutsonville of 220 acres, in a fine state of cultivation. He was married January 16, 1868, to Miss Lucinda J. Buckner, of Clark County, Ill. They have three children, viz.: Hattie L., born November 3, 1868; Estelle E., born July 6, 1870, Manford E., born March 20, 1880.

S. B. CROWLEY, carpenter, Robinson, was born April 26, 1820, in Coshocton County, Ohio. He followed his trade a short time, then enlisted in the Mexican war, Company B, Third Ohio Volunteers; served his time and returned home in 1847. He was elected Sheriff of Coshocton County for a term of four years. In 1858, he removed to Jasper County, Ill He located near the Embarass River, and spent his time in deer hunting till the war broke out. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Illinois, was elected Captain of the company, which position he filled for fifteen months. He resigned this position at Grange, Tenn., and returned home. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Forts Henry and Donelson, Corinth. He farmed till 1868, when he was elected Sheriff of Jasper County; was re-elected in 1870. In 1871, he resigned that position and removed to Robinson, Ill. He was married August 3, 1847, in Coshocton County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Williams. Has a family of five children living, namely: Mrs. Julia A. Parker, Joseph B., a member of the law firm of Parker & Crowley, Mrs. Margaret Talbot, Charles W. and Emma. He is a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Odd Fellows and a Democrat.

DR. C. C. DAVIS, physician, Robinson, was born January 23, 1830, and is a son of the Hon. John Wesley Davis. The latter was born April 16, 1799, in New Holland, Lancaster Co., Penn., where most of his time was spent on his father's farm, until he was seventeen years of age. He graduated at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, April 2, 1821, and after several unsuccessful attempts to practice medicine in different towns in Maryland, he, in 1823, came to Carlisle, Ind. Here he soon gained his share of practice. His political career dates from 1829, when he was elected Sergeant-at Arms of the Indiana State Senate. From this time until his death in 1859, he was one of the prominent men of Indiana. He was a judge of the court, often a legislator, repeatedly a Congressman. In 1846, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was several times Speaker of the House in the State Legislature. In 1847, he was appointed by President Polk Minister to China; in the following year asked permission of his Government to be relieved, and accordingly returned

home, visiting Egypt, England and France on his way. Again he served in the Legislature, and was appointed by the President Governor of Oregon Territory, which position he resigned after one year's service. In June, 1852, he was chairman of the National Democratic convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Franklin Pierce for President, and in the convention caucus he came within one vote of being selected as the choice of the convention instead of Pierce—receiving sixteen votes to Pierce's seventeen votes. This is only a brief statistical statement of this great man's crowded and eventful public career. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1823, to Miss Ann Hoover, and raised a family of ten children, six of whom still survive—John L. Davis, who has been Commodore in the United States Navy for two years, entering the navy forty years ago as midshipman, and resides in Washington City; Mrs. Aiken, of Evansville, Ind., Dr. C. C., the subject, Caroline W., wife of James C. Denny, ex-Attorney-General of the State of Indiana; and two twins—William J., resides near Sullivan, Ind., and Henry B.; a resident of Indianapolis. Dr. Davis, the subject, attended Asbury University three years, and then the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1853. He soon after located in Robinson, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Democrat in politics. He was married in October, 1853, in this county, to Miss Lucretia J. Payne, who died in 1864. She was the mother of four children, only two of whom now survive, viz.: Charles E., born in April, 1856, and James, born in January, 1863. He was again married in the fall of 1864, to Sarah A. Showers. She is the mother of two children, one of whom is living—Mary J., born in November, 1868.

J. M. EAGLETON, tavern keeper, Robinson, was born in this county February 8, 1832. His father, James Eagleton, was a native of Blount County, Tenn., born in the year 1795. Here he grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty-four, in 1856, he came to Crawford County, Ill., and settled on a farm. He married shortly after he came here to Miss Margaret Montgomery, a daughter of James Montgomery, at which time he purchased a farm near Palestine and engaged in the business of farming. In 1841, he sold his farm and purchased another near New Hebron. Here he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1877. He raised a family of eleven children, six of whom are living, four in this county, namely, William, David, George and our subject. Their mother died in 1874. Subject of our sketch was married in this county February 16, 1854, to Miss Nancy Banguess, at which time he engaged in farming in the southern part of this county. In the fall of 1869, he removed to Southwest Missouri, but remained there about two years, when he returned to this county and engaged in the marble business in Robinson, but shortly after built a house near the Wabash Railroad, and engaged in his present avocation, where he has good property. He has a family of two children living, namely: George and John Cornelius. He and his wife are church members, they belong to the church called the Church of God. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. I. L. FIREBAUGH, physician and surgeon, Robinson, a son of David Firebaugh, and whose portrait appears in this volume, was born July 14, 1847, in Crawford County, Ohio. At the age of eight years, he removed with his parents to Crawford County, Ill., and settled on a farm four miles west of Robinson, where he grew to manhood, en-

gaged from the age of nine in running a steam engine in his father's saw-mill. His educational facilities during his boyhood were limited, and confined to the common schools of the county. In 1867, when twenty years or age, he entered the State University of Indiana, which he attended for nearly four years. He then taught school two winters and operated a saw-mill two summers, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. Meserve, remaining with him six months, and then entered the Miami Medical College, Ohio. He attended lectures two winters and one summer, studying in the meantime under Dr. J. C. McKenzie, a professor in the college. He passed a competitive examination, and was placed on the staff of resident physicians of the Cincinnati City Hospital. He remained in this institution one year, and then received a diploma from the Miami Medical College. His studies completed, he now came to Robinson, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He was married, October 20, 1881, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas J. Sims. They have one son—William Charles, born September 15, 1882. The Doctor's father, David, was born November 22, 1812, in Harrison County, Ohio. He is a son of Philip, a blacksmith by trade, who died at Indianapolis, Ind., and Barbara Vangundy, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Illinois. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: David, Jacob, Martha, Rebecca, Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary and Joseph. David had but little chance of education. He worked with his father in the shop during his younger days. He was married, 1836, to Mary Ludwig, born July 2, 1818, in Berks County, Penn. She was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Redca) Ludwig, natives of Pennsylvania. The result of this union has been nine children, viz.: Samuel L.; William H., wholesale hardware merchant, Texas, was in the Commissary Department in the late war; David was killed February 13, 1877, on account of having refused a drunken man a drink; H. C., attorney in San Francisco, Cal.; I. L.; Charles W., is a partner with William H.; Joseph, is Assistant Cashier of the Robinson Bank; Mary J.; Chester, attorney at Robinson. The parents reside in Robinson. Mary, the wife of our subject, was born April 28, 1858, in Crawford County, Ill. She is a daughter of Thomas J. and Arminta M. (Ellege) Sims; the former a native of Edgar County, Ill., born 1830, and the latter of Kentucky, born 1828. They came to Crawford County, April 15, 1853, where the father engaged in blacksmithing for some time, and then, in partnership with N. S. Brown, he built the brick mill now owned by John Newton, in which he engaged until 1878, when he withdrew on account of ill health. He died April 27, 1878. Was a member of the I. O. O. F. His consort is still living, and blessed him with eleven children, five of whom survive; viz.: Mary, John T., Stella, Roy and Cloyd. The parents were members of the Christian Church.

JAMES GUINNIP, boot and shoe dealer, north side of the public square, was born in Clark County, Ill., February 3, 1859, where he grew to manhood with good facilities for education; also spent a term in the Terre Haute Commercial College. He then engaged in farming a short time. In 1882, he commenced his present business, in partnership with Griffith Brothers. His father, Joseph Guinnip, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., December 14, 1814, where he remained till 1828, when his parents removed to Steuben County, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Erie County, shortly after to Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840,

he moved to Clark County, Ill.; bought a farm of eighty acres two miles north of Marshal and engaged in farming, which he has made a success, and owns a farm of 280 acres of choice improved lands, together with some valuable property in Marshal. He was married in Seneca County, N. Y., to Miss Sabina Smeed, who died in September, 1856. He was married in Clark County to Ellen Crane, by whom he has seven children.

GEORGE W. HARPER, editor and proprietor of the *Argus*, Robinson, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born near Richmond, Wayne County, Ind. His father was a farmer, and young Harper was brought up on the farm until thirteen years of age, attending the district school during the winter months. He had early formed the desire to learn the art of printing, and declaring his intention to become a newspaper man before he was ten years old, won for him the appellation of "editor" among his schoolfellows. When he was thirteen years of age, his father retired from farming, and removed to Centerville, then the county seat of Wayne County, to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff. George then desired to go into a printing office, but as his father strenuously opposed it, he went to work in a cabinet shop for the purpose of learning that trade. He was never pleased with the business, and in the spring of 1853, he quit the shop and went back to the farm, where he remained some months. In October, determining to put his cherished plans into execution, of becoming a printer, he went to Richmond unknown to his father, and apprenticed himself to Messrs. Holloway & Davis, in the *Palladium* office. He then went home and laid his plans before his father, and obtained his consent to learn the art he had so great a passion for. In 1854, while yet an apprentice, he commenced the publication of a little paper, which afterward was continued under the name of the "*Broad Ax of Freedom and Grubbing Hoe of Truth.*" In 1856, he came to Illinois, and became connected with the *Ruralist*, at Palestine, as one of its editors. In 1857, he started the first paper ever published in Robinson, under the title of the Robinson *Gazette*. In 1859, he published the *Crawford Banner*, at Palestine, and in 1860 was connected with a paper at Pana, Ill., as editor and publisher. In 1862, he went back to Eastern Indiana, and there took charge of a paper at Centerville, his old home, but in 1863 returned to Robinson, and established the Robinson *Argus* on a very small foundation, gradually increasing the material and business of the establishment and paper, until he has made it second to none in Southern Illinois, or in the State. [For a Republican, Brother Harper is a splendid, jolly, good fellow—he has no other fault.—Ed.] He has three times been appointed Postmaster at Robinson—the first time declining the appointment; the second time holding it a few years, and then resigning, and by virtue of the third appointment he is now Postmaster General of the town. He has also served six years as Justice of the Peace. Although his position as editor of a political paper has brought him more or less among politicians and connected him with politics, he declares his love to be for the newspaper business, and that his ambition is to do better in it than he thinks any one else could have done similarly situated. For a sketch of his paper—the *Argus*—see history of the press in a preceding chapter. Mr. Harper was married, December 24, 1857, to Hannah Amanda, eldest daughter of Dr. Nelson Goodwin, of Lamotte Township, who died in 1870, leaving four children, who still survive. He was again married, in 1871, to Miss Lucy H. Gatton, of Martin Township.

JOHN HILL, merchant, Robinson. Among the old and prominent citizens of Crawford County is John Hill, whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of the Hoosier State, and was born in Sullivan County November 10, 1816, but removed with his parents to this county in 1818, where his home has ever since been. His career has been tilling the soil until recently, and before he divided up his land among his children, he was one of the largest, if not the largest, land owners in Crawford County—being the owner of some 2,500 acres, among which was the original 160 acres entered and settled on by his father in 1818. To this he added until it comprised 620 acres, and on this he lived until his removal to Robinson, a few years ago. He was one of the most successful farmers in the county, and accumulated a handsome property by his persevering energy and industry. Upon his removal to Robinson he engaged in the grocery business, and in this, as in farming, his usual success has attended him. He erected a handsome brick storehouse on the east side of the public square, and has a large and complete stock of goods. He does a large and profitable business, his annual sales amounting to $20,000 to $30,000. Mr. Hill was married February 28, 1838, in this county, to Miss Morris, by whom he has four children, viz.—Charles M., Henry M., Diana Boofter and Mary McLean. His wife died in 1863, and he was married a second time, in 1875, to Mrs. Sterrett. Politically, Mr. Hill is a Democrat of the Jackson type.

CHARLES M. HILL, farmer and merchant, Robinson, is a son of John Hill, and was born in this county, December 5, 1839; he has always made his home in this county. In addition to the common schools of the neighborhood, he attended school for some time at Marshall, Clark County. He was married, January 25, 1861, to Miss Mary Wolfe, a daughter of Henry Wolfe, Esq. He engaged in farming in Hutsonville Township, on a farm of 200 acres. They have four children living and one dead; their names are as follows: Sarah L., Catharine V., John C., Mary C. and Henry E. Politically, Mr. Hill is a Democrat.

ALVA G. HILL, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born August 17, 1845, and is a native of this county; his early life was spent on a farm in Licking Township. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and the colleges at Westfield and at Merom, Ind. He taught four winter terms and farmed during the summers. He was married, August 26, 1873, to Miss E. E. Watkins, a daughter of Jesse Watkins, Esq., of this county. He owns considerable land. Has resided with his father-in-law, Mr. Watkins, since 1874. He has three children—Henry K., Ray W. and Joseph A. Mr. Hill is a Republican.

HENRY O. HISER, County Superintendent of Schools, Robinson, was born in Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., May 13, 1848, a son of Samuel and Susan E. (High) Hiser, who are both living. The father is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born October 24, 1818. He is a farmer by occupation. The mother of our subject was born in Clearspring, Penn., April 16, 1819. The parents were blessed with ten children, four of whom are living—Perry N., E. W., Mrs. J. F. Bryan and our subject. He received a common school education and spent one term at the United Brethren College at Westfield, Ill., and also afterward attended for two years the State Normal, at Terre Haute, Ind. He started in life as a farmer, but soon turned his attention to teaching, which he has followed for fourteen years. He was married, November 2, 1875, in Crawford County, Ill.,

to S. Olive Keenan, born in Perry County, Ohio, January 21, 1845, a daughter of Andrew and Mary J. Keenan, both of whom are living, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hiser died January 1, 1879. By her our subject had two children—John W. (died in infancy) and Bertram A. Mr. Hiser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

ALPHEUS B. HOUSTON, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Robinson, was born in Rush County, Ind., November 16, 1844. In 1863, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and served in Gen. Thomas' command and was in the following engagements: Pulaski, Nashville, Franklin, Little Harpeth, Lawrenceburg, Elk River, Grany White Pike, Hollow Tree Gap, Reynolds Hill and Sugar Creek. His brother, Casander T. Houston, was in the same command and was killed at Sulphur Trussel, Ala. December 25, 1866, he came to Robinson, and has made his home there. He clerked in a hotel two years, and for two years in a store, then purchased an interest in a hotel, and engaged in that business. In 1872, he was elected Sheriff of Crawford County by the Republican party, notwithstanding the Democracy had a large majority usually. After his term of office expired, he engaged in the livery business in connection with buying and shipping horses. At present he is a farmer, and owns two good farms near Robinson, of 200 and 160 acres respectively. He owns a dwelling and one acre and several unoccupied lots in Robinson. Mr. Houston has been twice married, first, August 29, 1869, to Mary J. Hamilton, who died in 1873, leaving two children, one of whom, Ella W., is still living. He was again married, January 6, 1874, to Miss Lavona Myers, of Robinson, by whom he has two children—Maud H. and Alpheus C. Mr. Houston's father, Joseph W. Houston, was born in Maryland January 1, 1813, and died January 6, 1880. He was married in La Fayette, Ind., December 17, 1837, to Miss Sarah J. Brown, born in Ross County, Ohio, November 2, 1819. Of their family of nine children, three only are living—Alpheus B., Mrs. Anna M. Durst and Charlotte A. L. Henson.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Deputy Sheriff, Robinson, was born in this county September 19, 1822, and was brought up on a farm, receiving but a limited education. At the age of twenty-eight years, he commenced trading in stock, which he continued until 1862, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. He did an extensive business in stock; buying and driving cattle and horses to Chicago, also bought and shipped cattle to New Orleans. He is a stanch Democrat, and in 1862 was elected Sheriff; in 1864, Circuit Clerk, and in 1876 was again elected Sheriff. He has also served as Justice of the Peace. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1882, which position he now holds. In 1848, he was married to Miss Martha J. Ford, of this county. They have nine children living, viz.: Price, Lauretta, Frank P., Amelia, Carroll, Ludduskey, Martha, William D. and Maud. Subject's father was born in Kentucky in 1775, and was married in 1803 to Miss Nancy McCarty, born in 1784, on the banks of the Ohio, where Louisville now stands. They came to Crawford County, Ill., April 9, 1818, shortly before Illinois was admitted into the Union. He entered 234 acres of land in what is now Montgomery Township. A part of this (123 acres) is still owned by his descendants.

DUANE JOHNSON, merchant, Robinson, a son of Hiram and Sarah A. (Melton) Johnson, was born October 3, 1838, in Crawford County, Ill. In 1861, he engaged in farming in Montgomery Township, where he

owned a farm of 239 acres. He moved to Robinson, and in 1882 engaged in the hardware business—a member of the firm of Willis & Johnson. He was married in Robinson, Ill., March 5, 1861, to Margaret E. Henderson. They have a family of six children living, viz.: Charles A., Willard, Alvin, Lucy J., Carrie E. and Everett. His wife died March 9, 1881. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat. Hiram Johnson, subject's father, was born in Kentucky December 15, 1807, emigrated to Illinois with his father in April, 1818, and served in the Black Hawk war in 1832. December 15, 1837, he married Sarah A. Melton, who was born in 1815, and is still living in Robinson; her father was born in Warren County in 1792. Hiram Johnson was elected Justice of the Peace in 1843, elected Sheriff in 1852, Circuit Clerk in 1856, and re elected Clerk in 1860. He died January 19, 1865. He was a son of James and Nancy A. (McCarty) Johnson; he was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1774, died in 1841; she born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 27, 1783, died in April, 1871.

HON. WILLIAM C. JONES, Circuit Judge, Robinson. (A sketch of Judge Jones will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar.)

ALFRED H. JONES, attorney at law, Robinson, is a native of Crawford County, and was born July 4, 1850. He was raised on the farm, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood, finishing in the Westfield College, in Clark County, Ill., where he remained two years, 1867–68. He followed teaching for a time, and was Principal of the schools in St. Mary, Kan. In 1872, he commenced reading law with Callahan & Jones (W. C.); was admitted to the bar in 1874, and at once entered into practice. He was appointed by the court to fill out the unexpired term of G. S. Alexander (deceased), as county prosecutor. He has also filled the position of City Attorney one term. In 1877, he entered into partnership with Hon. E. Callahan, and is now the junior partner of the law firm of Callahan & Jones. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow; is a Republican in politics, and Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee. Mr. Jones was married, in 1872, to Miss Ellen Thompson. One child was born of this marriage—Gustavus. His wife died shortly afterward, and in 1878 he was married a second time, to Miss Catherine Beals, of Robinson. They have one child—Roscoe.

GEORGE E. KESSLER, wagon and carriage maker, Robinson, was born June 24, 1848, in Stark County, Ohio, son of William and Elizabeth (Harter) Kessler; he a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1829 and dying in 1854; she born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1832, and still living. Our subject came to Crawford County and settled on a farm, and located at his trade in Robinson in 1873. He was married in Crawford County, Ill., October 14, 1877, to Rachael C. Clark, a native of Carroll County, Ind., born August 2, 1857, daughter of William S. and Harriet (Parrish) Clark; three children have been born to them—Carrie Grace, Gertie and Arthur Edward.

JAMES S. KIRK, millwright, Robinson, was born December 18, 1838, in Licking County, Ohio. In 1851, his parents removed to Crawford County, Ill. Subject attended the Marshall College during the years of 1860–61. In May, of the latter year, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. Was assigned at first to the armies of Missouri. Was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Stone River, Buzzard's Roost, Chickamauga, Resaca, at Kenesaw Mountain, etc. His time expired and he returned home in July, 1864. Engaged in farming in Sections

29 and 32, Robinson Township. To his farm of 120 acres, which he started with, he has added 120 acres. In September, 1881, he engaged in milling business, as a member of the firm of Collins & Kirk. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Grangers Lodge. Subject was married, January 12, 1869, to Miss Emily Doty. Has seven children—Annie F., Alma A., William O., Alice L., Martha A., Lola Acme and Otho J. D.

JOHN KIRK, son of William Kirk, a farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 4, 1840. At the age of eleven, came with his parents to Crawford County, Ill., and located in west part of Robinson Township. His education was obtained in the common schools of the county. He was married, March 28, 1865, in this county, to Miss Emeline V. Holmes, and engaged in farming. Purchased a farm of 260 acres in Sections 30 and 31, Robinson Township. He raises mostly corn and wheat, and a fair amount of grass, also stock. He is a member of the Grange society. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has a family of four living and one dead—Victor Lee, William D., Elliot, Allen J. Palmer, Addie Anna, and one dead, Arthur E.

HENRY W. KING, farmer, P. O. Robinson, is a son of Joel King, who was born on the 22d of January, 1774, in Massachusetts. He was married, May 4, 1797, to Miss Julia Loy, of New York. He entered upon the business of farming in Oneida County, N. Y., which he abandoned on account of physical inability, and engaged in shoe-making at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where Henry W., the subject of this sketch, was born, December 31, 1815. He was the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom but two are now living, the subject and Mrs. Welton, residing in Hamilton County, N. Y. Mr. King was married in Lexington, Ky., to Miss Utley, a daughter of John Utley, Esq. He then engaged in merchandising in Cincinnati, as a member of the firm of King, Shipley & Co., and afterward, King, Corwin & Co. In 1860, he sold out his interest in the store and engaged in clerking in the same city until 1869, when he came to Robinson, Ill., where he has purchased considerable property. He owns 320 acres of land in Casey Township, Clark County, as well as a tract of 275 acres in Clark, not under cultivation; also owns a farm of 120 acres in Jasper County. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics.

IRA KING, retired farmer, P. O. Robinson, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born January 22, 1822. When quite young, his parents came to Illinois and settled in Edgar County. In 1829, with his mother—his father having died—he came to Crawford County, where he has since lived. They settled about seven miles west of Robinson. Mr. King now owns a farm of 120 acres, and another of 80 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. He also owns 400 acres in Oblong Township, about half of which is in cultivation, and 3,000 acres of uncultivated lands in the Embarras River bottoms. In 1881, he built a handsome frame residence in Robinson, at a probable cost of $10,000. He was married, in June, 1846, to Miss Caroline Beckwith, of this county. They have three children living, viz.: Eliza, Mary and Horace F., the later a graduate of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Sophia E. and Annis are dead.

JAMES LAMB, farm implement dealer and grain buyer, Robinson, was born October 5, 1817, in Shenandoah County, Va. His parents died when he was quite young, and he was taken to Licking County, Ohio, in 1824, by an uncle. Here he was married, August 18, 1842, to Miss Mary Randall, and

engaged in farming. In 1847, he removed to Crawford County, Ill., and purchased a farm of 120 acres, in Licking Township, which he improved and sold and purchased another farm in the township, of 300 acres, mostly improved land, on which he had good buildings and an excellent orchard. In 1871, he removed to Robinson, and soon after engaged in the farm implement business, purchasing a residence in town. He has a family of six children—William J., Mrs. Caroline M. Newlin, Mary, Emma, Lillie and Stephen A. D.

G. W. LEWIS, manager Co-operative Company's store, Robinson, was born April 5, 1835, in Montgomery County, Penn.; his father, who was a physician, removed to Carroll County, Ohio, when subject was very small, and when he was four years old his father died. The family soon after removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he made his home until 1870, when he came to Crawford County, Ill., and engaged in farming, in Hutsonville Township, on a farm of 200 acres, which he still owns. Having had several years' experience in merchandising in Ohio, he, in 1877, took the position of manager of the Co-operative Company's store in Robinson, and after one year returned to the farm, but was recalled by the stock-holders of the store, and has held the position of manager ever since. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Calvin, a daughter of Robert Calvin. They have six children living—Mrs. Jeanette J. Brown, Douglas A., Fernando W., Clement L., John V., and Loretto L.

SAMUEL T. LINDSAY, photographer, Robinson, was born in Crawford County, Ill., January 20, 1847, and is a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Clayton) Lindsay, both of whom are living, he born in Versailles, Ripley County, Ind., January 28, 1825; she born in Crawford County, Ill., February 26, 1831. Subject was raised on a farm in Montgomery Township and engaged in teaching and farming alternately. In 1879, he was elected Sheriff by the Republican party, and served in that capacity two years. After his term of office had expired, he engaged in his present business. In September, 1882, he was burned out, but has rebuilt and restored his business. In Montgomery Township, Crawford County, Ill., in 1867, he married Mary E. Harris, born in New Hebron, Crawford County, Ill., November 11, 1848, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Roar) Harris; he, a native of Virginia, born December 17, 1817, died April 14, 1855; she a native of North Carolina, born November 30, 1824, and is still living.

AUSBY L. LOWE, Deputy Circuit Clerk, Robinson, is a son of Isaac N. and Amanda (Hurst) Lowe, and was born in the town of Hutsonville, this county, November 18, 1857. He grew to manhood with such facilities for education as the town afforded, until in 1877, when he entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., and there completed his education. Upon leaving school he became Deputy Circuit Clerk of Crawford County, which position he has satisfactorily filled ever since. From childhood, Ausby has practiced the strictest honor and integrity, and is to-day, what may be termed in the full sense of the term, an honest man. He was married November 20, 1879, to Miss Alice C. Hodge, of York, Ill. The result of this union is one child—A. Lyman, born August 18, 1880. Politically, Mr. Lowe is a Democrat of the old Jackson school.

HOWARD B. LUTES, clothing merchant, Robinson, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jacksonboro, December 23, 1850, and at the age of fifteen he entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining there

three years. He took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's College at Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated. He then engaged in teaching school, and followed it in Indiana and Illinois. For one year he was engaged in the agricultural implement business, after which he opened a clothing house in Robinson, in which business he is still engaged. He has a large and lucrative trade and carries a heavy stock in his line, selling annually from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of goods. Mr. Lutes was married in 1874 to Miss Flora B. Harness. She died in 1876, leaving two children, one of whom, Maud, is still living. He was married a second time in 1881, to Miss Rosa Iddings.

I. D. MAIL, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Robinson, was born March 26, 1831, and is a native of this county, and a son of Frederick and Louisa H. (McGahey) Mail, the former, born April 15, 1803, in Knox County, Ind., and the latter born February 2, 1806. Mr. Mail settled in Crawford County about the year 1828, and died here February 8, 1873; his wife died December 9, 1865. The subject (I. D. Mail) was brought up on the farm, receiving such education as was to be obtained in the common schools. He commenced farming for himself, in Lamotte Township on a farm of 94 acres; at present owns upward of 700 acres of land in this county, with the exception of 200 acres, which is in Lawrence County. Formerly he dealt largely in stock, and made stock-raising a specialty in connection with farming. Politically, Mr. Mail is a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in political issues. He held the office of Associate Justice under the old county organization, and has served one term as County Treasurer. He was married, October 8, 1854, to Miss Mary Boatright, of this county. Seven children are the result of this marriage, viz.: Mrs. Julia St. Clergy, Mollie, Albert T., Virginia, Louisa and I. D., Jr. His wife died March 8, 1872, and in January, 1874, he was a second time married to Miss Mollie Poland:

LOUIS N. MARBRY, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born in Calloway County, Ky., April 11, 1838. His father, Alfred Marbry, was a native of Virginia. He was raised there and removed into Tennessee, and there married Martha Freeman, a native of Virginia. In a short time after marriage, they removed into Calloway County, Ky., at which place he died in March, 1849, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. Four of his children are now living, three are residents of this county, namely: Martha, wife of John McGrue, deceased; Garret, farming; Louis N., our subject; Mary, wife of John Wagner, living in Union County, Ill. Their mother died here March 21, 1876. Our subject was brought by his mother to this county in 1849, and here was raised on a farm, and his education was limited to the common schools of the country what time he attended. As early as 1851, when but thirteen years of age, he commenced working out by the month, in order to help support himself, his mother and family. In 1854, when sixteen years of age, he engaged in farming for himself, in this county, and successfully continued in agricultural pursuits until 1861, at which time, April 13, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in several battles, namely: Fredericktown, Mo., Perryville, Liberty Gap, Stone River, Chickamauga, Dallas, Resaca and Kenesaw. He was mustered out at Chattanooga, July 5, 1864, at which time he came back to this county and engaged in farming. He made his first purchase of land in Hutsonville Township, south of Hutsonville; on selling out there he bought land northwest of Palestine; on selling out there

he bought land in Licking Township. He sold his farm in Licking Township and bought property in Robinson, and after traded it for land in Richmond County, Ill., and after traded it for 80 acres of land adjoining his farm of 100 acres, since purchased. It is all in cultivation, and he is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock. Previous to his engaging in farming, in 1864 and 1865, he took a contract on the building of the P. & D., now the Wabash & Southeastern Railroad. In 1866, November 1, he was married to Sarah E. Walters, a native of Crawford County, born November 28, 1848. They have three children, living, namely: Charles, John and Medford, and two dead, namely: William and Maud. Our subject, beginning in 1873, run a livery stable in Robinson until 1875, at which time sold out and removed to his farm, where he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Robinson Lodge.

JOHN MAXWELL, SR., deceased, was born in Blount County, Tenn., on the 28th day of November, 1805, and was married to Eliza Love of same county in 1831. In 1848, he, together with several other families, moved to Crawford County, Ill., and settled in the southern part of the county. Like many of the early settlers, he chose the broken timber land instead of the prairie. The place of his residence, nine miles south of Robinson, had formerly been very heavily timbered, but had been the scene of a hurricane, about 1800, which destroyed all the timber, so that it was then almost like a prairie, the yearly burning of the grass having kept the young timber from growing up. He reached this county with about $500 in money, which was mostly put into land, and he commenced life anew in a log cabin hastily erected in the woods. Year by year a few more acres were cleared, until about 100 acres of the stool grubs had been dug out with the mattock by himself and older sons. He had seven sons and four daughters. When the civil war broke out, three of his sons, Archibald S., Joseph and William M., entered the Union army. The two former were in the battle of Stone River, and there Joseph was killed and Archibald was wounded and taken prisoner, but soon recaptured. On the morning of the 2d of November, 1864, his house was the scene of the most unwarranted outrage ever perpetrated in the county. Just at the break of day the house was surrounded by a mob of armed men of Crawford and Lawrence Counties. His sons Archibald and William M. were home on furlough until after the election. They and a soldier by the name of Henry Beaman staid there overnight. All in the house were aroused just before daybreak by the violent barking of the dogs, and the old gentleman went out to ascertain what was the cause. He was fired upon by some of the mob, when he hastened into the house and fastened the door. The mob followed him up on an open porch, when they were halted by William M. from a window up stairs. They paid no attention to his command to stop, when he fired at them, but missed his aim. The mob immediately opened fire all around the house, firing in at the windows. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, who had just arose from bed, was mortally wounded, being hit by two rifle balls in the groin, while standing by the bed. William M., hearing her cry out that she was shot, run down stairs and opened one of the doors and emptied his revolver at the crowd, wounding one of them in the thigh and receiving a wound in the leg. The mob then retreated and stationed themselves behind the outbuildings, and remained there until after daylight. When it was found that they were still around the house, Mrs. Eliza Maxwell determined to

venture out and see what was wanted. They told her that they had come to arrest William M. Maxwell, and had the Sheriff of Lawrence County with a writ. She told them if they had the Sheriff he would not resist them. They then came in and took William M., Archibald and John C. Maxwell to Lawrenceville. But it was ascertained that they had no officer nor no writ, or any authority whatever for their action. They, however, swore a warrant for him after getting to Lawrenceville, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He was tried on this charge and acquitted. The daughter suffered untold agony for about seven weeks, when she died from the effect of her wound. William M. never recovered from his wound. It continued to ulcerate, and could not be healed. The ulceration run up to the body, and he died from it after long suffering, on the 12th day of February, 1867. Some of the mob afterwards boasted that they had used poisoned bullets, and the doctors were of the same opinion. To the disgrace of Crawford County, it must be said, that no indictments were ever found against the murderers. Many of them, however, have gone forth with the mark of Cain upon them, and have been a curse to themselves. The mob was composed of rebel sympathizers and members of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was caused by the wild excitement that was rife in that section of the country. After the close of the war but little worthy of note occurred in his life. He died at his home on the 20th day of May, 1879, at a good, ripe old age.

J. C. MAXWELL, attorney at law, Robinson, was born September 26, 1847, in Blount County, Tenn., and when one year of age his parents removed to Crawford County, Ill., and settled on a farm, where the subject grew to manhood. His opportunities for obtaining an education were such as the common schools of the county afforded. Upon arriving at manhood he attended Waveland Academy one year, at Waveland, Ind., also attended the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in the classical course in 1872, having taught school at intervals to defray his expenses. In 1873, he began the study of the law in Robinson, under Callahan & Jones (W. C.), and was admitted to the bar in January, 1875. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and was for a time in partnership with his preceptors—Callahan & Jones. At present he is a member of the firm of Wilson, Maxwell & Allen. He was married in October, 1881, to Miss Gertie E. Jackson, of New Albany, Ind.

STEPHEN D. MESERVE, physician and surgeon, Robinson. The subject of this sketch is a native of New Hampshire, and his boyhood was spent among its bleak hills. He was born August 9, 1818, and his early educational facilities were such as are enjoyed by the favored youth of New England. When grown, he entered Fryeburg Academy, where he spent about four years in study. After leaving school, he began reading medicine under Dr. Barrrows, of Fryeburg, continuing for one year. He then came West to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued his studies. After practicing some five years, he took a regular course of lectures, graduating from Miami Medical College in 1855. Afterwards he took the addendum degree in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In 1848, previous to his graduation, he came to Clark County, Ill., and located in York, and in 1850 removed to Hutsonville, in this county. Here he remained until March, 1856, when he removed to Robinson, and has resided here ever since, in the practice of his profession. October 23, 1850, Dr. Meserve was married to Miss Martha Barlow, daughter of E. Barlow,

Esq. He has four children living—Ashbel, G., Mattie H. Shafer, Maud and Blanche.

A. G. MESERVE, M. D., Robinson, was born May 6, 1854, in Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill. His opportunity for education was good. He attended an academy in Robinson about five years, studied medicine under his father, and attended lectures in the Miami Medical College, where he graduated, March 3, 1874, and at once engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with his father, in Robinson, Ill. He was married July 19, 1876, to Miss Theodosia E. Fitch. To them have been given two children, Ashbel F., born August 26, 1877, and Maud, July 20, 1880.

JOHN B. MEYER, tailor, Robinson, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born May 9, 1824. In 1849, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and soon he pushed out to Philadelphia, and there engaged in tailoring, a trade he had learned in the old country. He went to Madison, Ind., where he met some old acquaintances from Germany. From Madison he went to Edinburg, and in 1853 came to Robinson, where he went to work at his trade. In 1862, having sold out his business, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and he was in many of the battles fought by that portion of the Army of the Union, among which were Hoover's Gap, Kingston, Atlanta, Chancellorsville, Selma, etc., etc. He was discharged July 3, 1865, and the next year returned to Germany on a visit, but came back in due time to America, and returned to Robinson, and located among old friends. He owns considerable property in the town, and still continues working at his trade of tailoring, in which he has been very successful.

SAMUEL MIDKIFF, Robinson, of the firm of Midkiff & Carey, lumber dealers, also a farmer, was born April 8, 1824, in Granger County, Tenn. Removed with his parents to Shelby County, Ind., when six years old. He was married February 14, 1848, to Miss Mary J. Keck and moved to Wisconsin in 1849, where he remained four years, and then removed to Illinois, locating within two miles of Robinson, and engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 300 acres, on which he has good buildings and an excellent orchard. He produces a great deal of grain and raises a large amount of stock. December 6, 1882, he purchased an interest in a lumber yard at Robinson, and embarked in that business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Has a family of seven children, namely—Henrietta P., Alpheus J., William H., Daniel K., Benjamin F., Lucinda J. and Samuel P., all of whom are married. Previous to his marriage he enlisted in the Mexican war, Company H, Third Indiana, and served in Taylor's army, and was in the battle of Buena Vista. Returned home after one year's service.

MATHIAS CORWIN MILLS, lawyer and police magistrate, Robinson, was born February 22, 1838, and is a native of Darke County, Ohio, and when nine years of age, his parents removed to Howard County, Ind. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and two years in the State Normal School, then located at Kokomo. At the end of that time the war broke out, and he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company D, Sixth Indiana Infantry, for three months. Upon the expiration of his term, he again enlisted in Company C, as Adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, and served until January 1, 1865, when he was discharged. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, and Stone River, in the latter of which he was captured, and lodged in Libby Prison. He returned to his command just in

time to take part in the campaign in Tennessee, which ended in the battle of Chickamauga. He was at Mission Ridge, and in most all the battles during "Sherman's March to the Sea." After leaving the army he returned to Kokomo and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed but a short time, when he went to Sullivan, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of law, having previously studied for the profession. In 1870, he removed to Robinson and engaged in teaching, which he followed for nine years as principal of the public schools. In 1879, he again engaged in the practice of law; and held the position of City Attorney for three terms, 1877, 1878, 1879. He was elected Police Magistrate in 1880, which office he still holds. He is a Republican in politics; is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 250, A., F. & A. M., and Robinson Chapter, R. A. M., and also a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Mills was married May 13, 1863, in Kokomo, Ind., to Miss Hattie A. Welsh, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. They have a family of four children, viz.: Thomas G., Clifford D., Emma K. and Gloria.

SOL. MOERS, watch maker and jeweler, Robinson, was born in Germany December 14, 1851. Came with his parents in 1859 to Cincinnati, where he was raised. He attended the schools of the city, also spent four years as an apprentice in his profession. In 1873, he located in Robinson in his present avocation. He carries a fine assortment of goods in his line, and sells over $6,000 worth annually. Subject was married in this town to Miss Sallie Hedden, in 1879. Has two children, Mamie and Selina. He is an A., F. & A. M., a R. A. M., and an Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor.

E. E. MURPHY, merchant, Robinson, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 18, 1834, and when quite young removed with his parents to Michigan, where he remained three years. In 1854, he came to Palestine, in this county, and commenced clerking in a store there—an employment he continued for some three years, when he commenced merchandising on his own account. He remained at Palestine until 1875, when he removed to Robinson, continuing the merchantile business in his new quarters. He built a store house which he still occupies. He does an extensive business, selling annually about $20,000 worth of goods. Mr. Murphy was married June 11, 1857, to Miss Eliza Alexander, of Palestine, by whom he had two children—Jeanetta and Mary B. His wife died in 1867, and in February, 1872, he was married a second time to Miss Sallie C. Swearingen, who died in October, 1875. He was married again, in July, 1878, to Frances Davis, of Greenville, Illinois.

H. MYERS, merchant, Robinson, was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1839, and when sixteen years of age emigrated to America, landing in New York. He went to Ohio, where he engaged in clerking in a clothing store. He remained there about a year and a half and then returned to Europe, but in three months came back to America, and located at Jacksonport, Ark., where he remained until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when he enlisted in Hardee's Corps, Maj. Schoup's Battalion of Artillery, C. S. A., for a term of four years, or until the close of the war; he participated in the following battles; Shiloh, Corinth, Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Tenn., Meridian, Miss., Columbus, Miss., etc. He was discharged at Meridian, Miss., in 1865. He went to Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in steamboating, then to Hopkinsville, Ky., and back to Tennessee, and engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1869, sold out and went to Evansville, Ind., where he remained about a year,

when he made another trip to Europe, but shortly after returned to Evansville, thence to Columbus, Ky., where he went into merchandising. He next went to Sullivan, Ind., but soon after removed to Robinson, where he still resides, and is extensively engaged in the clothing business. He was married in 1870 to Miss Jeanetta Pettinger, of Evansville. They have four children living—Melanie, Jacob, Abraham and Isaac. Mr. Myers is a member of the Robinson Lodge, No. 250, A., F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Honor.

JUDGE J. C. OLWIN, lawyer and County Judge, Robinson, was born December 6, 1838, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and was brought up on the farm. His facilities for an education were good, and he attended several of the leading institutions of learning of his native State, thus receiving a good, practical education. In 1860, he commenced the study of law in Dayton, and, in 1862, matriculated in the Ohio State and Union Law School of Cleveland, where he graduated in 1863, and in the fall of the next year came to Crawford County, Ill. Upon his arrival here he taught one term of school near Palestine, and then located in Robinson and commenced the practice of his chosen profession—the law. He was elected to the Thirty-second General Assembly, which term expired in 1882, and in November of the same year, was elected County Judge, which position he now fills. He has also filled the office of master in chancery two terms (four years). Judge Olwin is a Republican in politics, and when it is taken into cosideration that he has been elected to these positions in a Democratic county, his popularity as a citizen and his integrity as a public officer is at once apparent to the reader. Judge Olwin was married January 4, 1866, to Miss Amelia A. Tobey, of Montgomery County, Ohio. The result of this marriage is a family of six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Harry, Claudia E., Ora M., Tobey and Beulah. Dead--Jessie.

E. N. OTEY, Robinson, member of the firm of Otey & Son, was born in March, 1831, in Palestine, Ill. He learned his trade of house carpenter in Terre Haute; has worked mostly in this county. In 1881, he and his son built a planing mill in Robinson, and has been engaged in that business ever since. He owns a good residence in town and ten acres adjoining the corporation. He was married in Terre Haute, December 20, 1854, to Miss Mary C. Hebb. They have four children, namely: Harry E., Rose, Clifford F. and Helen.

WILLIAM PARKER, merchant, Robinson, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Clark County, November 21, 1832. His early life was spent in York, in that county, with rather limited facilities for receiving an education. In 1852, he commenced clerking in Palestine, in this county, for Preston Bros., remaining in their employ about ten years. In 1862, he came to Robinson, then a sickly village of not more than 300 inhabitants, and engaged in general merchandising which he followed until 1872, when he closed out and opened a hardware store, first on the north side of the public square, but in 1875, he removed to the east side, when together with J. H. Weeds he erected two elegant brick buildings, Nos. 4 and 5, in which he sold his interest in 1877, but continued the hardware business. He was married in May, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Conditt, of Palestine, He has five children living, viz.: Charles C., Frederick A., Harry H., Maggie and Fannie. Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics, and during a part of President Grant's term, President Hayes' and President Garfield's, he was Postmaster at Robinson, a position in which he gave universal satisfaction.

GEORGE N. PARKER, attorney at law, Robinson, a native of this county, was born April 9, 1843, and was brought up on the farm. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, finishing his education at Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. After his return to this county, he was elected Superintendent of Schools in 1865. He read law one year and then entered Ann Arbor law school, where he remained one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, in Illinois, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Robinson, where he has ever since remained. Mr. Parker is a Democrat in politics, and has been chairman of the County Democratic Committee for several years. He was married May 5, 1870, to Miss Julia A. Crowley, a daughter of Samuel B. Crowley, of Jasper County, Ill. Samnel Parker, father of our subject, was born in Butler County, Ohio, and when very young came to Illinois (in 1818), while it was still a territory, and located in Crawford County. He has followed farming most of his life and accumulated a considerable amount of property He was married, December 31, 1835, to Miss Emeline Lanham, and has three children living—one son (subject) and two daughters, viz.: Mary J., wife of Peter C. Barick, and Sabina Ann, wife of John P. Deam, all residents of this county. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Parker purchased property in Robinson and moved into town, where he still resides.

THOMAS S. PRICE, clerk of County Court, Robinson, a native of Crawford County, Ill., and a son of James D. and Mary E. (Smith) Price, was born May 1, 1850. He was brought up on the farm, attending the common school of the neighborhood until the age of twenty, when he went to Westfield College for seven months. Afterward he attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, for three ye 1871–73, graduating in the common cou Upon leaving school, he engaged in tea ing, which he followed until 1878, wher received the appointment of Deputy Cou Clerk under Mr. Reavill, remaining one y when he bought an interest in the *Consti tion.* In August following he sold out, a was appointed by the Board of Supervis County Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasion by the death of Mr. Reavill, and in Nove ber, was duly elected to fill out the unexpir term. In the fall of 1882, he was re-elect to a second term, which office he now fil He was married in Palestine, Ill., Decemb 17, 1879, to Miss Fannie B. Haskett, born Crawford County, Ill., November 19, 185 daughter of E. C. Haskett, of Palestin They have two children—Ralph W., an Harry H. Mr. Price is a member of Robi son Lodge, No. 250, A., F. & A. M., and c Crawford Lodge, I. O. O. F. Subject' father was born in Calloway County, Ky., i 1806, and came to Illinois in 1829, stopping first at Palestine, but afterward settled north west of Robinson, where he died Novembe 22, 1873. He was twice married, first to Miss Caldwell, she dying; he afterward married Mrs. Mary E. Smith, a widow, and daughter of Guy W. Smith, an early settler of Crawford County. She was born March 13, 1821, and is still living on the old homestead. Mr. James D. Price had two children by his first, and eight by his second, marriage, seven of whom are living, viz.: Thomas S. (subject), Alice J., John Z., Minnie, Austin G., Luella C. and Everett E.

PHILIP REINOHL, engineer and farmer, was born on October 4, 1821, in Lebanon County, Penn., engaged in farming, and in 1853, he came to Crawford County and located near New Hebron. He owns a farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation. In June,

1882, he engaged in his present avocation—engineering. He was married in 1843, to Miss Sarah Saul. Has a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter—William E., Reuben, Franklin P., Albert, Philip, U. S. Grant, Mrs. Emma C. Man. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JUDGE FRANKLIN ROBB, attorney at law, Robinson, is a native of Gibson County, Ind., where he was born February 15, 1817. When sixteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Laporte, Ind. After remaining there for a time, he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, which he attended for five years, taking a classical course and graduating in 1840. He then engaged in the study of law at Princeton, Ind., under Judge Embree, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced law for a short time at Princeton, and then abandoned it and began the study of medicine, which he followed for about three years, attending lectures at Louisville, Ky., and at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1845, he removed to Robinson, Ill., and engaged in the practice of medicine—except one year, 1847–48, which he spent in York, Ill., then returned to Robinson, where he has since resided. He finally abandoned medicine on account of his health, and resumed the practice of law, which he has since continued to follow to the present time. Politically, Judge Robb is a Republican. He has held the office of County Superintendent of Schools, Justice of the Peace, a member of the school board, etc. , was elected County Judge in 1879, and one term ably and to the satisfaction o. constituency, and declined a nomination for a second term. Judge Robb was married June 13, 1844, to Miss Martha J. E. Ing, a daughter of Thomas Ing, Esq.

RUDDELL BROTHERS, druggists, etc., Robinson. Had Dickens written his Nicholas Nickleby in Robinson, it would have been evident that he took his characters of Cheeryble Brothers from the subjects of this sketch, barring the facts that the Cheerybles were old men and twins. In other respects the characters are very similar. Zalmon and J. D. Ruddell (the subjects) are descended from that old pioneer stock of Ruddells, of Bourbon County, Ky., for whom Ruddell Station in that county was named, an early settlement several times attacked by Indians in the early days of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." The subjects are sons of George and Martha (Neal) Ruddell, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Crawford County in 1853, locating in Lamotte Township. Mr. Ruddell purchased an excellent farm there of some 800 acres of land. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, an honorable man and a good citizen, and died September 25, 1855. Zalmon Ruddell was born February 9, 1847, and J. D. Ruddell was born March 11, 1849, both in Kentucky, emigrating with their parents to Illinois in 1853, as above. They were brought up on the farm, attending the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1868, both entered college, attending the same number of terms, and after leaving school engaging in the drug business together, May 17, 1872, at Merom, Ind., and remaining there till 1877, when they removed to Robinson, Ill., continuing in the drug business there till 1878, when they also engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and have since conducted the three branches of business with success, their annual receipts amounting to $15,000 or $20,000. They have indeed proved veritable Cheeryble Brothers. The only thing in which they have materially diverged from each other was, Zalmon, in 1864, enlisted in Company C, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for one year, J. D. being too

young at the time to enter the army. Zalmon served until the close of the war, when he was discharged. He was married April 1, 1873, in Sullivan County, Ind., to Miss Camrie French, granddaughter of Gen. French of Revolutionary fame. They have three children, viz.: Ruth Pearl, Frank and Burel. J. D. was married November 24, 1881, to Miss Ettie Updyke, a daughter of Hon. William Updyke. The Ruddell brothers are enterprising merchants of Robinson, and do a large and profitable business, amounting to some $15,000 annually. In November, 1881, Zalmon was unanimously elected Captain of Company E, Eighth Regiment Illinois National Guards, a position his experience in the late war eminently qualifies him to fill. Martha (Neal) Ruddell, mother of the Ruddell brothers, subjects of the sketch, and whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Boone County, Ky., December 25, 1805. She was married to George Ruddell in August, 1825. George, with his young wife, moved to Grant County, Ky., and settled in the unbroken wilderness, where they toiled amid hardships and danger, converting their wilderness home into a comfortable and profitable farm. In 1853, with her husband, she removed to Illinois, settling in Lamotte Township, in Crawford County. In 1855, the grim messenger of death deprived her of her husband and protector, leaving her with a large family of small children to educate and train for the duties of life, which duty she has performed nobly, the subjects of the sketch being the youngest of her charge. She is a faithful and devoted Christian. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in childhood.

JAMES N. SHIPMAN, dealer in groceries, queensware, boots and shoes, etc., Robinson, was born in Martin Township, Crawford Co., Ill., February 25, 1853, son of Savilla and Mary (Doyal) Shipman, he a native of Jackson County, Ind., born October 6, 1824, she born in Crawford County, Ill., January, 1826, died October 9, 1874. Mr. Shipman was raised on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits till he entered the store of G. B. Hicks, of Hardinsville, where he remained about two years. In October, 1881, he engaged in his present business and is doing a good trade, carrying a full assortment of goods in his line.

ALBERT R. SHORT, druggist, Robinson, was born in Danville, Ill., June 17, 1853, and his boyhood days were spent in Vermilion and Champaign Counties. He came to Robinson in March, 1875, and engaged in the drug business, which he still follows successfully. His annual sales amount to from $8,000 to $11,000. He carries a complete stock of drugs and notions, and has an extensive patronage. Subject was married October 9, 1879, to Miss Mary King, a daughter of Ira King, of Robinson. The result of this marriage is two children—Frank Alexander and an infant daughter, Carrie.

JAMES H. STEEL, whose portrait appears in this book, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., on the 23d day of June, 1823. His ancestors were of English, Scotch and Irish blood. At an early day in his life, his father removed to Terre Haute, Ind., taking him along. From that time forward until after he was of age, most of his time was spent clerking in Western stores. About the year 1849, he settled in the then small and new town of Robinson, having been previously elected County Clerk of Crawford County. He held the county clerkship about nine years, part of the time by appointment to fill the vacancy caused by Hosea B. Jolly leaving this county and his office. Mr. Steel read law during the time he was County Clerk, and on the 13th day of July, 1857,

was licensed to practice law. From that time he successfully pursued his profession until the year 1865, when the Hon. Ethelbert Callahan and himself formed a partnership for the practice of law in Robinson. That partnership continued about fourteen months; then owing to the failing health of Mr. Steel it was dissolved. For two or three years after the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Steel practiced alone, taking only such cases as suited his inclination and strength, after which time he entirely abandoned the law. Mr. Steel was one of the founders of the Republican party in this part of Illinois, and he stood firmly by the Government and the Union soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union. He was a man of good business capacity, honorable and generous in his dealings, enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and the people of the county. On the 4th day of February, 1847, Mr. Steel was married to Miss Emily J. Otey daughter of James S. Otey, deceased, of this county. This lady was born in Palestine, of this county, and nobly helped and sustained him through their married life. To them were born six children. After a lingering illness, Mr. Steel departed this life on the 2d day of December, 1872, leaving, surviving him, his wife and four children—Mrs. William C. Jones, James O. Steel, Charles H. Steel and Frank O Steel.

JAMES O. STEEL, attorney at law, Robinson, a son of James H. Steel, was born in this county January 7, 1848. He was brought up in Robinson, where he had good facilities for learning, and finished his education in Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. He studied law under Mr. Hayward, of Olney, Ill., and attended one term of the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has practiced his profession in Robinson ever since. He was married June 4, 1873, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Hon. William Updyke, of Robinson. They have three children—Herbert, James H. and Kate. Mr. Steel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Republican.

CHARLES H. STEEL, Auditor Narrow Gauge Railroad, Robinson, was born in Robinson September 8, 1856, and is a son of James H. Steel. He received a good education, finishing up by attending a select school for four years. He engaged in the abstract of titles, real estate business, etc., and in 1881, accepted the position of Auditor of the S. E. & S. E. R. R. (Narrow Gauge), which position he now holds. He was married February 21, 1876, to Miss Loretta Miner, of Shelbyville, Ind. They have three children—Erle, Emily and Gertrude. Mr. Steel is both a Mason and Odd Fellow.

F. ST. CLERGY, dentist, was born in Spain July 9, 1854. Went with his father, when quite young, to Buenos Ayres, S. A. He located in a little town about sixty miles from Buenos Ayres, by the name of Sinalonio de Areco. At the age of twelve, he was sent to New York City, where he attended school under Prof. George Smiley, and graduated in dentistry. He practiced his profession in dental offices in several of the leading cities of this country. In 1872, he located in Robinson, his present home. He was married, October 5, 1878, to Miss Julia Mail, daughter of I. D. Mail. Has two children—Fernando Magarinhos and an infant.

CORNELIUS STEPHENSON, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Robinson, was born November 20, 1829, in Butler County, Ohio. He was raised in that county. He was married, in that county, July 8, 1855, to Miss Mary Hulse, daughter of Joseph Hulse. In 1857, he removed to Crawford County, Ill., and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 4, Robinson Township. He improved it and

built buildings, and has an excellent orchard; to this he has added 312, mostly under cultivation. Raises an immense amount of wheat, oats and corn—wheat principally; keeps a large amount of stock. He has, for the last three years, produced an average of 800 bushels. He has a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, as follows: Mrs. Emma Wakefield, wife of Andrew Wakefield; Joseph C.; Benjamin F.; Cornelius H. Subject is a Democrat. His (subject's) father, Benjamin Stephenson, was born in New Jersey. Removed with his parents, at the age of four years, to Ohio—Butler County—where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1873 (June) aged about sixty-seven years. He followed the profession of farming, and became quite wealthy. He owned, at one time, about four hundred acres of land. He was married, in Butler County, to Miss Theodosia Lowe, by whom he had twelve children, of whom nine survive him. He was also a Democrat.

L. E. STEPHENS, surgeon dentist, Robinson, is a son of John H. Stephens, and was born in Loudoun County, Va., September 8, 1845, and when quite young came to Illinois with his parents, and located in Hutsonville, in this county; in 1854, moved to Porterville, and in 1871 came to Robinson. Subject received a good common education, and attended Westfield College, in Clark County, two years. After leaving school, he studied dentistry with his father, and in 1871 began the practice of his profession in Robinson, where he has since resided. The subject was married, July 29, 1873, to Miss May G., a daughter of Judge James B. Trimble, of this county. They have a family of five sons and one daughter, viz.: Arthur G., Franklin A., John M., Frederick, Earle (twins) and Mabel. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and a thorough Democrat politically. His father, John H. Stephens, died in Robinson, September 7, 1877; his mother is still living in the town.

RICHARD TALBOT, editor, Robinson, was born July 19, 1848, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He is a brother of Percy J. Talbot, whose sketch appears below. He received the greater portion of his education in his native village. He was married, March 22, 1875, to Margaret Crowley, born March 22, 1854, in Ohio. She is a daughter of S. B. and Elizabeth (Williams) Crowley, natives of Coshocton County, Ohio. Mr. Talbot enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served five months. His union gave him two children—Ida B. and Emma C. He engaged at the printing business in 1863; and had continued the same until he joined the editorial staff of the *Constitution*, to which he now gives his entire personal attention. He is a "stanch Democrat," and works earnestly for the cause of that organization. Further notice made of him and P. J. in the history of the press of Robinson.

PERCY J. TALBOT, editor, Robinson. The subject of this biography was born August 28, 1855, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. His father, John, whose portrait appears in this work, was born September 21, 1797, in Tipperary, Ireland. He was not one of Fortune's petted ones, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but a member of an industrious family. Early in his manhood, he became a citizen of Canada, and espoused the cause of that country, publishing a lively newspaper known as the *Liberal*. In 1839, he located at Somerset, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware business, which he continued with success until 1863, when he withdrew and became a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., and subsequently of Robinson, Ill., and at the latter entered the newspaper business, taking

the management of the Robinson *Constitution* September, 1863, his efforts in which are carefully noticed in the history of the press in another portion of this work. Mr. Talbot was a man of culture, liberal thought and decided opinion. He early imbibed the principles of the Whig party, at the extermination of which he joined the Democratic party, in the interests of which he labored until his decease. He possessed a noble character, and his intercourse with his fellow-man was marked with that courtesy and suavity of manner which accompanies true manhood. "None knew him but to praise." When the time came for him to be stricken from life's roll on earth, he was prepared for life eternal. His death occurred September 22, 1874, in Robinson. He was married to Mary Jane Blake, born in Ireland January 5, 1817, and died in Robinson January 5, 1879. The result of the union was seven children, Percy J. received a limited education in the Robinson schools until he was nine years old, when he was taken to the printing office, to help maintain his father's family. He has learned the trade thoroughly, from "devil" up to editor. In 1879, he took one-half interest in the *Constitution*, since which time he has been an element in its history. He was married, at Robinson, September 16, 1879, to Martha F. Dickson, born February 28, 1859, in Robinson. She is a daughter of William C. and Caroline V. (Inge) Dickson. The result of his union has been one child—Gertrude M., born April, 1880, and died April, 1881. He is a Democrat.

SAMSON TAYLOR, County Treasurer, Robinson. The subject of this sketch, the accommodating County Treasurer, is a native Buckeye, born in Ohio (Champaign County), February 22, 1825. He removed to Crawford County, Ill., in 1848, and settled on a farm in the present township of Honey Creek. He purchased a tract of eighty acres of land, and has since added sixty acres to it, making 140 acres, 120 of which are in cultivation. Politically, Mr. Taylor is a Democrat. He has taken an active part in politics, and has frequently been elected to the offices of Collector and Treasurer of the county, holding the latter office from 1861 to 1867. He was again elected Treasurer in November, 1882. He sold goods in Crawfordsville from 1868 to 1874, when his store was burnt out and he returned to farming. Subject is a leading Mason, having been a member of the fraternity since 1846. Mr. T. was married. June 18, 1846, to Miss Barbara Taylor (no relative, however), of Champaign County, Ohio. They have had the following children: Joseph B., Sarah L., Julia A., Henry, Hiram, Mary A., Samson, James C., Charles A., John H., George, William S., David Y. The last four are dead.

PETER WALKER, of the firm of Bull & Walker, was born October 15, 1848, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to America in 1871, and located in Indianapolis, Ind. He engaged in the dry goods business for one year, also, for a short time, at Terre Haute. In 1874, he located in Robinson, and engaged in the same business. September 5, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma Bull, daughter of E. F. Bull. They have two children—Dale and Peter. He is a member of Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

ALDRIDGE WALTERS, son of Jacob Walters, stock dealer and farmer, buys cattle principally, also hogs, horses and all kinds of stock. Was born October 28, 1837, a native of this county. When he began life for himself he engaged in farming. Afterward in stock dealing in Lamotte Township. He owns a farm of 430 acres in Robinson Town-

ship. Also 40 acres in Lamotte Township. He removed to Robinson in 1872 and has made stock dealing his special business since. He was married on October 26, 1862, to Hannah Mitchell, who died May 29, 1869. He was married to Margaret R. Mitchell March 17, 1870. She died July 16, 1875. He was married September 6, 1877, to Miss Martha Delzell. He has three children living, one by his first wife and two by his last, as follows: Jacob S., Mary T. and Ollie P. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. His father, Jacob Walters, was born 1803, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He was married to Miss Mary Jeffries about 1833. He was the owner of about 600 acres of land at his death, on February 1, 1866.

JESSE S. WATKINS, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 28, 1816. His father removed to Perry County, Ohio, when he was quite young, where he was mostly raised. Mr. Watkins came to Illinois in 1847, and located on a farm on Section 20, Robinson Township, which has since been his home. He first purchased 120 acres, only a part of which was improved. He now owns 206 acres, mostly under cultivation. He cast his first vote for Van Buren, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since. He was married August 15, 1844, in Licking County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Alexander, a daughter of Henry Alexander, Esq. They have one child living and two dead.

H. O. WILKIN, Robinson, was born in Crawford County, Ill., and was educated mostly in the common schools, attending for a time the high school at Marshall. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which regiment formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Hartsville, Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign. After leaving the army, he came to Robinson (in 1865), and engaged in clerking for Haskett Brothers, which he followed eight years, when he went into the grocery business with S. B. Allen. He afterward sold out and went to Minnesota, remaining a year, when he returned and bought an interest in a mill; continuing in the milling business three years, he sold out and engaged in farming. He bought a farm which he operated for some three years and which he still owns. He again went into the grocery business (firm Wilkin & Callagan), but in December, 1882, sold out. Mr. Wilkin was married August 31, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. King, of Robinson, a daughter of Ira King. They have three children living — Ralph, Anna and Ira—and one dead, viz., Lelia.

WILLIAM N. WILLIS (Willis & Johnson), hardware, Robinson, was born near Indianapolis August 16, 1839, son of Toliver M. and Lucinda J. S. (Langster) Willis, and when quite young removed to Kentucky, but afterward to Covington, Ind., where he worked for three years in the marble business; he then engaged in clerking in a hardware store, which he continued for seven years for the same house. He came to Robinson in 1875, and began the hardware business here, which he has since followed, and is at present a member of the firm of Willis & Johnson. They carry a large stock of goods, and have an excellent trade. He was married May 8, 1872, to Miss Virginia Prather, daughter of Dr. C W. Prather, of Covington, Ind., and has a family of four children, viz.: Edna S., Pearl L., William N. and Charles H. Mr. Willis is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of Knights and Ladies of Honor, and also the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH J. WILSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Robinson, was born June 11,

1825, in Morgan County, Ohio, and is a son of David Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed to Illinois and settled in Crawford County in 1850. He died here about 1863. He has three sons and one daughter living—the sons all live in this county, and are David, Solomon and Joseph J., the subject. The elder Wilson came from Ohio by wagon, over the old National road, passing through Zanesville and Dayton, Ohio, and on through Terre Haute. Joseph J., the subject, was brought up on the farm, receiving a good common school education. He came with his father to Illinois, and some time later bought 160 acres of land one mile north of Robinson, and 20 acres of timber. Here he has since followed the business of farming, raising wheat and corn mostly, producing annually about 800 bushels. He was married in the fall of 1859 to Miss Nancy Conrad, of this county. They have four children living, viz.: Isabel, Mary E., Joshua S. and Emma.

HON. WILLIAM C. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born in Palestine, Ill., on the 5th of November, 1832, and has spent his whole life in Crawford County. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Kitchell) Wilson; the former was born in Virginia February 11, 1790, and died in March, 1850; he came to Illinois in 1816, when the county was a comparative wilderness, and settled near Palestine, where he spent his life, mostly in farming; was for four years (1845 to 1849) Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine; his wife belonged to the Kitchell family, long prominent in the county, and was born in New Jersey in 1799. Their children were Eliza A., Robert C., John W., Jeretta, James, Hannah, William C. (subject), Martha and Asa W.; three died in infancy. Mr. Wilson, the subject, was brought up on the farm, and in those days farming was not the science that it is now; ox teams were then common, and the old wooden mold-board plow. When he began work for himself, he had 80 acres of land, given him by his father. He now owns about 560 acres near Robinson, well improved. His education was received in the common schools of the neighborhood, which he was unable to attend except during the winter season. When twenty years of age, Mr. Wilson was appointed Deputy Clerk, and served for one year; he was elected County Treasurer in 1854, for two years, and in 1856 postmaster at Palestine, which he held some time. He then engaged in the milling business, but retired from it in 1861; and the same year was elected County Clerk, a position he held for sixteen consecutive years; in 1879, was elected State Senator from the Forty-fifth District composed of the counties of Crawford, Clark and Jasper, and during the sessions served on the committees of Appropriation, Printing, Education, etc., etc., working actively during his term. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President. Mr. Wilson was married December 4, 1855, to Miss Sue F. Waldrop, a daughter of Francis and Amelia (Redmon) Waldrop—he a native of North Carolina, and she of Ohio. He died March 11, 1848, and she died March 22, 1874. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS N. WILSON, proprietor machine shop, Robinson, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 18, 1853. He came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1867. He engaged in farming a short time, and then went into the Western country on a trip; visited the Black Hills, from which he returned to this county in 1879. He purchased a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business, which

he continued until the latter part of 1882, when he sold his mill and bought an interest in the machine shop he now operates. He owns four good dwellings in Robinson and thirteen vacant lots. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Wilson was married April 28, 188), to Miss May E. Myers, who died October 28, 1882. She leaves one child, Mabel Lenore, born September 29, 1882, who was about one month old at her mother's death.

J A. WISEMAN, Robinson, of the firm of Wiseman & Brubaker, of the Robinson Planning Mills, was born January 24, 1849, in Cincinnati, where he grew to manhood with good facilities for education, and made good use of the opportunity. He took up his trade, carpentering, at the age of fifteen, and at the age of nineteen he began contracting and doing a regular business for himself. He located in Robinson in 1875. He bought a planing mill and has run that in connection with a lumber yard and regular contracting and building business. He was married February 3, 1871, in Crawford County, to Miss Lucy C. Sheets, born in Terre Haute, Ind., July 5, 1848, daughter of John and Susan (Bayless) Sheets. This union has been blessed with four children—Minnie May, Maudie, William F., Mary Ella.

ABNER P. WOODWORTH, Cashier Robinson Bank, Robinson. (A sketch of Mr. Woodworth will be found in Palestine biographies in connection with Woodworth family).

HUTSONVILLE TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS ADAMS, hotel, Hutsonville, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born April 13, 1832. His father, Samuel Adams, is a native of New Jersey; he was brought to Preble County, Ohio, by his parents, when he was eighteen years of age. In 1868, he removed to Cass County, Ind., where he is now living a retired life upon his farm. His mother, Emily (Cook) Adams, was a native of New Jersey, and died in Cass County, Ind., in 1872. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Lewis, our subject, was the second child. He was raised on a farm and educated from the common schools of his native county. At twenty-one years of age he engaged in the huckster business. In 1857, he engaged in the butter and egg business at Cincinnati. In 1858, he returned to Preble County, and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Frank McWhinney, at Eldorado; here he remained for about eight years. In 1864, he sold his interest in the store and removed to Galveston, Ind., where he engaged in the same business for himself. In 1870, he engaged in the saw mill business in partnership with David Thomas. In 1873, he exchanged his interest in the mill for a farm, and remained upon the same about one year. In 1874, he again embarked in the mercantile business, at Galveston, until 1876, when the crisis of that year swept away all of his property. In 1877, he again engaged in farming, and the following year removed to Crawford County, where he engaged in the same business until 1879, when he bought his present business at Hutsonville, "The Adams Hotel." In his last vocation, Mr. Adams has met with success; his house is the best hotel of the county, and the geniality and courtesy of the landlord keep the house well filled. In 1854, he married Miss Hannah Shuman,

who has borne him eight children, of whom five are now living—Sarah, Emma, Anna, Frank and Harvey. Mr. Adams is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM F. ATHEY, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Annapolis, is one of the largest and most successful of the stock-raisers and farmers of Crawford County. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 17, 1833. His father, Robert Athey, was born in Fauquier County, Va., April 23, 1801. Here he was raised, educated and married. In 1830, he removed to Licking County, Ohio; in the fall of 1850, he removed to Crawford County, Ill. He has followed the occupation of a farmer, but is now living a retired life upon his farm of 260 acres, in Hutsonville Township. His father was Elijah Athey, a native of Virginia, and of Scotch descent. He died in Ohio, in 1835 or 1836, aged eighty-four years. The mother of our subject, Eliza Smith, was born in Virginia, and died in 1835, age thirty years. She was the mother of three children, of whom William was the second child. His early life was spent at home, receiving such an education as could be obtained from the common schools, and assisting to till the soil of his father's farm. At twenty-one years of age, he left his home and embarked on his career in life as a hired hand upon a farm for John Hill, and remained in his employ for about four years. In 1859, he bought eighty acres of land where he now resides, and began farming on his own account; here he has since remained, and by his honesty, industry and economy, succeeded in accumulating a good property. He is now the owner of 960 acres of prairie land in one body. Mr. Athey raises a large quantity of stock and deals largely in stock, making it a specialty. In 1859, he married Miss Adeline Newlin, a native of Crawford County. Politically, he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL L. BENNETT, hardware, Hutsonville, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 13, 1847, to Vance and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Bennett. His father was born in Virginia April 13, 1806, emigrated to near Lancaster, Ohio, in 1822, and to Sullivan County, Ind, in 1824, where he died October 15, 1866. He was a farmer. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in February, 1810, and died in Sullivan County, Ind., October 3, 1865; her father, Thomas Armstrong, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Samuel was the tenth child of the eleven children born to his parents; he was raised on a farm and educated from the common schools, and the U. C. College at Merom. At seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the late rebellion, serving from February, 1865, to the close of the war, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, under command of Col. Fairbanks. After the close of the war, he returned home, and assisted to till the home farm until 1867, when he entered the college at Merom. In 1869, he began teaching the common schools of Crawford County; in 1872, engaged in the drug business at Robinson, continuing the same but a few months, when he engaged as clerk in the dry goods house of Frank Lucas. In 1874, in company with Howard Lutes, engaged in the clothing business; in October, 1875, he came to Hutsonville, where he has been engaged in the hardware business, the firm being Draper & Bennett. In Crawford County, in 1873, May 6, he married Miss Mattie Draper. He is an active member of the Masonic order. Politically, is a Republican.

JOHN S. BOYD, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., born November 11, 1838. His father, Wil-

son Boyd, was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1806; when about sixteen years of age, he was brought to Indiana by his parents, and subsequently to Crawford County, Ill.; during his life, he followed the occupation of a farmer; he died March 16, 1842. The mother of our subject was Mary E. (Sackrider) Boyd; she was born in the State of New York April 30, 1816, and was brought to Crawford County by her parents in the spring of 1818. She died in February, 1876. She was a daughter of John Sackrider, a native of New York; was Captain in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject had four children, of whom three are now living. John S. Boyd was principally raised by his grandfather Sackrider, and was educated from the subscription schools. At twenty-two years of age, he embarked on his career in life as a farmer; he then bought eighty acres of land, a portion of his present farm, and though he was compelled to go in debt for it, he finally succeeded in paying for it, and by his industry and economy has accumulated a good property, and is now the owner of 365 acres of well improved land. In 1858, in Crawford County, he married Miss Mary A., a daughter of Matthew Cox, and a native of Crawford County. This union has been blessed with three children, of whom two are now living, viz., Ellison and Ross.

WILLIAM W. BOYD, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is the youngest of a family of three children born to Wilson and Mary E. (Sackrider) Boyd. (See biography of John S. Boyd.) He was born in Crawford County, Ill., August 26, 1841; he was raised on the home farm and educated from the subscription schools, taught in the old log cabins common in his day. In 1861, he married Miss Fidelia Bailiff, a native of Clark County, Ill. They are the parents of the following children: Henry W., Bruce, Amanda A. and Allen C. Mr. Boyd is one of the most successful farmers and stock-dealers of Crawford County. His farm contains 267 acres of good land. In politics, Mr. Boyd is identified with the principles of the Democratic party.

JOHN S. BRADBURY, farmer, P. O. West York. This enterprising pioneer, whose portrait appears in this book, was born August 17, 1822, in North Carolina, is a son of John and Mary (Hines) Bradbury, natives, the former of North Carolina. and the latter of Maryland, and the parents of six children—Anna, married Cornelius Martin; Peter (deceased); Martha, married Bryant Cox, she is deceased; James (deceased); Moreland (dead) and John S. The father was a farmer and cooper by trade, and at one time possessed a large fortune in North Carolina, but with a child-like confidence he trusted many persons and went security for them, the result of which completely broke him up. In 1828, the family rigged up two two-wheeled carts and came to Orange County, Ind., where they remained among a number of acquaintances who had located there. Their stay was prolonged on account of James being sick. They located, in the year mentioned above, in Crawford County. In 1829, the father died leaving the family on a rented farm. The boys, possessing that eternal grit that is characterized in the Carolinians, rolled up their sleeves and soon had enough means to buy a small home for the family. The mother died in 1847. In those days the only chance for obtaining an education, was at the pioneer school cabin, with slab seats, and writing desks, greased paper for window lights, etc. Mr. B. had only six months schooling, and in such a structure as the one mentioned above. John was the younger son, and upon him devolved the duty of go-

ing to mill, as the other boys were stronger and could handle the plows and do the general farm work with more ease than he. On one occasion, he and a neighbor boy started to mill, some miles away, on horseback, the usual way of going, and after they had journeyed a distance from any settlements, the sacks managed to tip, and off they went. The little fellows were not able to get the sacks on their faithful animals, with all the corn in them, so they emptied about one-half of it to the disposal of the little wild animals, and went on with the rest. At one time our subject was dropping corn for a man by the name of Williamson, who sent him for the cows one evening, and when he was just entering the timber he saw a large Indian coming, whereupon he turned for home and fled for safety. The Indian was very friendly and was only on his way to a neighbor's to trade some skins for corn. Meetings were often held about Mr. B.'s home by the red men, and he became well acquainted with some of them. He was married in February 12, 1844, to Jemima Buckner, a daughter of Henry and Martha (Evans) Buckner. Her parents emigrated to this county about 1818, settling in Hutsonville Township. Her parents were blessed with Jesse, Charles, Enos, John, Jemima, Sarah and William. Her parents were Methodists while Mr. B.'s were Quakers. Mrs. Bradbury died in 1851, and he was subsequently married to Nancy Huckaby. The result of the first union was James, P. G. and Catharine, who married Harper Ingals. The last union gave him eight children, viz.: Andrew, John, Rora, George, Alice, Abbie, Willis and Nancy. It is not too much to say he has reared an excellent family. Not one of them ever used intoxicating drink or tobacco, unless it was to occasionally smoke a cigar. He settled his present farm in 1850, buying 90 acres and going in debt for it. He now owns 335 acres of well improved land, the result of his own labors. He cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk, and has always been a stanch Democrat. He is a member of York Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

C. S. BUCKNER, merchant, West York, is next to the youngest of a family of six children; was born January 16, 1855, in Clark County, Ill. His early years were spent upon his father's farm, and was educated from the common schools. At twenty-one years of age he left his home and engaged in farming on his own account. In 1878, he bought 80 acres of land in Clark County and sold it in 1881, when he bought the stock of goods of Moore & Reynolds, at West York and engaged in merchandising, at which he is still engaged, and has the exclusive trade of the town. His father, Charles Buckner, was born in Crawford County, Ill., in March, 1822; he is now residing in Clark County, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His mother, Rebecca (Osborn) Buckner, was born in 1824 February the 14th, at Sullivan, Ill. Mr. Buckner was married to Miss Harriet A. Maxwell, in 1876, who died December 6, 1876, leaving one child as the result of their union, viz., Frederick. In 1877, in Clark County, he married a second time, Miss Julia A. Buckner, a native of Tennessee, who has borne him two children, of whom one is living, Emma R. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner are religiously connected with the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a Republican and an enterprising man, bearing a name and reputation which is beyond reproach.

LEROY E. CHAMBERS, stock-dealer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Orange County, Ind., born September 13, 1848, a son of Charles F. and Mary S. (Elrod) Chambers, both natives of Orange County. The father was born May 3, 1823, a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Lindley) Chambers, he, born

October 20, 1783, in North Carolina, and she, August 18, 1784. The grandparents of our subject were blessed with nine children, Charles F. being the youngest of the family, and his brother, William G., is the only living representative of the old family. He was born March 27, 1816. The father of our subject was a harness-maker by trade, but was also engaged in farming. He was also a great inventor, and the many untimely hours which he spent in this direction, perceptably hastened his death, which occurred May 12, 1876. The mother of our subject was born February 24, 1828, and died in June, 1851. She was the mother of two children, our subject being the only one who lived to maturity. The father was married a second time, to Mary Lindley, born May 16, 1830, and died June 26, 1876. She was the mother of nine children. Our subject's great-grandfather, Jonathan Lindley, was the founder of Paoli, Ind., and his grandfather, Samuel Chambers, laid out Chambersburg, of the same State, and was once Judge of Orange County. Our subject received but a meager education, mostly in his native county. He was married, March 10, 1870, to Lucetta Newlin, born September 13, 1848, in this county, a daughter of Cyrus and Eliza Ann (Hill) Newlin. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are the parents of six children—Oscar E., born July 23, 1871; Estella B., November 1, 1873; Everett A., March 9, 1875; Elmer A., September 4, 1877; Alice C., November 12, 1879, and Arthur C., December 6, 1881. Our subject has a farm of 416 acres, and he engages in general farming and stock-dealing. He is a Republican in politics.

CAPT. W. J. COLLIFLOWER, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Washington County, Md., September 18, 1833. He was the oldest of six children born to Peter and Mary (Markett) Colliflower, and passed his youth with his father on the farm, where he acquired a robust constitution, which fitted him for the active duties of subsequent years. His early education was somewhat limited, owing to the indifferent schools of that day, but by mingling in society, and coming in contact with all classes of men, he has since acquired a practical knowledge not to be derived from books. When our subject was but thirteen years of age, his father died, leaving him to fight his own way in life and make his own livelihood. He first found employment on a farm where he was compelled to work early and late for the meager sum of $3 per month, a sum which in his eyes at that time appeared princely. In the fall of 1847, he accompanied his brother-in-law, Samuel Sowders, to Columbus, Ohio, and in the spring following moved near Dayton, in the same State, where he remained for four years working as a farm hand. In the year 1851, he changed his occupation, and engaged in the huckster business for Levi Lemon, and one year later for himself. He continued huckstering but a short time; afterward engaged as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, in which business he developed rare business qualities and won the esteem of his employer. In the spring of 1853, in company with a number of persons as restless as himself, he made an overland trip to California, for the purpose of engaging in the mining business. He remained in California until July, 1854, when, becoming dissatisfied with the country, he returned to his home in Ohio, but only to remain a short time, for in September, 1855, we find him again on his way to the Golden State, but this time by water. From California he made a trip to Van Couver's Island, in company with several prospectors, where they built a boat for the purpose of exploring the Frazer River

and country adjacent, in the hope of discovering new mines. The little company toiled for many weary days and ascended the stream for a distance of 200 miles, but met with no success in their mining venture. In the spring of 1859, he again returned to California, where he spent the summer, and found himself back with his friends in Ohio the following winter. One year later, he embarked in another business venture, with Texas as his objective point, but being favorably impressed with Southwest Missouri, he stopped there and engaged in the fruit tree business. He also bought furs of the Indians while here, which he took back East and disposed of at a handsome profit. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, Company I. He went out as Captain of his company, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was mustered out in August, 1864, and immediately thereafter came to Illinois and purchased his present farm in Crawford County, where he has since remained, one of the prominent citizens of the community. He has added to his original purchase, and is at the present time owner of 265 acres of choice land. In June, 1861, near Dayton, Ohio, he married Miss Sarah A. Horning, she being born May 19, 1838. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Minnie H., John S., William P., Lawrence G., Estella M., Myrtle M., Roscoe and Ralph. In politics, Mr. Colliflower is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. The father of our subject was born in Washington County, Md., in the year 1780, and passed his life as a farmer, dying in January, 1846. The mother was born 1802, and is still living near Dayton, Ohio.

THOMAS CORRELL, farmer, P. O. Trimble, was born in Crawford County, Ill., July 30, 1830, to Hiram and Rebecca (Newlin) Correll. The father was a farmer, born August 12, 1807, in North Carolina, and died September 7, 1873, in this county. The mother of our subject is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born July 1, 1810, and is still living in this county. The parents had eleven children—Thomas, Sophia, Alfred, John, Matthew, Margaret, Mary, Irena, Jane, Lucretia and Winfield S. Those deceased are John, Margaret, Jane and Lucretia. The early schooling of our subject was limited. He started in life as a farmer, and he has always applied himself to farming pursuits. He was married in this county, May 23, 1850, to Susannah York, born in this county July 28, 1828, a daughter of John and Martha (Eaton) York, natives of Kentucky. In 1855, our subject moved to his present place, having at the time eighty acres, which additional purchases have increased to 345 acres, which is given to general farming and stock-raising. Of late years, he has done considerable outside threshing and has recently purchased a tile-making outfit, including an engine and mill, which he and his sons contemplate operating in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Correll are the parents of ten children—Albert N., born June 27, 1853; Orlan N., October 15, 1854; Matilda E., June 20, 1857, and died June 13, 1867; Sophia I., February 27, 1859, and died August 13, 1860; Celestia J., November 6, 1860, and died in the spring of 1881; Charles M., June 21, 1862; Minnie B., December 20, 1865; Ira H., August 10, 1867, and died April 13, 1869; John A., April 13, 1869, the same day as the latter's death, and William W., August 12, 1873. Our subject is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Science Lodge, No. 1161, and is also, with his wife, a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

ALFRED CORRELL, farmer, P. O. Trimble, was born in this county January 19,

1834, a son of Hiram and Rebecca (Newlin) Correll (see sketch of Thomas Correll elsewhere). His early education was limited. He started for himself in life at the plow, and has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was first married, April 1[illegible], 1857, in this county, to Nancy Jane Hill, born January 23, 1837, in this county, a daughter of Sargent and Lydia Catharine (Griggs) Hill. She died November 30, 1877. By her our subject had ten children—Melissa E., born January 24, 1858; Leander, November 4, 1859, and died December 29, 1881; Catharine R., November 15, 1861, died May 2, 1867; Clara A., April 30, 1865; Rosetta, August 8, 1867; Levi, April 8, 1869, died August 18, 1869; Harlem, December 16, 1870; Arthur A., August 9, 1873; a son, March 3, 1876, died March 7, 1876, and Thomas L., November 30, 1877, and died April 19, 1879. Our subject was married a second time, in this county, October 6, 1878, to Sarah Jane (York) Correll, born May 28, 1835, in this county, a daughter of John and Martha (Eaton) York. She was first married to Jonathan R. Correll, born June 4, 1835, and by him had four children—Louvisa, born April 2, 1856; Henry A., December 23, 1857; Mahala E., August 23, 1859, and Everett, July 31, 1860, and died in March, 1863. In 1857, our subject moved to his present place, which at that time consisted of eighty acres. It now contains 120 acres, mostly in cultivation. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and with his wife, of the Christian Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

BYRANT COX, retired farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, whose portrait appears in this work, is a son of Thomas and Winney (Harrol) Cox, and was born in Wayne County, N. C., October 21, 1804. His father, a native of the same State, died in 1809, and his mother between 1850 and 1860. Byrant was the fourth of a family of seven children, and his father dying left him a lad of about five years old to be supported and reared by his widowed mother. His youth was spent upon a farm, where he early learned to do his part toward the general support of the family. Education at the schools was impossible under such circumstances, and he was obliged to be satisfied with seventeen days with the school master. He was not without other resources, however, and by his quick and intelligent observation, Mr. Cox gained an education which has served him well in business. After passing his twentieth birthday some six months, he married and began farming on his own account, paying out more than half he made for rent. This, with the unprofitable style of farming prevalent in his native State, determined him to emigrate to the Northwest, and in 1830 he started for Illinois. On June 1, of this year, he reached Crawford County, making the whole journey on foot, his wife and children coming in a cart drawn by two horses, only one of which he could call his own. Besides this his whole earthly possessions were comprised in $30 cash which he had in his pocket. He rented land and began farming in Hutsonville Township, about a quarter of a mile from his present residence. Here the whole family slept on the floor of their cabin, as their straitened circumstances denied them even the luxury of a bedstead. The first crop was corn, which proved a success, and found sale at 8⅓ cents per bushel. Here Mr. Cox labored three years before he got money enough to enter land; but in 1833 he secured a pre-emption for three years, and, though nearly losing the land, finally entered it in June, 1836. From this start of 70 acres, by industry and economy, he added to his possessions until he owned 611 acres, which he subsequently divided among his

children and retired with his wife to a life of ease. On February 5, 1824, Mr. Cox married Martha Bradbury, in North Carolina. On February 5, 1842, she died, leaving five children, the youngest only three months old. Of these children, only three are now living—Sally, William and Andrew. July 15, 1842, in Crawford County, he married Candace Harrison, who died March 1, 1879, leaving three children—Simpson, Angeline and John Thomas. In August 14, 1881, he married Sarah Miller, a native of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christain Church.

WILLIAM R. COX, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a son of Byrant and Martha (Bradbury) Cox, born in Wayne County, N. C., January 14, 1828. He was brought to Crawford County by his parents when sixteen years of age. His education was limited to the subscription schools, and never attended them until after he was twelve years old. Arriving at his majority, he marked upon his career in life as a farmer upon his own account. He first rented a farm of eighty acres, on Lamotte Prairie, and remained upon the same until August, 1854, when he removed to his present residence. His farm contains 70 acres, and was mostly in timber and brush when he removed to it. He has cleared 54 acres of it, and erected a large and commodious residence. He makes the raising of stock a speciality. In 1854, on the 12th of March, he married Miss Nancy Ann Dawson, a native of Clark County, Ill., born February 26, 1831, to Daniel and Esther (Wells) Dawson. Her father was born in South Carolina, November 12, 1797, and died in Crawford County, Ill., in February, 1869. He was an early settler of Clark County. Her mother was born in North Carolina June 18, 1795, and is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Cox. She came to Crawford County with her parents in 1819, and located near Hutsonville. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have four children—Martha May, Henry W., Ella and Amanda C. Mr. Cox is an industrious man, a practical farmer, a kind, indulgent father, and a good neighbor. He has never been farther away from home than Terre Haute. He and family are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

REV. JOHN L. COX, farmer and preacher, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Crawford County, on his present farm, December 10, 1840. His father was a farmer, born in Wayne County, N. C., September 25, 1804. He came to Union County, Ill., with his parents in 1823, and in 1825 to Crawford County, and three years later married Miss Debora Lindley, a native of North Carolina, born April 5, 1811. He died January 22, 1868, and she died November 24, 1878. They had ten children, eight of whom lived to be grown, John L. being the sixth child. His early life was spent on the home farm, and was educated from the common schools. At twenty-five years of age, he left his home, married, and engaged in farming on his own account. His wife died the same year, and the following summer he returned to the home farm, where he has since remained. In January, 1867, he began preaching in the Missionary Baptist Church, near his present residence, and for the last twelve years he has been the regular pastor of that church. He is now dividing his time between the above church and the Mount Zion and Liberty Churches. He was five years pastor of the Rich Woods Baptist Church, southeast of Palestine. Mr. Cox is a man of energy, and in connection with his clerical duties, is actively engaged in farming. He is the owner of a good farm of 145 acres. His first marriage occurred January

25, 1866, to Miss Augusta Rains, who died November 21, 1866. His present marriage occurred November 25, 1875, to Miss Lucinda Mickey, a native of Crawford County, born February 8, 1856. This union has been blessed with the following children: Earnest, Eunice and Almie.

A. J. COX, druggist, Hutsonville. This gentleman was born in Crawford County, Ill., November 1, 1841, to Bryant and Martha (Bradbury) Cox, whose history appears in another part of this work. His early life was spent at home, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded, and assisting in tilling his father's farm; arriving at his majority, he left his home and embarked on his career in life as a hired hand in a stable for William B. Touel, of Terre Haute. He continued to work out by the month until about 1866, when he came to Hutsonville, and entered into partnership with J. T. Cox, in the dry goods business; three years later, his partner died and J A. Parker entered the firm; they continued the business until 1873, when he sold his interest to Parker, and the following year bought the whole stock of goods and ran it individually until the crisis of 1876, when he lost everything. In 1877, he engaged in the drug business, at which he still continues in his large and commodious brick store. In 1865, he married Miss Celesta Fleming, a native of Crawford County. In politics, is a Democrat, and, with his wife, is connected with the Christian Church. He enjoys the highest esteem of the community in which he lives.

SIMPSON COX, farmer, P. O.Hutsonville, was born near his present residence in Crawford County, August 19, 1847. He is the youngest son of Byrant Cox, whose biography appears in this work. His early life was spent at home assisting in tilling the soil of his father's farm and receiving such an educating as the common schools afforded. When he became of age he was given by his father 106 acres of home farm, and he has since remained here engaged actively in farming and stock-raising. He is now the owner of 460 acres of good land. In Crawford County, February 11, 1879, he married Miss Olive Newlin, a native of the county, born February 7, 1847 to Cyrus and Eliza Ann (Hill) Newlin. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Cox is now holding the office of Supervisor.

FRANK DRAPER, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., born one half mile from his present residence, March 4, 1819, to Chalkley and Rhoda (Willard) Draper. His father was a native of North Carolina; emigrated to Crawford County in 1815; his occupation was that of wagon making, which he continued to the time of his death, which occurred in about 1840, aged fifty-four years. His mother was born in North Carolina, and died in Crawford County, in November, 1848, aged sixty-four years; she was the mother of eleven children, of whom Frank was the tenth child born; he was raised on a farm, and deprived of the opportunity of receiving an education; at twenty-three years of age, he left his home and commenced farming upon his present farm on his own account; the farm then contained 60 acres, but by his industry and studied economy he has enlarged it until now it contains 225 acres of good land. In August, 1879, Mr. Draper was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, from which he has never recovered. While in good health, he was a very industrious man, and never went farther away from home than Terre Haute. In Crawford County, June 1, 1845, he married Miss Mety Morgan, a native of North Carolina, born October 31, 1824, to William and Mary (Lamb) Morgan, both natives of North Carolina. He was born

November 23, 1801, and died February 20, 1846. She was born April 1, 1805, and died in August, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Draper have two children, Oliver and Alonzo. Mrs. D. is a member of the Universalist Church. Politically, Mr. Draper is a Democrat.

W. L. DRAPER, hardware merchant, Hutsonville, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., born September 22, 1827. His father, Exum Draper, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804. He was brought to Illinois by his parents, who located in Crawford County in 1816, being among the earliest settlers; here he was raised on a farm and educated from the common schools. During his life engaged in agricultural pursuits and also worked at the trade of a carpenter. In 1846, he removed to New Orleans, and there died in 1847. The mother of our subject, Mary Wells, was born in North Carolina in about 1806, died on the Mississippi River, while en route to New Orleans, in 1846. They were the parents of four children, of whom William, our subject, was the oldest child. He was raised on a farm and educated from the subscription schools common in his day. He has however, acquired more than an ordinary education from observation. In 1846, he removed to New Orleans with his parents and entered the employ of his brother-in-law. In 1849, he returned to Hutsonville, where he embarked on his career in life, a merchant, doing a general merchandising business on a small capital, and continued the same until 1863, when he sold his stock of goods and removed to Terre Haute and engaged in a cotton speculation, which proved very unsuccessful; he lost over $40,000 by the transaction, and went into bankruptcy. In 1870, he returned to Hutsonville and again embarked in the mercantile business, carrying on a general store for two years. In 1872, he started a new hardware store, at which he is still actively engaged, carrying a large and complete stock, and doing the only business of the kind in town. It might be said to Mr. Draper's credit that he struggled through bankruptcy, paid his individual debts, and is now one of the wealthiest men in this part of the county. In York, January 22, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth Foster, who has borne him five children, of whom three are now living, viz.: Beatrice, widow of Frank Boyd, residing in Iowa; Mattie, wife of Samuel Bennett, and Henry L., at home. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty-two years, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge several times. He is a thorough and energetic business man, always first in any public enterprise, and well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. Politically, he is a Democrat.

W. EATON, M. D., Hutsonville. Among the enterising practitioners of medicine in Crawford County is Dr. Eaton, who was born in Sullivan County, Ind, on the 22d day of February, 1838. He was raised on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, and educated from the common schools and seminary at Sullivan. At twenty years of age, he began teaching the common schools of his native county during the winter months, and working on the farm in the summer. April 20, 1861, he enlisted in the last rebellion, and served in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, under command of Col. John T. Wilder, and was engaged in many battles; the following are among the most prominent, viz.: Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Selma, Ala., Chattanooga and Nashville. He was mustered out of service August 19, 1865, and immediately returned to his native town and began the study of medicine with Dr. Hinkle, with whom he had studied before enter-

ing the army. In 1865, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and graduated in 1867. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Hutsonville, where he has built up a large and increasing practice. He was united in wedlock in 1867, May 7, to Miss Eliza Griffith, who has borne him four children, viz.: Georgia, Fanny, Charley and Bethel. Capt. Charles Eaton, the father of our subject, was a farmer, born in Kentucky, emigrated to Sullivan County, Ind., in about 1825, where he died in 1873, aged sixty-six years. His wife and mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, and died in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1866, aged fifty-seven years. They had eleven children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: James, Madison, Sarah, Lewis S., William, Robert and Charles, the latter a physician at Annapolis. The Doctor is a member of the Esculapian Medical Association of the Wabash Valley, and President of the Crawford County Association. He is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor, and with his wife, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. GEORGE B. EVERINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born near Trimble Station, Crawford County, Ill., March 2, 1843. His father, John Everingham, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and there raised and educated. In 1830, he emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., and located at Palestine, where he engaged at his trade, that of a harness-maker, which had been learned in Ohio. He afterward divided his time between farming and working at his trade. He died June 20, 1873. He was a son of Enoch Everingham, a native of Sussex County, N. J., a millwright by trade. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Newlin) Everingham, was born in Crawford County, Ill., and died April 15, 1878. She was the mother of fourteen children, of whom nine are now living, George B. being the oldest child. He was raised on a farm, and was compelled to work out for his board, while receiving a limited common school education. At nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the late rebellion, serving in Company F, of the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers Infantry. He was in the following engagements: Jackson, Tenn.; Cross Roads, Tenn.; and Little Rock, Ark. He entered the service December 1, 1861, as a private, and was mustered out March 6, 1866, Captain of his company. After the close of the war, he returned home and worked with his father at the harness-maker's trade for about three months, and then engaged in the livery business, at Palestine, in partnership with John E. Miller. After one year in this business, he engaged in farming with his brothers, William and Allen C., renting a farm on the prairie. In 1868, he bought 30 acres of the home farm and remained upon the same until January, 1871, when he traded this land for 112 acres where he now resides. Mr. Everingham's life has been marked with many ups and downs, but being a man of good health, he has worked many days from sunrise till sunset, and by his energy, honesty and economy he has managed to meet his many discouragements and drawbacks, and at present stands among the more substantial men of Crawford County. He is now the owner of one of the best improved farms of the county, containing 260 acres of good land. In February, 1868, he married Miss Anna M., daughter of William Musgrave. They have the following children: Nora, Ellen, Ida, Arthur C. and Esther. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he is Deacon of the same. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN R. FITCH, farmer, P. O. West York. This gentleman was born January 2, 1862, in York, Ill. He was a grandson of

Chester Fitch, born April 12, 1787, in Rutland, Vt., who died August 23, 1847, in York, Ill. He married Elizabeth Richardson, born December 15, 1789, in New York. She died September 25, 1869, in York, Ill. She was the mother of seven children, of whom Edward Fitch was one. He was born November 1, 1829, in York, Ill., and died January 9, 1870, in York, Ill. He married Mary Jane Mount, born October 14, 1832, in Clark County, Ill. She died April 27, 1865, in York, Ill. She was a daughter of John L. and Tamar (Megeath) Mount, and the mother of one son, John R. Fitch, our subject. Chester Fitch may be classed among our old pioneers and his grandson yet owns the old home place which was entered by him. Mr. John R. Fitch now owns about 500 acres of land in Clark and Crawford Counties. He is identified with the Republican party, as were his ancestors before him. Edward Fitch was married November 22, 1860, and after spending a portion of the following winter in the South, he came back to York and settled on the old farm which then belonged to the heirs. By his careful management of the farm, and dealing in stock, he made enough money to buy the interests of the other heirs, and at the time of his death owned 500 acres of land free from debt, which our subject inherited.

H. H. FLESHER, merchant, Hutsonville. The father of this gentleman, Isaac Flesher, was a native of West Virginia, born in 1796. His occupation was that of a carpenter. For several years previous to his death, was High Sheriff of Jackson County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1841. His father was Andrew Flesher, of French descent, a native of Virginia and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Bonnett, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 4, 1802, and died in March, 1880. William Bonnett, her father, was of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania; he was noted for his strength. H. H. Flesher was the youngest of eleven children born to his parents. He remained at home until he was twenty one years of age, and attended the common schools of his native county. He first began farming, and continued the same about two years, and then engaged in boating on the river, commencing as second clerk, afterward pilot, and subsequently Captain and owner. He continued in this business until 1881, when he came to Hutsonville and embarked in the mercantile business, at which he is still actively engaged. In 1861, at Racine, Ohio, he married Miss Catherine Batey, a native of Racine, Ohio. He is Secretary of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Hutsonville, No. 106; is Town Clerk, and politically a Democrat.

MANUEL FURRY, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Johnsville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, September 20, 1832. His father, Martin Furry, was a native of Washington County, Md., born in October, 1799. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. In 1832 he, with his family, emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he remained actively engaged in farming until he died in 1880. He was of German descent. His wife, and mother of our subject, was born in Washington County, Md., in 1799, and died in Ohio in 1840. She was the mother of nine children, of whom seven are now living, Manuel being the fifth child. He remained with his parents, assisting in tilling the home farm and receiving a common school education, until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then enlisted in the last rebellion, in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, in the company of Capt. Colliflower. He was mustered out of the

service in July, 1865, at Camp Dennison. After the war, he removed to his present residence in Crawford County, where he has since been engaged in farming. He is now the owner of sixty-five acres of land. In 1860, in Johnsville, he married Miss Lydia A. Horning, a native of Johnsville, Ohio. This union has been blessed with the following children: Josephine E., Viola A., and Bernice B. Mr. Furry and wife are members of the Union Church of Lamotte Prairie. He is a Republican.

JOHN J. GOLDEN, M. D., hardware merchant, Hutsonville, whose portrait appears in this work, is the youngest in a family of fourteen children, was born October 28, 1837, at Xenia, Clay Co., Ill. His early years were spent upon his father's farm in his native place until about sixteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Texas. Here he remained with his father, who was engaged in stock raising, until 1859. In the meantime he had laid the foundation of a good education at the public schools, but with no intention of entering upon a professional career. His tastes were toward the trade of silversmith, but his father, who was well to do, urged him to take up the medical profession. A chance book on anatomy, which fell into his hands while in Texas turned the scale in favor of his father's wishes, and in 1859 he entered the St. Louis School of Medicine. Here he entered with ardor upon the preparation for his chosen profession, and was thus engaged when the war of the rebellion summoned him to the field. While devoted to the profession he had learned to love, he felt his highest duty called him to the defense of his country, and he at once enlisted in Company K, of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. Here his medical ability found recognition, and he was soon made Hospital Steward, and subsequently promoted to Hospital Surgeon. He shared the fortune of his regiment through the war, however, and with them traveled, by land and water, 13,000 miles, and took part in thirty-two engagements. After serving to the end of the war, and being mustered out at Little Rock, in 1865, he returned to Clay County, Ill., and began the practice of his profession. Four years later he returned to his college, completed his studies interrupted by the war, graduating in 1870, and resumed his practice. In 1872, Dr. Golden removed to Hutsonville, Ill., and the following year, in connection with his practice, engaged in the drug business. He was appointed Postmaster in 1872, which he held until 1879, when he sold his drug business and retired to his farm in the suburbs of the village. It was his intention, at this time, to give up his riding practice and attend only to office calls, but the force of business habits, and the burning of his residence in the spring of 1882 has again brought him to the village, where he has just embarked in the hardware business in partnership with R. W. Kennedy. The earliest of Mr. Golden's ancestry in this country came from County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, Edmond Golden, was born in the year 1776, in Virginia, where he passed his youth and early manhood. He served as Captain in the war of 1812, and in 1815 he removed to Barbersville, Ky., and five years later to Orange County, Ind., and there helped to erect the first court house in that county. In 1830, he came to Clay County, Ill., and in 1853, to Wise County, Tex. Here he entered largely in stock raising, and accumulated considerable property; but the fate of war wrecked his fortunes. In 1865, he returned to Clay County, Ill., where he died three years later. His mother, Mary (Cheser) Golden, was born in Grayson Coun-

ty, Va., in 1780, and died in 1872, in Clay County, Ill. Her father was William Cheser, a native of England, who emigrated to this country very early. He was subsequently a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Golden was married to Miss Mary E. Trinkle, a native of Covington, Ind., in 1864. In public matters, as in business affairs, Dr. Golden has been animated by an energetic spirit of enterprise. Receiving an injury during his army experience that has prevented active professional practice of late years, he has turned his attention to business, and in each case with marked success. Starting, practically, upon his own resources, he accumulated a large estate in business and farm property. He is a Republican in politics, and a public-spirited citizen.

SAMUEL S. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., born August 14, 1834. His father, Joseph Green, was born in North Carolina, in 1802, emigrated to Union County, Ill., in 1822, and a few years later to Crawford County, where he remained actively engaged in farming to the time of his death, which occurred in 1855. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His wife, and mother of our subject, was Queen E. (Lindley) Green. She was born in North Carolina in 1811, and died in Crawford County in July, 1856. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Samuel was the fourth child. He was raised on a farm and educated from the common schools; at twenty-one years of age, he left his home and embarked on his career in life as a farmer. His first farm contained forty acres, located near his present residence. After ten years spent on this farm, he returned to the old homestead farm, where he has since remained. He is now the owner of 230 acres of land. He married Miss Alice R. Boyd, September 13, 1854. She is a native of Crawford County. They have the following children: Elzora E. (Morton) Gyer, Joseph W., James, Henry E., Harry E., Charles O., Ulysses G., Anna L. and Thomas E. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Friends Church. Politically, he is a firm Republican.

WOODFORD D. HAND, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is the oldest in a family of three children born to James F. and Nancy (Draper) Hand. He was born in the same house he is now occupying as a residence, July 29, 1835. His father was a farmer, born near Chillicothe, Ohio, May 20, 1805. He was brought to Crawford County, Ill., by his parents, who located on the same farm where our subject resides. Their arrival was dated April 21, 1821. He died October 9, 1876. He was elected Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Militia, in 1827, and was Justice of the Peace and Associate Justice of Crawford County for many years previous to his death. He was a member of the Baptist Church. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina December 12, 1806. She was brought to Crawford County by her parents in 1816. She died August 23, 1860. Woodford D. Hand was raised on the farm and educated from the subscription schools. October 5, 1861, he enlisted in the late rebellion, serving in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. He entered as a private, and when mustered out July 17, 1865, was Captain of his company. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and took part in most of the engagements of his regiment. After the war, he returned to the home farm, and began farming, at which he still continues. He is now the owner of 100. acres of good land. He was married, in Crawford County, October 21, 1855, to Miss Mary J. Cox, a daughter of Needham Cox, a native of Wayne County, N.

C. Mrs. Hand was born in Crawford County, May 3, 1838. They have the following children: Malinda E., Mary B., Daniel W., Augusta B. and William S. Mr. Hand is now holding the offices of Justice of the Peace and School Treasurer. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN C. HARNESS, miller and farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 27, 1812, to Job and Rachel (Liming) Harness. His father was born in Old Virginia, on the South Branch of the Potomac, February 11, 1748; here he was raised and educated. In 1800, he was removed by his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio. He was married on the 17th of March, 1808, and immediately removed to Ross County, in the same State. In 1817, he removed to Vincennes, Ind.; here his wife died, and in 1818, he removed to Lamotte Prairie, in Crawford County, on a farm he had bought and partially improved while in Vincennes. After five years, he returned to Ross County, and there remained until 1830, when he returned to Crawford County, and died November 28, 1834. He was a son of Michael Harness, of German descent and a native of Virginia. He served in the Revolution and war of 1812. The mother of our subject was born in New Jersey, August 12, 1786, and died August 7, 1817. She was the mother of three children, John being the youngest child. She was a daughter of Isaac Liming, of French descent, a native of New Jersey and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. John Harness spent his early life in assisting his father in the flour mill in Ohio, and in Crawford County to till the farm. He was sent to a high school at Cincinnati, Ohio, to receive a thorough education, but at the end of two months his father's property was destroyed by fire, and he was obliged to return to his home and go to work, and give up receiving an education. At twenty-one years of age, he left his home and embarked on his career in life, the first fifteen years being divided between farming and boating on the river. In 1849, he went to California, and engaged in mining, continuing the same until 1854, when he was called home at the death of his brother Isaac. He then engaged in farming in Crawford County, and in 1855 came to Hutsonville and engaged in the milling business, at which he is now actively engaged. He is the owner of sixty-two acres of land, which he superintends in connection with his mill duties. In Terre Haute, in 1855, he married Miss Paulina C. Wood, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Stacey E., a partner in the mill, and Elenor P. He is an active member of I. O. O. F. at Hutsonville. In politics, is a Democrat. He and wife are members of Christian Church. Mr. Harness has, by his studied economy and business habits, succeeded in gaining a good property, and a name and reputation which is beyond reproach. He has served on the Town Board of Hutsonville for five years.

DOCTOR HILL, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, whose portrait appears in this work, is one of the worthy pioneers of Crawford County. He settled in what is now Hutsonville Township, with his family, in the year 1818, after having resided for a period of nearly two years in what is now Sullivan County, Ind. He was born June 28, 1796, in Randolph County, N. C., a son of John and Rachel (Sargent) Hill. The father was a farmer, born and raised on the same place our subject was, and died in 1849, aged about eighty-two years. The mother was also a native a North Carolina, and died in this county, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The parents were blessed with

nine children. The educational facilities of our subject's younger days granted him but a meager education in the old subscription schools. His early life was spent in farming pursuits, and as necessity required he also engaged at shoe-making and blacksmithing, and at the advanced age of eighty-six years, he made two plows, upon which implement he claims to be the original inventor of many substantial improvements. He was first married in his native county, in 1815, to Nancy Boyd, born March 9, 1797, in Guilford County, N. C., a daughter of James Boyd. She died in 1825, leaving a family of five children—Sargent, Elizabeth, Rachel, Mary and Nancy. The second marriage of our subject occurred November 13, 1828, in this county. He wedded Cynthia Smith, born July 2, 1795, on the South Branch of the Potomac, Virginia, a daughter of Jacob B. and Hannah (Hand) Smith, he a native of Germany, and she of Virginia. Mrs. Hill died in January, 1872. When he first came to this county, our subject purchased 160 acres of land of the Government, but being unable to pay for the same, retained only one-fourth of it, an act of Congress compelling him to relinquish the balance. His present farm consists of about 402 acres, which is given to general farming. Our subject has served this county as a Commissioner, under the old system of county organization. In politics he adheres to the Democratic principles of Thomas Jefferson, and he has distinct recollections of the administration of that devoted espouser of the cause of Colonial liberty.

HENRY HOLADAY, farmer, P. O. West York, was born in the same house in which he is now residing, December 4, 1827, to Robert and Margaret (Willard) Holaday. His father was born in North Carolina in 1779; emigrated to Orange County, Ind., in 1816, and to Crawford County, Ill., in 1818. Here he remained engaged in farming until he died in 1837. He was of Scotch descent. His mother was born in South Carolina in 1775, and died in Crawford County 1843. They were the parents of four children, of whom Henry was the youngest child. He has always made his present residence his home, but has been to New Orleans several trips on a flat-boat with grain, and in 1850 went to California and followed mining for three years and six months. He is now engaged in tilling the soil of the home farm, and is the owner of 197 acres of good land. In 1855, he married Miss Abigail Prevo, who died March 4, 1835, leaving five children as the result of their union, of whom four are now living, viz.: William, Elizabeth, Usher and Abigail. In 1881, on the 13th June, he married Miss Nancy Willett, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Holaday is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Holaday is a man of good principles and bears a name and reputation which is beyond reproach. He is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Eaton, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 30, 1841, to Reuben A. and Lucy (Fristo) Holmes. His father was born in Virginia in 1798, where he was raised, educated and married. Soon after he married, he removed to Ohio, and there remained until 1848, when he immigrated to Illinois, and settled in Crawford County. Here he remained engaged in farming until he died in December, 1853. During his younger days, he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was Associate Judge of Crawford County, a very prominent and enterprising citizen and the owner of about two thousand acres of land. His wife, and mother of our subject, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., July 11, 1812, and died in Crawford County, Ill., in November, 1878. She was the mother

of nine children, of whom seven are now living, Andrew being the fourth child and youngest son. He was brought to Crawford County by his parents when he was seven years of age. He received the benefit of the common schools of the county, and arriving at his majority embarked on his career in life as a farmer upon the old homestead farm, where he now owns 320 acres of land. April 2, 1865, in Crawford County, he married Miss Melissa, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Hill) Newlin. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have four children—Orlin G., Evaline V., Augusta F. and an infant unnamed. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Granger's Lodge, No. 825, of Eaton, and a Democrat in politics.

A. W. HORNING, Principal of Schools, Hutsonville, was born July 2, 1854, near New Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of eleven years, his father purchased a farm in Crawford County, to which he moved in 1865. Owing to a great amount of labor that was to be performed on the farm, the great distance from the schoolhouse, and adverse circumstances, he was deprived of the educational advantages offered by the common schools. On attaining his majority, he entered the normal school at Valparaiso, which he attended one year. On returning hom he began teaching, which occupation he followed during the fall and winter months, and during the spring and summer months attended school. On his return from school in 1880, was elected President of the Crawford County Teachers' Association, which position he held until 1882. In the spring of 1882, was appointed Principal of the Hutsonville schools, which position he has since retained. Politically, he is a Republican, a firm believer in the principles of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, and an earnest advocate of all that has a tendency to elevate the morals of mankind.

JOHN R. HURST, retired merchant, Hutsonville, Ill., whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Wayne County, N. C., August 7, 1811. When about twelve years old, he accompanied his uncle, with whom he was then living, from his home near Goldsboro to Union County, Ill., and three years later to Crawford County in the same State. After living here two years, anxious to try the world on his own account, he gladly accepted his uncle's permission and aid to return to Union County to engage for himself. He remained only about six months, when he returned to Crawford County and engaged with William Cox as a farm hand at the rate of $40 per year. He served at this work some ten months, when he went to Prairieton, Ind. Here he made a conditional contract with a carpenter to learn the trade, but after four weeks' trial concluded to resume his early occupation and work at farm labor. In the meantime, he arranged to attend school a part of the time until October 28, 1830, when he returned to Crawford County, Ill. On his return, he made his home with his uncle, and, in the meantime, taking a boatload of pork to New Orleans for him. He returned from this trip, and on Christmas Day left his uncle for Union County, where he received the benefit of the subscription schools for some nine months. In the early winter or late fall of 1833, Mr. Hurst set out for Hutsonville, making the journey on horse back without incident. It may be noted that the famous meteoric shower of this year overtook him on his way, and while it created considerable alarm to many, he did not hesitate to pursue his journey, and with no more serious result than the close fall of meteoric stone. At Hutsonville, Mr. Hurst found work at various occupations until the spring of

1835, when he got together a team of three yoke of oxen and a mammoth wagon to go on the National road; other plans intervened, however, and he engaged in hauling goods, varying this business with "breaking prairie." A serious attack of illness in the fall put a stop to this heavy work, and, being elected Constable in August, 1835, he gave his attention entirely to his official duties, until the following March. Marrying at this time, he remained with his wife's parents until the fall of 1836, when he bought a little farm of 75¼ acres of land, erected a log cabin, and prepared to hew out a farm. Mr. Hurst stayed here only about a year, then farmed his father-in-law's property for about the same length of time, and then went to Hutsonville. Here the next ten years were passed in farming with varied success. The last two years, owing to sickness and the partial loss of crops, proved somewhat discouraging, and in 1850 he engaged in the grocery business. This involved the sale of whisky to a considerable extent, and after four years of experience, he sold out in disgust. Mr. Hurst then bought the mail and stage line from Vincennes to Danville. This business taxed his energy and endurance to the utmost, and, while it proved fairly remunerative, was glad to relinquish the business in 1858 and return to his farming. In 1862, he began dealing in cattle exclusively, driving them to Terre Haute; but in the following year he divided his attention between his farm and cattle business. In 1864, he began the mercantile business in a small way, and continued it with success until he retired in 1876, leaving the business in the hands of his sons and sons-in-law. Mr. Hurst was married March 10, 1836, to Miss Nancy Owen Barlow, a native of Crawford County, where she was born May 5, 1818. Thirteen children have been born to them, four of whom only are living—Sarah E., wife of John McNutt; Rebecca, wife of John Olwin; William B. and Lucius C. Mrs. Hurst is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gordon) Barlow, who were natives of Kentucky, and came to Crawford County in 1816. They took up their residence in the yard made memorable by the massacre of the Hutson family by the Indians. Mr. Hurst is a member of the Universalist Church, a Democrat in politics, and a self-made man in business experiences. He started into the world for himself with $1.25 in money, and, without special advantages, has accumulated a competency, and earned an old age of ease and influence. His career has been one of activity; he is one of the founders of the Universalist Church of Hutsonville; the eighth member in Hutsonville Lodge of Masons, No. 136, and a prominent worker in the order, and was Deputy Sheriff from 1839 to 1844.

W. B. HURST, merchant, Hutsonville. Prominently identified among the leading, energetic business men of this county, is the gentleman whose name heads these notes. He was born April 3, 1850, in Crawford County, Ill., and is the son of John R. Hurst, who is elaborately mentioned elsewhere. He experienced the scenes of the farmer boy and attended the country schools, also at Westfield, Clark County, and Terre Haute, Ind. He was married in April 11, 1875, to Clara E. Holderman, born October 16, 1852, in Montgomery County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Repp) Holderman, who reside in Hutsonville. This union has resulted in one child—Lois B. born March 16, 1876. Mrs. Hurst's parents came to this county in 1864 or 1865; they were blessed with eight children, viz.: Lizzie, Iola, Clara E., Laura, David, Hamilton, Minnie and Chauncey; the father holds to the United Brethren faith, while the mother is a Methodist. In 1868, Mr. Hurst was employed as a

clerk by Hurst & Olwin, which position he held until 1871, when he was given an interest in the same, receiving one-third of the profits of the firm as a compensation for his labors. He now possesses one-fourth interest in the firm of Hurst & Olwin, to which he gives his entire attention.

L. C. HURST, merchant, Hutsonville. This enterprising young business man is the son of John R. Hurst, whose portrait appears in this work, and was born March 16, 1854, in Hutsonville, Ill. His early days were spent on the farm and in the country school room. He had the advantage of one term at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. November 11, 1880, in Clark County, this State, he was married to Minnie E. Patterson, born in Kentucky September 19, 1860. She is a daughter of John and Susan (Gibbs) Patterson, natives of Maine and the parents of seven children, four of whom survive, viz.: George, Angie, Adelia and Minnie E. Her parents are residents of Terre Haute, where the father is engaged as a sub-railroad contractor. The mother is an energetic Methodist. Mr. Hurst was employed as a clerk for a while and in January 1, 1881, he took an interest in the firm of Hurst & Olwin, general merchants at Hutsonville, and is giving his entire attention to the same. He is pleasant and sociable with his customers, which treatment only binds his friends more closely to him. His union has resulted in one child, Roscoe P., born September 18, 1883. Mr. H. is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of Osmer Lodge, K. of H., of Hutsonville.

C. W. KEYS, physician, Hutsonville, Ill. Among the large list of physicians of Crawford County, none are more worthy of a sketch in this work than Dr. Keys. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 13, 1844, to John and Elenor (Gappen) Keys. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was raised and married. In 1824 emigrated to Knox County, Ohio, and in 1865 to Greene County, Ind., where he died in 1877, aged about sixty-nine. His occupation was that of a farmer. He was of German descent. The Doctor's mother was of English descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and is now living with her children in Greene County, Ind. She is the mother of eight children; of the six now living the Doctor is the third child. His early life was spent at home assisting to till the soil of his father's farm. He was educated from the common schools and the Bloomington University. In 1867, he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Axtell, of Bloomington, and in 1870 entered upon the practice of his profession at Salisbury, Ind. In 1872, he removed to Cincinnati, Ind., and in August, 1873, came to Hutsonville, where he has since resided, engaged in practicing medicine, and has built up a good practice and is considered one of the best physicians of the town. He is a graduate from the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1871, he married Emma M. Cook, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of T. R. and Harriet (Gibbins) Cook, natives of Ohio, who are now residing at Salisbury, Ind. The Doctor has been blessed with three children, of whom two are now living, viz., Pearl and Henry. He has been a member of the Town Board for several years. Is an active member of the K. of H., Osmer Lodge, No. 2330, and the State Medical Association, the Wabash Valley Association and the Crawford County Association. In politics, is united with the Republican party.

SAMUEL LINDLEY, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 28, 1832, to William and Mary (Prevo) Lindley. His father was a farmer, born in North Carolina, July 16, 1795, and removed to Peoria, Ind., with his parents, when sixteen

years of age. In 1827, he removed to Crawford County, Ill., and there remained to the time of his death, which occurred March 26, 1853. He was a member of the Quaker Church. His mother was born in North Carolina July 4, 1799, and is now living. She was brought to Clark County, Ill., by her parents, in the year 1817. She was married February 20, 1828, and is the mother of seven children, of whom Samuel was the third child born. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. After the death of his father, he, with his brother Thomas, managed the home farm. At thirty years of age he married, and began farming on his own account upon a farm of 160 acres left him by his father. In March, 1865, he exchanged his farm for one containing 140 acres, where he is now residing. He is now the owner of 285 acres of good land. In Robinson, October 2, 1861, he married Miss Harriet Hollenbeck, a native of Clark County, Ill., and a daughter of John and Isabelle (Houts) Holenbeck. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have six children, viz.: Emma, Charles E., (Ollie and John W., twins), Viola and Samuel E. Mr. Lindley and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is an active member of the order of Knights of Honor; is a Democrat in politics, and served the county as Supervisor for two terms.

CYRUS A. LINDLEY, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., where he was born December 8, 1847. His father, John H. Lindley, was born February 11, 1816, in Orange County, Ind., from whence he came when quite young, with his father, to Crawford County. Here he passed his youth, assisting in the work of a farm in a new country, picking up such education as the country schools afforded, and the work of the farm allowed. In 1840, he commenced life on his own account, marrying, and going on to a farm of his own. He followed farming to the day of his death, November 19, 1878, and with such success as to die possessed of 360 acres of land. Mr. Lindley was a public-spirited man, a liberal contributor to the support of churches, schools, and for charitable objects. He was also an active member of the Universalist Church, and a charter member of the Masonic Lodge. Mary Jane (Lacy) Lindley, wife of the above and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 6, 1832. She is now residing on the homestead. Her parents, Eben and Abigail (Prevo) Lacy, were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to Clark County about 1822. Her father died about 1829, but her mother, born October 4, 1800, is still living in Clark County. Mrs. Lindley was the oldest of four children born to her parents. Cyrus Lindley was the third in a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living. His youth was spent upon the farm, gaining the rudiments of an education at the common schools during the less busy seasons. In his twenty-eighth year, he left home and engaged in farming on his own account, locating two miles north of his present residence. In 1877, he removed to his present farm containing 100 acres. March 30, 1875, he married Miss Amanda Bishop, a native of Crawford County. She is a daughter of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Musgrave) Bishop, both natives of North Carolina. Her father was born in 1816, came to Crawford County about 1833, and is now residing in Robinson. Her mother was born in 1815, and died in January, 1880. To Cyrus and Amanda (Bishop) Lindley have been born three children—Leslie, Irma and Olla. Mrs. Lindley is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Lindley is an active member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 313, located at York, and a prominent Republican in politics.

J. M. McNUTT, lumber dealer, Hutsonville, Ill., is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and a son of Joseph and Nancy (Yates) McNutt. Joseph McNutt was born in York County, Penn., July 13, 1798. He was brought to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1808, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, and there died July 21, 1870. He was a farmer. His father and grandfather of our subject was James McNutt, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America just after the close of the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was born in Berkeley County, Va., December 4, 1808, and died in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 24, 1851. She was the mother of eight children, of whom our subject was the fifth child. He was born January 18, 1844. At two years of age, he was removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, and there spent his early life assisting in tilling the soil of his father's farm and receiving such an education as the common schools afforded. In 1862, he entered the last rebellion, serving in Company A, of the Seventy-eighth, Ohio Volunteers. He served three years, was mustered out in June, 1865. From Stephenson's History we take the following: "The men of Company A, never came out second best in anything—in coolness, courage, discipline, facility and rapidity of military movements and combinations, and every attainment, had few requests to make, no faults to find; as good soldiers they could not be excelled. For reliability, faithfulness in every duty, quiet submission to all orders, integrity, and consistent Christian character, the company could not be surpassed." After the war, Mr. McNutt engaged in raising sheep for two years. In the fall of 1866, bought an interest in a saw mill, and in the spring of 1867 removed it to Lawrence County, Ind., and subsequently to Owen County, Ind., in the fall of the same year, where he engaged in the mill business until September, 1871, when he entered the employ of Samuel McKeen, at Terre Haute, acting as yard man in the lumber yard, and in 1875 his employer gave him exclusive control of a yard at Hutsonville. In 1880, he bought out the interest of McKeen and is now running a large and lucrative business under the firm name of J. M. McNutt & Co. In Owen County, Ind., in 1873 he married Miss Lucy A. Agee, who died February 24, 1877, leaving one child as the result of their union, viz., Willie T. In Hutsonville, March 21, 1878, he married a second time Miss Sarah Hurst, who has borne him one child, viz., Bruce O. Mr. McNutt is Junior Warden of the Masonic lodge of which he is a member. Politically, is a Republican.

H. MEGEATH, M. D., Postmaster of West York, is descended from a family of Scotch-Irish origin. His father, James Megeath, was born in Loudoun County, Va., November 14, 1809, and came to Clark County, Ill., with his parents when a lad. After serving his minority upon the farm and getting in the meanwhile such education as the schools of the period afforded, he engaged with his brother, John, in the mixed business of farming, flat-boating and merchandising. In 1854, he removed to Charleston, in this State, where he engaged in mercantile persuits exclusively, continuing the business until his death on July 31, 1871. He was married November 1, 1836, in Coles County, Ill., to Cynthia Craig, who was born April 30, 1813, in Bracken County, Ky. She died March 30, 1875. Dr. Megeath is the youngest of three children born to his parents. He is a native of Clark County, where he was born January 1, 1845. He was little more than nine years old when the family moved to Charleston, and very soon began attending the academy at that town; at the age of six-

teen, he began the study of medicine with Drs. Allen and Van Meter, of Charleston. After studying with them for some five years, he entered, in 1865, the Rush Medical College in Chicago, entering upon the practice of his profession a year later at Olney, Ill. Here he formed a partnership with Dr. Center, now a professor of the Evansville Medical College, until 1868, when he removed to St. Marie, Jasper County, Ill. From thence he went to Dundas, and later to Hardinsville, in Crawford County, Ill. At the latter place, he entered into partnership with F. K. Waller, but in 1877 he again removed to his present location at West York. At this place Dr. Megeath took an active part in the general business of the place, erecting several houses and subsequently disposing of them. In December, 1881, he erected a large two-story building, designed for a residence in the upper story, and a store room and office below. In the following spring he entered the mercantile business, at the same time receiving the appointment as Postmaster and Notary Public. Since then the business has rapidly increased, and he is now fitting up facilities for a large stock of goods, and considerable extension of his trade. Mr. Megeath is a member of the Star Lodge, No. 419, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at York.

JOHN L. MOUNT, farmer, P. O. West York, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born February 26, 1838, to John L. and Tamar (Megeath) Mount. His father was a farmer, born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1807, and died in his native county in October, 1837. His mother was born in Loudoun County, Va., in September, 1812. She was brought to Clark County by her parents, in 1818, and is now residing in Marshall, Ill. Of the three children born to them John L. Mount was the youngest child. His early life was spent at home, assisting in tilling the soil of the home farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained from the common schools. Arriving at his majority he began farming for himself. In 1862, he bought his first land, a farm of 160 acres, located in York Township, Clark County. He remained on this farm for five years, and in 1867 married, and removed to Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, on a farm he had bought of his father-in-law In 1872, he sold this farm and bought the farm now owned by R. W. Kennedy, three miles northwest of Hutsonville. In November, 1881, he sold his farm, and removed to West York, where he has since been engaged in managing and improving a 500-acre farm for his nephew, John R. Fitch, Mr. Mount being his guardian. In Crawford County, July 16, 1867, Mr. Mount married Miss Percilla Bishop, a native of the same county. She is a daughter of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Musgrave) Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Mount have the following children: Edward, Jonathan, Tamar and Martha. Mr. Mount is a practical farmer, and well worthy of the high esteem of the community in which he lives. Politically, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville Among the old settlers of Crawford County, none are more worthy of mention in this history than William Musgrave, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Wayne County, N. C., born February 8, 1816. His father, John Musgrave, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1758, and died in April, 1824. His mother, Charity Cox, was also a native of North Carolina, born in 1774, and died in June, 1824. Of the seven children born to them, William was the youngest son and sixth child. He was left an orphan at eight years of age; was brought to Illinois

by his brothers Josiah and John, who located in Union County. William made his home in Union County with his brother Caleb, who had come to the county about four years previous to his brothers. In 1833, William accompanied his brother John to Crawford County, and worked one year with him at carpentering. In 1834, he married, and commenced farming on his present farm, which had been improved by John Snipes. Here he has since remained and succeeded in gaining a good property; and at one time owned about 500 acres of land, which he divided among his children, only reserving the old homestead and about fifty acres. In June, 1881, Mr. Musgrave met with a serious accident, while reaping, which caused him to lose the use of one arm by having his elbow cut, by being thrown in contact with the knives of the machine. Mr. Musgrave was married, in 1834, to Miss Eliza Ann Cox, a native of Greene County, N. C., born January 17, 1816. She has borne him nine children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Sally Ann, Anna M., Jonathan K., George A. and Harriet. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

SARGENT NEWLIN, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Crawford County, Ill., February 5, 1823. His father, John Newlin, was born in North Carolina, where he was raised on a farm, educated, and married. In 1815, he, with his family and the Hill family, emigrated to Indiana and settled in Sullivan County, and in 1818 came to Crawford County. He entered 200 acres of land in Section 28, of Hutsonville Township, and afterward bought 120 acres. He was among the first settlers of Crawford County. He died. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Jane (Hill) Newlin, born in North Carolina, and died in Crawford County. She was the mother of eight children, of whom the following are now living: Malinda, William H., Dinah, Sargent, Rachael and Charles. Sargent Newlin was raised on a farm and educated from the subscription schools. At twenty-one years of age, he married, and embarked on his career in life as a farmer. He was given eighty acres of unimproved land by his father, and has since added to it until now his farm contains 317 acres. December 22, 1842, he married Miss Jane Lackey, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born in 1826. She has borne him the following children: Anna M., John T. and Rose E. Politically, Mr. Newlin is a Democrat, and has served the township as Supervisor.

CYRUS NEWLIN, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born one half mile from his present residence, in Crawford County, Ill., June 3, 1825, to James and Elizabeth (Simons) Newlin. His father was born in Orange County, N. C., December 4, 1781, where he was raised, educated and married. In 1818, he emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., entered 480 acres of land, where Cyrus now resides. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he continued the same until he died in 1852. He was a son of John Newlin, a native of North Carolina. The mother of our subject was born in Orange County, N. C., and died in Crawford County, Ill., in 1850. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight lived to be grown—all boys, Cyrus being the youngest. He was raised on the farm, and educated from the subscription schools of his native county. At twenty-one years of age he married, and remained with his parents until four years later, in 1850, when he went to California and engaged in mining and merchandising for one year. In 1851, he returned to Crawford County, bought 160 acres of land, and began farming where he now resides. In 1862, he went to

Chicago, and visited the Northern part of Illinois. In 1872, he went to Colorado, where he remained about two months, visiting Denver City, Central City, in the mountains, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Mr. Newlin has made this trip and many others for the improvement of his health. Since 1850, Mr. Newlin has been extensively engaged in raising and trading in stock, finding market for the same at home. In his farming and business transactions, he has met with success, and is now the owner of 400 acres of land. In March, 1846, he married Miss Eliza Ann Hill, a native of Crawford County, born September 12, 1825. She is a daughter of John A. and Sarah (Barbee) Hill. He was a native of Orange County, N. C., born in 1801, emigrated to Crawford County in 1818, and engaged in farming to the time of his death which occurred in 1834. She was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1801, and died at Palestine, in Crawford County, in 1855. She was brought to the county by her parents in 1819, who settled near Palestine. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin have been blessed with three children, of whom two are now living: Olive, wife of Simpson Cox, and Lucetta, wife of Leroy Chambers.

ANDREW NEWLIN, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 25, 1829, the youngest son of William and Rachel (Hill) Newlin. The father was a native of North Carolina, and was a son of Thomas Newlin, of Irish descent. The mother of our subject was also a native of North Carolina, and died in August, 1833, her husband following her about five years later. The parents were blessed with six children—four sons and two daughters. The advantages of a good education were not accorded our subject, a limited attendance in the old subscription schools of the county having to suffice in this direction. His early life was given to farming pursuits, and he has since turned his attention to no other business. He was married, April 8, 1852, in this county, to Mary Holmes, born August 23, 1830, in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of Reuben A. and Barbara (Hockman) Holmes, natives of Shenandoah County, Va. The father died in this county in December, 1853, aged fifty-six years in the previous August. The mother died in Ohio, in April, 1832. They were the parents of six children. The father was married a second time, the union being blessed with nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin are the parents of ten children—Albert, born February 14, 1853; Amanda, May 22, 1855; Laura, February 7, 1857; Allen, October 31, 1858; Adaline, April 9, 1860; Stephen D., May 4, 1862; Lawrence, June 28, 1864; Ira, June 29, 1868; an infant, died March 20, 1871, and Clinton, born September 27, 1872. Our subject's present farm property consists of 2,396 acres of land, all of which lies in Hutsonville Township, with the exception of sixty acres, which is in Clark County. He started in life with but $150, which his father left him, and the manner whereby was gained the vast difference between these figures and the ones which represent his present fortune, is worthy of the studious emulation of all. The affairs of his place have been conducted under the immediate supervision of a master mind, and his present ownings are the direct result of his own tact, industry and perseverance. He has served his township as Supervisor for a period of three years, and has also filled many other minor offices. In politics, he adheres to the principles of Democracy.

C. V. NEWTON, merchant, Hutsonville, was born April 20, 1851, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Lemuel Newton, was a native of the same county, where he spent

his boyhood at the common schools and upon the farm. Arrived at his majority, he engaged in dairying and farming on his own account, until the close of the war. In 1865, he removed to Oberlin, Ohio, for the purpose of educating his children, where he died after a residence of three or four months. His wife, Josephine A. (Gager)Newton, and three children survived him. Mrs. Newton was born in 1830, at Norwich, Conn., of a family prominently identified with the early history of that State. On the death of her husband, she still remained at Oberlin to continue the plan of educating their three children—all sons. Thomas, the oldest, entered college and graduated with the class of 1871, subsequently engaging in the sewing-machine business, in Cleveland, Ohio. Warren, the second son, is dead. Charles V., the youngest of the family, was fifteen years of age when he came to Oberlin with his parents. After studying two years, he engaged in teaching two terms, and in the following year entered the telegraph school at Oberlin. Completing his course some eight months later, he followed the business of telegraphing in the service of the Western Union and railroad companies, and in 1872 came to Danville, Ill., continuing in this business until 1875, when he came to Hutsonville and engaged with the Wabash Railroad and the Adams and Pacific Express Companies as agent, a position he still holds. In 1879, in company with Mr. Rackerby, he bought out the drug business of Dr. Golden, where he is now doing a large and increasing business. In 1873, Mr. Newton married Miss Irene Howell, a resident of Danville, but a native of New Jersey. They have two children, Bernard and Josephine. Mr. Newton is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor. He has served the village as Town Clerk, and is now President of the Town Board.

JOHN OLWIN, merchant, Hutsonville, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born December 5, 1838, to David and Nancy (Grabill) Olwin. His father was born in Pennsylvania about 1812, but was raised and educated in Montgomery County, Ohio, after he arrived at his majority, he taught school for sixteen years, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits until he died in 1875. He was of German descent and a son of Anthony Olwin, a native of Pennsylvania, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia, and died in 1851, aged thirty-five years. Her ancestry was also of German descent. She was the mother of nine children, of whom John Olwin was the third child born. He was principally raised in Darke County, Ohio, and had but a limited common school education. At twenty-one years of age, he left his home and embarked on the rugged pathway of life as a farm hand, working for small wages. At twenty-three he enlisted in the Fourty-fourth Ohio Infantry, under command of Col. Gilbert, and was in about twenty battles, among the largest was the charge of Greenville, Tenn. He was taken prisoner at the Cumberland Mountains, Tenn., while on a retreat, and confined in the Libby Prison for about a month, when he was exchanged. He entered the war April 23, 1862, and was mustered out June 4, 1865. After the war, he returned to his home, made his parents a short visit, and then located in Hutsonville and engaged in the furniture business in company with Fred Earnest. After six months, he sold out the business to J. A. Parker, and entered his employ as clerk for one year. The following year, he joined the partnership of J. R. Hurst & Co. He has been connected with this firm for fifteen years, and at the present time is at the head of the firm, and takes

upon himself the general management of the different stores and grain business. He was married October 6, 1866, to Miss. Rebecca F. Hurst who has borne him the following children, viz.: Charley H., Lola M., Georgia E., Oceola, Fredie B. and Birdie Garfield. Mr. Hurst has removed his family to Paris, Ills., where his children can receive the benefit of its superior schools. Mr. Olwin is an active worker in the orders A., F. & A. M. and K. of H.; he is Senior Warden of the former and Treasurer of the latter. He has served the town as School Director, Trustee of the town for five years, and Township Treasurer for seven years. Politically, is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Olwin is a member of the community whose loss would be deeply felt, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well-established business, which is wholly the results of his own energy, industry and good financiering.

L. B. PEARCE, retired farmer, Hutsonville, was born September 18, 1810, in Champaign County, Ohio; is the son of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Pearce, natives, the former of the State of New York and the latter of Maryland, and the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, Joseph, L. B., Lewis and John. The parent are deceased, the father was in the war of 1812; he and consort were members of the Methodist Church. L. B. experienced the scenes that made up the life of the early country school boy, in the time of log cabins, slab seats, puncheon floors, greased paper for window lights. His father's avocation being that of a farmer, he of course was employed the greater portion of the time in rural pursuits. Before entering farm life for himself, he engaged in the construction of some saw and grist mills, at the present site of the city of Logansport, Ind. These mills were erected for the Pottawatomie Indians, under the supervision of Gen. Tipton. Our subject began farming for his own benefit on the Shawnee plains, Fountain County, Ind., and two years later he bought land in Warren County, the same State. Three years were spent here, after which he moved to the Kankakee "marshes," near Lake Michigan, in Indiana, where he remained but one year and returned to Warren County. He soon after sold out and bought, herded and sold cattle in Benton County, Ind., at which he was successful. He entered the dry goods business at Independence, the same State, for awhile, and then, in 1851, settled on the La Motte Prairie, Crawford County, Ill., and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business at Hutsonville, under the firm name of Pearce & Neely. In three years, the firm sold to John Merrick, and Mr. Pearce again entered farm life for a few years and then traded his farm to John Merrick and resumed the dry goods business for awhile at Hutsonville. In 1861, he sold his business and engaged in carrying soldiers to and from Sumner, a point on the O. & M. Railroad. At the close of the war, he bought a farm and owns the same yet. He settled in Hutsonville in 1863. Was married, 1830, to Anna Hurley, a daughter of Zadock and Lillus (Campbell) Hurley, natives, the father of Maryland and the mother of South Carolina. Her parents died in Warren County, Ind., and were blessed with eleven children, two of whom survive, Anna and Elizabeth. Her father was in the war of 1812. Her parents were Methodists. Mr. P. was blessed with eight children as the result of his union; two of whom are living, Zadock and John. His wife is a Methodist, while he belongs to the Universalist Church. He has served in some small offices. Has been a stanch Republican since the Dred Scott De-

cision; has always been a temperance man. His son John was born January 13, 1835, in Fountain County, Ind. He was educated in the country schools. He was with his parents until reaching his majority. He engaged for awhile with his father in the mercantile business at Hutsonville. He was in the employ of Parker in the furniture factory some time. On June 14, 1863, he married Mary J. Willard, a native of Crawford County, being born here February 9, 1843; is a daughter of Charles and Lucy M. (Fulton) Willard, natives of this borough. He began farming soon after marriage, and in 1869 he settled on his present farm of 220 acres, in which he makes a specialty of grain. He and wife are members of the La Motte Union Association. He is a Republican. His union resulted in several children, six of whom survive, viz.: Claudia, Mattie, Fred W., Edward, Charley, Lucy Ann and John B. Mr. P. has always contributed liberally to benevolent institutions.

WILLIAM PREVO, farmer and grain dealer, West York. This gentleman is a native of Clark County, Ill., born February 25, 1839, to William and Setha (Bell) Prevo. His father was a farmer, born in North Carolina, in the year 1800, and brought to Clark County, Ill., by his parents in 1814. Here he was principally raised and educated. He died in January, 1867. His mother was born in Clark County, Ill., and died in the same county in 1867, aged forty-seven years. They were the parents of seven children. William was the second child born to them. His early life was spent at home assisting in tilling the soil of his father's farm and receiving such an education as the common schools afforded. When he was twenty-five years of age, he left his home and began farming for himself in his native county, and continued the same until 1866, when he moved to Hutsonville, and engaged in a mill for about two years. In 1868, he returned to his native county, and again engaged in farming, and in 1877 he removed to his present residence at West York, and has since been engaged in buying and shipping grain in connection with the duties of his farm. Mr. Prevo was married September 24, 1862, to Miss Penina Willard, a native of Clark County, Ill., born October 4, 1835, to Exum and Lucinda (Claypool) Willard. Mr. Willard was born in North Carolina October 4, 1808; came to Clark County, Ill., in 1814 and engaged in farming until he died in 1867. Mrs. Willard was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 9, 1812, and is now residing with our subject. She came to Clark County in 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Prevo have two children—Katie and Anna L. Politically, Mr. Prevo is Democratic.

M. P. RACKERBY, Postmaster and druggist, Hutsonville. This gentleman is a native of Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky., born December 30, 1846. He was educated from the High Schools of Dubuque, Iowa, where he took a complete English course; at twenty-one years of age, he left his home and embarked on his life's career, engaging in the drug business at Hutsonville, Ill.; in 1873, he sold his stock of goods and went to Lincoln County, Kan., where he engaged in a general merchandising business; in 1875, he returned to Hutsonville and again engaged in the drug business; in 1877, he removed to Ellsworth County, Kan., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; in 1879, he again returned to Hutsonville, where he has since remained engaged in the drug business with Mr. C. V. Newton; they are also interested in the "Hutson Mill." Mr. Rackerby was appointed Postmaster in 1878, which office he is now filling. He was married October 17, 1873, to Miss Anna L. Mc-

Cutcheon, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Samuel and Pine McCutcheon. Mr. and Mrs. R. have one child—Louisa Maud, who is attending school at Hutsonville. Mr. Rackerby enjoys the highest esteem of the community in which he lives; is a member of the orders A., F. & A. M. and K. of H., and an active worker of the order. In politics, is a Republican. John H. Rackerby, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia February 28, 1799, was brought to Kentucky by his mother and brother; here he married, and in 1856 removed to Grant County, Wis.; in 1859, to Dubuque, Iowa; in 1872, to Pearce City, Mo., where he is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of his past labors. The mother of our subject was Georgiana Dudley, born near Bowling Green, Ky., in 1812; she is now living. They have ten children living, five boys and five girls. John H. Rackerby was a very prominent man of Kentucky, and in his younger days held many responsible positions and many of the county offices.

SIMPSON RAINS, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, born in Crawford County, Ill., September 6, 1829. His father, Ambrose B. Rains, was born, raised and educated in Wayne County, N. C. He emigrated to Illinois in a very early day, locating in Union County, and subsequently to Crawford County in 1827. He settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He died February 22, 1860, aged sixty years. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was Charlotte Cox, a native of near Goldsboro, N. C. She was brought to Illinois by her parents in an early day, who settled in Union County. She died June 1, 1850, aged forty-five years one month and fourteen days. Of the eleven children born to them, four are now living, viz., Simpson, Nancy (John) Kaufman, Lafayette and Henry. Simpson Rains was raised on the farm, and educated from the subscription schools, common in his day. When he was twenty-four years of age, he left his home and embarked on his career in life as a farmer. He then bought sixty acres of land, and though he was compelled to go in debt for it and pay ten per cent interest on the principal, he managed to struggle through and prosper, and in a few years to make an addition of forty acres to his farm, which was located in Section 16, Hutsonville Township. In 1864, he sold his farm and removed to the old homestead farm, buying 302 acres of the other heirs. He continued to add to this until his farm contained 432 acres. He has deeded forty acres of this to his oldest son. In 1853, he married Miss Nancy Jane Lindley, a native of Crawford County, born June 22, 1834. She is a daughter of Owen and Hannah Lindley, natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Rains have the following children: Edward, Morton, Clarissa, Mary, Emma, George, Louisa, Nancy and Fanny, twins, and Ellen. He and wife are religiously connected with the Universalist Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has served the people as School Director for about twenty years.

LAFAYETTE RAINS, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is one of the largest and most prosperous stock-raisers and farmers of Hutsonville Township. He is a son of Ambrose B. and Charlotte (Cox) Rains, whose history appears in another part of this work. He was born near his present residence in Crawford County, September 26, 1833. He was raised on a farm, and educated from the common schools. At seventeen years of age, he went to California, and there engaged in mining for about sixteen months. He then returned home, and engaged in farming on a rented

farm. In 1854, he bought his first land, a farm of eighty acres, located three miles west of his present residence. In 1858, he sold his farm and bought eighty acres where he now resides. His industry and economy has gained him more than ordinary success, and he is now the owner of 546 acres of land, well stocked and improved, with a large commodious residence, and a large stock barn. Since 1872, he has been making the raising of stock a specialty. He has now about sixty head on his place. In January, 1856, he married Miss Nancy Cox, a native of Crawford County. She is a daughter of Thomas and Deborah Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Rains have four children—John C., Martha, Mary A. and Emily. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and a Republican.

HENRY RAINS, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Hutsonville; is a son of Ambrose B. and Charlotte (Cox) Rains, whose history appears in the biography of Simpson Rains. He was born in Crawford County, Ill., March 2, 1837; his early life was spent at home, assisting to till the soil of his father's farm, and receiving such an education as could be obtained from the common schools When he was twenty-one years of age, his father gave him 120 acres of land, and he immediately began farming for himself, and remained upon this land until 1863, when he sold a part of it, and exchanged the remainder with his brothers; the following summer, he bought 160 acres, known as the Southworth farm. In 1865, he traded this farm for 139 acres, where he now resides. Mr. Rains has made the raising of stock a specialty, and also deals largely in stock. He is now the owner of 281 acres of good land. In 1861—November 21—he married Miss Rebecca Lindley, who has borne him six children, viz.: William A., Alice I., Nestus O., Nellie A., Thomas L. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Rains are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and a Republican in politics.

PETER RAUSCH, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Grosherzochtum, Hesse-Darmstardt, Germany, born August 1, 1836. His father, Peter Rausch, was born in 1808, and is the owner of a small farm in Germany, where he is now residing, engaged in farming and weaving. His mother, Katirina (Steiger) Rausch, was born in 1811, and died in Germany, her native place, July 4, 1877. She was the mother of seven children, of whom six are now living, and four residents of America. Peter Rausch was raised on a farm, and at an early age learned the weaver's trade. His education was received from the Lutheran schools of his native place. When he was eighteen years of age, he borrowed enough money to pay his passage to America, from Havre to New York, where he landed May 24, 1855, after twenty-one days in a sailing vessel. He located in Altoona, Penn., where he was employed to work on a farm, for $10 per month, but by pleasing his employer was given $1 extra per month through harvest. After six months he gave up farming and engaged in a saw and grist mill, continuing in the same business until 1856, when he went to Johnstown, and there remained about one month, breaking iron in a foundry. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, and worked in a mill for three years. In 1859, he rented a saw-mill and six acres of land; he ran the mill and tended the land, upon which he raised tobacco, and in this business he was met with fair success, and in 1865 he had accumulated enough means to buy him a farm of eighty acres of unimproved land in Crawford County, Ill. He immediately removed his family to the farm, and by his hard work has suc-

ceeded in accumulating a good property. He is now the owner of 200 acres of good land. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, in 1858, to Miss Rosena Weld, a native of Konigreich, Wurtemberg, Germany. She was born February 25, 1835, and died June 11, 1882, after a sickness of eight weeks. Mr. Rausch has had many difficulties to contend with in his life. He commenced life in America as a laboring man, to pay back the money he had borrowed to get to America, and has since worked hard; and by honesty, industry and economy he has accumulated a good property, and a worthy name and reputation. He has the following children: Maggie, Willie, Mrs. Barbara (Greenlee) Steel, and Emma. Mr. Rausch is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran Church.

ABEL REYNOLDS, carpenter, West York, is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born January 4, 1812. His father, Jesse Reynolds, was a farmer, born in the year 1784, in North Carolina. He emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., in 1820, and there died in 1850. His mother, Wilmety (Lamb) Reynolds, was born in North Carolina, in 1786, and died in Crawford County in 1848. Of the eleven children born to them, Abel was the second child. He was raised on a farm, and educated from the subscription schools of Crawford County. He began farming for himself at twenty-one years of age, upon rented land. In 1833, he bought his first land—a small tract of eighty acres, located in the western part of Hutsonville Township. In 1838, he sold his farm and bought a grist and saw mill at York, in Clark County. His mill was destroyed by fire in 1851; it contained all of his wealth, and he was compelled to return to farming upon a rented farm, and after ten years' of hard work he was able to again buy a small tract of eighty acres in Clark County. He did not remove to this, however, but sold it, and bought 160 acres located near West York, in Hutsonville Township. He remained upon this farm until November, 1882, when he removed to West York and engaged in carpentering. The trade he had never served an apprenticeship at, but picked up while working for a carpenter, and has worked at the same in connection with his farming duties for the past fifteen years. Mr. Reynolds was married in Indiana, November 11, 1832, to Miss Sarah Cox, a native of Miami County, Ohio, who was born August 1, 1816. They have been blessed with six children, of whom two are living, viz.: John and Ruth, both married. Mr. Reynolds and wife are members of the Quaker Church. He is a Republican.

CHILTON ROGERS, furniture and undertaking, Hutsonville, is a native of Nelson County, Ky., born March 12, 1832. His father, Greenberry Rogers, was a farmer, born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1790, and died in Bardstown, the same county, in 1847. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but did not serve, the war ending before he became engaged. Elizabeth Shelton, the mother of our subject, was born in Maryland, and died in Grayson County, Ky., in 1861, aged seventy-three years. Chilton Rogers was the ninth child of a family of eleven children born to his parents. The first thirteen years of his life were spent on the home farm. His education was limited to three days in the common schools. He has, however, acquired a fair business education since by observation. At thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Felix Rogers, to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, and served seven years with him, and afterward worked for a short time as a journeyman at his trade in his native county, and then spent two years in traveling over Kentucky, working only a few weeks in a place,

his object being to become more skillful at his trade. In 1853, he came to Terre Haute, Ind., and there worked at his trade and carpentering for about five years; during the time was employed in the car shops for one year. In 1858, he removed to Edgar County Ill., where he remained only a few months, and then went to Clark County, locating at York, where he remained five years. In 1863, he came to Hutsonville, and entered the cabinet factory in the employ of J. A. Parker, and afterward became his partner in the same business. In 1872, he bought a half-interest in the Hutson Mill, with Mr. John Harness, and continued in that business for three years. In 1875, he erected his present storeroom and cabinet shop, and has since been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Rogers has been four times married—in 1855, to Miss Jane Test, who died in 1866; in 1867, to Mary L. Test, a sister to his first wife; she died in 1876, leaving three children, of whom one is living—Charley. In 1876, he married Jane Wilson, who died in 1878, leaving one child—Allie. In 1878, he married Bertina Everlett. Mr. Rogers has served on the Town Board for two terms. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of H. Politically, he is a Republican.

POSEY RUSH, Justice of the Peace and wagon-maker, Hutsonville, Ill., was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 30, 1823, to Abraham and Mary (Mattox) Rush. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800; emigrated to Shelby County, Ky., in 1820, and to Parke County, Ind., in 1830, where he died in 1866. He followed farming during his life. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1802, and died in Joslin, Mo., in March, 1882. They had eight children, Posey Rush being the second child born to them. His early life was spent at home, receiving a limited common school education, and assisting to till the soil of his father's farm. When he was twenty years of age, he left his home and embarked on his career in life. He followed farming and driving cattle and horses until 1862, when he enlisted in the late rebellion, in Company G., of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Regiment under command of Col. Niles, and was engaged in the following battles, viz.: Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and many smaller engagements. On account of a diseased hip, was discharged from the service July 22, 1863. He immediately returned to his home in Parke County, Ind., and was unable to work for several years. In 1868, he removed to Middletown, Ind., bought a farm and remained upon the same five years. In 1873, he removed to Sullivan, Ind., and there engaged in the livery business. In 1877, he came to Hutsonville, Ill., where he has since been engaged in wagonmaking. In April, 1881, was elected Justice of the Peace, and is now holding the office. He was married, in 1843, in Parke County, Ind., to Miss Martha Doggette, who has borne the following children: Lillie and James W. He is a Republican, an active member of the Masons, and with his wife unites with the Baptist Church.

HENRY A. VOORHEIS, farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Hutsonville, is a native of Crawford County, Ill., born November 14, 1826, on the same farm he is now residing on. His father, Mahlon Voorheis, was a farmer, born March 29, 1797, in New Jersey. He was married May 12, 1824, and the same year removed to Crawford County, Ill., locating on the same farm now occupied by our subject. He died February 6, 1848. His mother, Eliza (Tuttle) Voorheis, was born in New Jersey July 29, 1804, and died in Crawford

County, Ill., October 19, 1843. They had eleven children, of whom three are now living, Henry A. Voorheis being the oldest child His early life was spent at home, assisting in tilling the soil of his father's farm and receiving such an education as could be obtained from the subscription schools. He left his home at twenty-one years of age and engaged to Nathan Musgrave to work on the farm by the month. The following year, he rented the farm of Mr. M. and remained upon the same for five years. During this time, he had been fortunate enough to make enough money to enable him to buy the old homestead farm, which had changed hands since his father's death. In 1865, he removed to the old farm, and has since remained upon it actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is now the owner of 274 acres of good land. Upon his farm he has a beautiful residence, and the surroundings in general bespeak for him enterprise and industry. In Crawford County, May 8, 1856, he married Miss Eliza N. Cox, a daughter of Thomas and Debora (Lindley) Cox, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Voorheis have had six children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Emma, wife of F. J. Cooper, of Robinson; John, Charley H., William and Mary. Mr. Voorheis is a member of the Friends' Church, and his wife of the Baptist. He has held the office of School Trustee for twenty years. In politics, is a Republican.

LA MOTTE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Palestine. This gentleman was born September 18, 1845, in Palestine. He is a son of Dr. H. Alexander, born August 4, 1804, in Woodford County, Ky.; he died December 13, 1876. in Palestine. He was educated in Kentucky. At the age of twenty-one he came to this county, where he practiced medicine and was afterward married to Eliza Kitchell, in November 27, 1828; she was the mother of three children, who are all dead; she died while quite young. The Doctor was married a second time to Mrs. Julia Danforth, October 13, 1836. She was a sister to the Doctor's first wife, and the mother of six children, of whom only our subject and his brother, Charles C., are living. Mrs. Kitchell died in 1855. The Doctor was married again August 20, 1856, to Miss Jeretta Wilson, who died December 31, 1881. She was the mother of William Alexander, who married Margaret Lanham; and Elizabeth, born March 2, 1860. Dr. Alexander was one of the most prominent and useful men in the county. He was a practicing physician for over forty years, and as his real worth and character became known, the public honored him with different positions of trust and honor. About the first office that he filled was his connection with the land office, as Land Commissioner; after that he was chosen County Judge, which office he filled with honor and ability. He was elected to the Legislature several times, and filled the position to the satisfaction of his constituents. His memory is cherished by all who knew him. Our subject was educated in this county. He was married, January 27, 1873, in Clark County, Ill., to Miss Adeline Pennell, born December 4, 1848, in Ohio. She is the mother of four children—Faytie W., born January 14, 1874; William H., born March 19, 1875;

Lola B., born November 29, 1876; and Daisy D., born March 20, 1882. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Alexander belongs to the Congregational Church. Our subject responded to the call of his country, October 8, 1864, enlisting in the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers, Company F. He is a member of the Alfred Harrison Post, No. 152, G. A. R. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN B. ANDREW, farmer, was born March 17, 1807, in Caroline County, Md. He is a son of William Andrew, who was born and died in Maryland. He was a farmer, and was married to Margaret Beechum, who was the mother of eight children. One of them, named David, was in the war of 1812. Mr. Andrew went to school in Maryland and Ohio, and was married in the former State, January 15, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Ireland, born 1809; she is dead now. She was the mother of one child, named Delilah, who was married December 5, 1867, to Mr. John W. Leaverton, born April 14, 1840. He is a farmer by occupation, and is mentioned in another part of this work. Mr. Andrew was married a second time, January 17, 1853, in Marion County, Ohio, to Mrs. E. A. Essex, born September 12, 1821; she is a daughter of John and Nancy Parott, and is the mother of three children, two boys and one girl; the boys, L. J. Essex, born December 2, 1839, and J. P. Essex, born December 21, 1844, are now living; the girl, Frances E., born May 16, 1854, and who married H. W. Hutchings, is now dead; she died April 12, 1873. Mr. Andrew is a hale old man, and carries his years well. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

J. APPLE, farmer, P. O. Palestine, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, where he was born June 3, 1820. His father, Daniel Apple, born 1794, in Pennsylvania, married Rebecca Williamson, born 1792, in Virginia. She is the mother of five children. Our subject, J. Apple, is the descendant of very industrious and high-minded people. He was educated in Ohio, where he spent his happy boyhood, and was joined in matrimony, February 27, 1842, to Miss Eunice Ellsworth, born September 7, 1818, in Shelby County, Ohio; she is a daughter of Aquilla and Mehitabel (Tuttle) Ellsworth, and the mother of nine children—Mary J., Rebecca, deceased, Lemuel F., William S., Sarah A., Caleb H., Cyrus S., Union G., and James E. Mr. Apple is identified with the Democratic party, and through his commendable zeal and industry he is the possessor of 435 acres of fine land in a good farming district.

ALBERT BOKER, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born May 8, 1843, in Germany. He was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio. He fought for the stars and stripes in our late war, having enlisted as a volunteer in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry. He was detailed afterward to the artillery. After the war, he lived some years in Cincinnati, and finally came to Crawford County, Ill., where he was married, November 29, 1876, to Miss Maddie McDowell, born May 12, 1843. Her father was Benjamin McDowell, whose grandfather, Robert McDowell, was one of the pioneers of Crawford County, having come here in 1814. He and his son John H. were also in the Indian war of 1815. His daughter, Mary H. McDowell, born October 29, 1811, and who is yet living, remembers of having seen old Fort Foote, and has herself been in Fort La Motte. Mr. Boker is an Odd Fellow, and is identified with the Republican party. Mrs. Boker is the proud mother of four bright children; their names and births are as follows: Sarah L., born July 21, 1877; Benjamin, born September 28, 1879; Will-

iam Henry, born April 25, 1881; and George V., born December 29, 1882. Mrs. Boker's brother, William A. McDowell, was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson.

H. BEECHER, blacksmith, Palestine, was born 1829, in Vincennes, Ind. He is a son of Alva Beecher, born March 31, 1793, in Massachusetts; he was a patent right dealer by occupation, having come to Palestine at an early date. He was married to Miss Achsah Bloss, born in 1794, in Massachusetts. She is the mother of ten children, four boys and six girls. Mr Beecher went to school in Vincennes, Ind. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he has followed all his life. In 1841, he came to Palestine, where he was married, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Leatherman, born February 18, 1827, near Montezuma, Ind. She is a daughter of David and Catharine Leatherman. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and is known as an honest, hard-working man. Zelim Beecher, who was born, 1815, in Pennsylvania, is living in Palestine, where he was married to Charlotte Leatherman. She is the mother of five children now living: Catharine, Emma J., Sarah E., Will W. and Ida.

W. J. CREWS, farmer, P. O. Palestine. This worthy gentleman first beheld the light of this world on the 7th day of August, 1802, in Halifax County, Va. His father, John Crews, was born October 7, 1868, in Virginia. He was married to Elizabeth Samson, born January 6, 1778, in Virginia. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are now living. Mr. J. Crews was one of the first settlers in this county, having come here with his family in 1817, and entered 160 acres of land in what is now called Montgomery Township, where his son, the subject of this sketch, was brought up, and on June 18, 1829, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Amelia Spraggins, born July 9, 1810, in Lincoln County, Ky. She is the daughter of Nathaniel and Christiana (Carpenter) Spraggins, who came to this county in 1815. Mrs. Crews is the mother of nine children—Christiana A., born April 15, 1830, she was married June 13, 1850; Mary E., born September 29, 1831, married February 29, 1848; Martha A., born November 22, 1834, married February 19, 1852; William J., born November 27, 1836, he died October 8, 1855; Margaret, born March 6, 1839, married November 8, 1858; John H., born April 23, 1841, married February 13, 1866; Angeline, born September 1, 1844, married September 1, 1863; Sarah A., born October 25, 1846, married February 28, 1867; and Eliza J., born July 28, 1849, married December 30, 1869. Mr. Crews has given all his children a good start in life, and has also given them that home training which has made of them excellent members of their respective communities; altogether his life has been a success, and we feel assured that he can look back with the greatest pleasure to the days that are long since passed. He is a Republican, and with his excellent wife and children belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born April 3, 1853, in Morgan County, Ill. He is a son of Thomas J. Cunningham, who was born September 11, 1825; his occupation was that of a stockman and farmer. He was married, June 13, 1850, to Miss Christiana A. Crews, born April 15, 1830. Mr. Cunningham was educated in Morgan and Crawford Counties. He is a farmer and stockman, and was joined in matrimony, April 1, 1874, to Miss Mary S. Otey, born July, 1855, in this county. She is the mother of two children—Edward, born December 15, 1875, and who passed from

earth to heaven July 10, 1877; and Ella, who was born May 10, 1877. Mr. Cunningham is a Republican, but is in favor of a new third party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JEFFERSON DAUGHERTY, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born March 26, 1841, in Sullivan County, Ind. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. His father, John Daugherty, was born in Kentucky, and died in Indiana. He was married to Mary Jane Daugherty, who was also born in Kentucky. Our subject went to school in New Lebanon, Ind., and Palestine, Ill. He was a farmer in early life. In the summer of 1861, on July 20, he obeyed the call of his country, enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and marched forth to defend the stars and stripes. He participated in the battles of Frederickstown, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg and others. Mr. Daugherty lost his eyesight in the service of his country. He came home in 1864, and was married, October 7, 1868, in New Labanon, Ind., to Miss S. J. Schoonover, born January 16, 1851, in Sullivan County, Ind. She is the mother of one child now living, William E., born April 28, 1872. Mr. Daugherty is a member of the "Alfred Harrison Post," No. 152, in Palestine Department, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He receives a goodly pension from the United States Government.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Palestine, was born October 20, 1825, on La Motte Prairie. She is a daughter of Lawson Linton, born in Virginia. He married Sarah Ensworth, born in Pennsylvania. She was the mother of nine children. Mrs. Decker's father came to this county at an early date, and she lived here till her sixth year, when she went with her father to Parke County, Ind., where she was educated and was joined in matrimony, February 5, 1846, to John E. Decker, born October 12, 1814, in Vincennes, Ind. He died December 12, 1866. He is the father of six children, of whom the first two are by his first wife—Edward V., born July 16, 1837; Luke, born September 20, 1839; Rhoda A., born August 23, 1847; Isaac L., born July 4, 1850; Sarah Bell, born July 9, 1854; and one infant son who died. Mrs Decker is a lady who is endowed with a great deal of sound sense; she is a fond mother and a faithful Christian, being a member of the Methodist Church. She returned after she was married to this county, where she lives in a fine, comfortable home, which was built on one of her productive prairie farms. Mrs. Decker's daughter, Sarah Bell, married W. T. Lisman, now dead; she is now married to W. S. Apple, and is the mother of three children living—Charlie, John E. and one infant girl that has not been named.

J. S. DEWITT, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born July 4, 1833, in Kentucky. He is a son of John Dewitt, born in Virginia, where he married Mary Spurling, born in Virginia. Mr. Dewitt went to school in Kentucky, where he farmed, and was married, June 2, 1855, to Mildred A. Reynolds, who died in this county. She was the mother of six children, of whom only Emma M., born September 15, 1863, is now living. She married Jesse Wright. Mr. Dewitt was married a second time to Mrs. Stacy Walters, born October 15, 1822. She is a daughter of T. H. McColpin, and is the mother of ten children, five are now living—Eliza Jane, born December 23, 1850, she married T. J. Pifer; Rosa Ann, born January 18, 1856, she married John Jefferson; Jacob L., born July 3, 1860, he married Maggie Wright; Charles F., born June 11, 1862; Grant, born September 7, 1864; these are all from her first husband. Mrs. Dewitt is a member of

the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dewitt is identified with the Democratic party.

MRS. ALICE DONNELL was born November 26, 1846, in Dayton, Ohio. She is a daughter of Cyrus McLean, born 1795, in Frederick City, Md., he died in Sidney, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and was married in Frederick City, Md., to Sarah Flemming born 1799, and who died 1871, in Hutsonville, Ill. She is the mother of three children, of whom only our subject is now living, who went to school in Bellefontaine, Ohio. She lived awhile in Palestine, and was there married, March 16, 1881, to Mr. D. K. Donnell, born March 3, 1823, in Tennessee, and who died March 15, 1882, in Palestine. He had been married once before. Several children were the result of his first marriage; three of them are now living; they are all married and are known as Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. Sarah E. Rafferty, and Mrs. Rosa Malone. Mrs. Donnell lives in a comfortable house in Palestine, near Mr. William Donnell, who came to Palestine at an early age. Mrs. Donnell's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, but she is a member of the Methodist Church. She has the respect of all with whom she associates.

W. R. EMMONS, magistrate, Palestine, was born April 14, 1836, in Russellville, Lawrence County, Ill. He is a son of Charles D. Emmons, born 1805, in Kentucky. He was a Sheriff of Lawrence County, and died 1850, in Russellville, Ill. He was married to Miss Sarah Mills, born 1810, in a fort near Russellville, and is the mother of ten children. Mr. W. R. Emmons went to school a few years in Russellville, but is mainly self educated. He taught school several years in Crawford County, Ill. In 1863, he bought a farm south of Robinson, lived there almost five years, when he bought a half-interest in the steam grist mill at Palestine. Three years after that he sold out, and in 1871 bought a farm near Palestine, which he works, though living in town. Has filled the following township offices: Assessor, two years; Collector, four years; Supervisor, two years. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has continued in that office up to date. Mr. Emmons was joined in matrimony, March 27, 1860, in Robinson, Ill., to Miss Sarah Nichols, born January 12, 1841, in Crawford County. She is the daughter of Merritt and Elizabeth (Brown) Nichols, and is the mother of four children—Hattie, born April 20, 1867; Eliza, born February 17, 1871; Blanche, born September 17, 1875; and one little boy cherub, William Roy, born May 29, 1882. Mr. Emmons is a Knight of Honor, and adheres to the Republican party.

GEORGE G. ERFFT, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born August 23, 1811, in Muehlhaus, Prussia, Germany, where he went to school. Hunted a great deal and learned the blacksmith trade. He served in the German Army, and was one of the King's Body Guard. He was also married there, February 16, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Helbeng, who was born April 4, 1821, and is the mother of the following children: Carl A., Phillip J., Juliane, Friedericha, Julius, Henry G., Caroline, Anna P., Sarah E., Doretta F. Mr. Erfft came to the United States in 1849, settling in Cincinnati; from there he went to Reading, and finally came to Palestine, where he followed his trade. His two boys, Carl and Julius, are both married and are mechanics, working in the railroad shops at Palestine. In 1875, Mr. Erfft moved on to a farm, where he built all his buildings himself. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Although Mr. Erfft was not a soldier in the late war, yet he was ever ready to encourage the good

cause, and welcomed the "boys in blue" when they would be home on a furlough.

GEORGE FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Trimble. This gentleman was born June 27, 1823, in Scotland, son of John Ferguson, born in Ireland. He married Susannah Miller, born in Scotland, she is the mother of twelve children. Our subject came to the United States in 1844, settled in New Jersey, lived one year in Terre Haute, and seven years in Clark County, Ill.; then six years again in Indiana, settling here in 1865. He has now a good farm of 161 acres of fine land, which he keeps in good shape. He was married first in Scotland, to Margaret Daley, who died here February 1, 1877; she had the following children—Susan, James Alexander, Mary A., Margaret W. Simpson, John, married Eva Page; George, married Margaret Cooley; James, Letitia, F. Gross, Elizabeth, William and Thomas are dead. Mr. Ferguson was married again, November 19, 1879, to Mrs. Judith A. Fulton, born June 2, 1827, in Perry County, Ohio, daughter of Joseph H. and Ann (Schofield) Claypool, and is the mother of four boys—John H., Gus, married Anna Rodgers; Otto, Adam Leo. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are members of the Christian Church, and good members in society. Our subject has many of the good characteristics of the Scotch race, among others, honesty and piety, and strict temperance.

D. W. FOX, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born February 25, 1845, in Crawford County. He is a son of John Fox, whose father was a minister of the Gospel, and one of the first settlers in this county. Our subject has been a farmer all his life. He was joined in matrimony, December 30, 1869, to Miss E. J. Crews, born July 28, 1849; she is the youngest daughter of W. J. and Amelia (Spraggins) Crews, and is the mother of the following children: Frederick, born October 25, 1870; Francis, born December 14, 1872, he died December 1, 1875; Harry, born July 25, 1874; Lucy M., born April 11, 1877; Martha, born March 22, 1879; and William P., born May 1, 1881. Mr. Fox is a wide-awake farmer, and has been identified with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH C. FREEMAN, wagon-maker, Palestine, was born September 1, 1836, in Adams County, Ohio, a son of James Freeman, who learned the wagon-maker's trade in Pittsburgh, Penn., and who in after life became a local Methodist minister. He was joined in matrimony to Miss Lydia Shay; she was the mother of eighteen children, nine boys and nine girls; she is now living in Vanceburg, Ky. Seven of the boys learned the wagon-maker trade; and the members of this large family were good citizens in their respective communities. Mr. Joseph C. Freeman went to school in Jacksonville and Rome, at which latter place he learned the trade of wagon-maker, and when he was twenty years old he went to Natchez, Miss., where he worked most of his time till 1860, when he went home to Rome, Ohio, and in June the next year he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, Company D, and was honorably discharged at the end of the three years' term. In the winter of 1864, while home on a furlough, he was married to Miss Sarah Beach, who was born in 1840, in Adams County, Ohio; her parents were John and Sarah Beach. She is the mother of seven children, five boys and two girls; those now living are Frank D., Kate C., Walter and Oscar. Mr. Freeman came to Palestine, Ill., in October, 1865, where he has followed his trade. He is identified with the Republican party, yet is independent. He is a member of the "Alfred Harrison Post of the G. A. R." His oldest sister, Mary,

married James Ellison, who, while defending his property near Nauvoo from the Mormons, was taken prisoner by them and condemned to be shot. He effected his escape, but died from exposure after reaching a place of safety.

HENRY FULLING, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born May 18, 1824, in Essen, Province Hanover, Germany. He is a son of Climar Fulling, born 1802, in Germany; he died in Gibson County, Ind. He was a soldier in the old country, and was married there to Ellen Roea, who was born and died in the old country, and who was the mother of four children. Mr. Fulling went to school in Essen, Germany, and at the age of fifteen came to Palestine, where he stayed with Mr. F. Paull for about twelve years, and is now a well-to-do farmer, owning 353 acres of land. Mr. Fulling has been the architect of his own fortune and owes his success to his perseverance and hard work. He was married, in Crawford County, Ill., to Miss Samina McColpin, born August 24, 1826, in this county. She is the daughter of Abraham and Jemima (Higgins) McColpin, and is the mother of six children; four are now living, and their names are John T., born August 23, 1850; Mary E., born February 20, 1853; Sarah E., born August 8, 1855; and Henry A., born June 4, 1861. Mr. Fulling has been identified with the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ENOCH GOGIN, carpenter, Palestine, was born October 9, 1812, in Clermont County, Ohio, a son of Thomas Gogin, born April 5, 1773, in Morris County, N. J., who was a wagon-maker and farmer by occupation. He died in Crawford County. His father, John Gogin, born April 8, 1749, was lost at sea. Mrs. Thomas Gogin's maiden name was Sarah Scull, born 1781, in Cape May County, N. J. She was married, August 31, 1796, and was the mother of twelve children. Seven are now living, and their ages will average seventy-two years. Mr. E. Gogin went to school in Hamilton County, Ohio. In early life he farmed with his father, then learned the carpenter trade, followed that till 1860, when he was elected Postmaster at Palestine, Ill., where he had removed with his father in 1841, continuing in that office till 1876, when he resigned on account of rheumatism; is an invalid at the present day. He was married, in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 6, 1835, to Mary A. Ewell, born November 18, 1817. She is the oldest child of John and Helen Ewell, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which she, her sister Eliza J., and her brother John, who died in Piqua, Ohio, in 1862, were brought up in Hamilton County, by Scotch people. Eliza J. is now living in Robinson, Ill., with her husband, O. W. Gogin, a marble dealer. Mrs. M. A. Gogin is the mother of two children—Leonidas H., Catharine M., born June 25, 1836, died August 13, 1856; she married J. Purcell, and was the mother of Sarah E., born April 6, 1856; she married Dr. J. S. Thompson, of Bruceville, Ind.; one son, Frank P, was born August 28, 1878, is the result of this union. Leonidas H., was born November 30, 1838, died August 28, 1872. Was a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, Company I. Mr. and Mrs. Gogin are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Gogin has carried on a dry goods and notion business for the last eighteen years. She is a strong church and Sunday school worker.

S. R. GOODWIN, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born August 3, 1835, in Decatur County, Ind. He is a son of Nelson Goodwin, born in Kentucky. He was a physician by occupation, and married Miss Sarah Travis. Mr. S. R. Goodwin was educated in Deca-

tur County, Ind. In 1854, he moved to this county, where he enlisted in the summer of 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company D. His regiment was afterward mounted and did some hard fighting till the close of the war. Mr. Goodwin was joined in matrimony, August 30, 1867, to Mary M. Pifer, born May 30, 1844, on La Motte Prairie; she is a daughter of Joseph Pifer, born September 24, 1819, in Virginia. He was married, August 25, 1842, to Margaret Walker, born January 23, 1822. Mr. Pifer died January 1, 1876, and his wife died November 5, 1878. Mrs. Goodwin is the mother of two children—Maggie E., born July 14, 1868, she died October 2, 1869; and Harlin Leslie, born February 20, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is identified with the Republican party, is a "Knight of Honor," and is a member of the "G. A. R."

DAVID GOODWIN, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born December 18, 1843, in Coshocton County, Ohio. His father, John Goodwin, was born July 29, 1815; was a mason by occupation, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was married to Miss Morris, born January 4, 1823; she died February, 1881. She was a daughter of Elisha and Casine (Cullison) Morris, and the mother of eight children. Mr. D. Goodwin went to school in Montgomery Township, and was joined in matrimony, April 5, 1866, to Stacy A. Magill, a daughter of William L. and Elizabeth (McCorpin) Magill; she was born October 3, 1847, and is the mother of four children—Emma J., born January 30, 1867; John W., born July 30, 1868, he died October 4, 1869; Noah F., born November 7, 1873; and Chester A., born August 6, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are exemplary members of their community, and both belong to the Christian Church. He has been identified with the Democratic party. He has good buildings on his farm, which he manages with great care and profit.

A. C. GOODWIN, farmer, P. O. Palestine. The subject of this sketch was born October 11, 1848 in Decatur County, Ind. He is a son of Nelson Goodwin, M. D., who was born in Kentucky, but who died in Crawford County, Ill. The mother of our subject, Sarah B. Goodwin, was born in Travis, Ind. She is the mother of four children now living—Shadrich R.; Mary J., who married George D. Griswold; our subject, A. C. Goodwin, and his sister, Sarah M., who married C. J. Price, a physician in Hardinsville. Mr. Goodwin was educated at "The Union Christian College," in Merom, Sullivan County, Ind. In early life, he distinguished himself as a teacher, he taught for five consecutive years. He is now living in Palestine, but carrying on farming. He was married there March 6, 1878, to Miss Aggie Cunningham, born December 4, 1856. Her father, Isaac Cunningham, was born in Ohio; her mother, Jane Cunningham, was born in Palestine. Mr. Goodwin is the father of one child, named Ethel Cleo. Mr. Goodwin is a Republican, and a Knight of Honor. He had three brothers in the army; one of them was killed at the battle of Nashville.

C. A. GORDON, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born September 18, 1816, in New Jersey. He is a son of W. T. Gordon, born 1794, in New Jersey, who died 1830, in Morgan County, Ohio. He married Anna La Rue, born September 23, 1798, in New Jersey. She is still living and the mother of eight children, of whom the two youngest were from her second husband, Peter McMullen. Mr. Gordon was educated in Ohio, where he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed about twelve years. He was joined in matrimony, October 29, 1844, in

New Reading, Ohio, to Miss Mary Bugh, born November 5, 1820, in Ohio. Her father was Michael Bugh, born in Pennsylvania. She is the mother of three children—William La Fayette, born January, 3, 1846; Francis G., deceased; Charles A., born August 22, 1849. Mrs. Gordon died August, 1851, in Crawford County, Ill. Our subject was married a second time, September 2, 1852, to Miss Sarah M. Callahan, born January 2, 1832, in Ohio. She is the daughter of John and Margaret (Brown) Callahan, and the mother of six children—Theodore C., born September 8, 1853; Ida, born June 22, 1858; John O., born August 5, 1860; Orin L., born June 27, 1862; Clarence, born November 25, 1863, and George E., born June 6, 1868. Mr. Gordon, who is a descendent of a Scotch nobleman, went West in 1852, living fifteen years in Iowa and Nebraska. He came back to Crawford County, Ill., in 1868, and owns a farm of 600 acres. Mr. Gordon is identified with the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JUDGE JOHN B. HARPER, blacksmith, Palestine, to whom this sketch is devoted, was born February 6, 1813, in Knox County, Ind. He is a son of James Harper, born May 15, 1790, in Fayette County, Ky., who died December 1, 1829, in Knox County, Ind. He was a brave soldier in the Indian war of 1812, participating in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he received a shot in his leg; he carried the bullet in it to his grave. He was married to Peggy Walker, born July 25, 1795, in Mercer County, Ky.; died August 26, 1826, in Knox County, Ind. She was the mother of seven children. Mr. James Harper's father, George Harper, was one of the pioneers of Fayette County, Ky., participating in many of the terrible contests of that country, well called the "dark and bloody ground." He was also in the Revolutionary war; on account of that he received a grant of land in Indiana, from the United States Government. After building a fort on it to protect his family from the Indians, he settled there and commenced to farm, stationing always one of his children with a horn on top of the tower in the fort so as to be ready to give the alarm if the Indians should be near. Our subject went to school in country log schoolhouses. He came to Palestine in 1830, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for thirty-six years, when he commenced to farm. He was married, November 16, 1837, to Miss Abigail Everingham, born November 19, 1820, in Ohio. Her father was a millwright; her parents Enoch, and Triphena (Kitchell) Everingham, came from the East. Mrs. Harper was the mother of six children—James E., Mary V., Rhoda A., Charles O., Lizzie Bell and Lucy J. Mr. Harper is one of the most prominent men in the county. He has been honored with the office of Township Justice of the Peace for ten years, and county magistrate for four years; has been School Treasurer, and from 1869 till 1877 has filled the honorable office of County Judge to the entire satisfaction of the people. He and his family are ornaments of our society. Mr. Harper is identified with the Democratic party.

C. O. HARPER, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born July 17, 1848, in Palestine. He is a son of Judge John B. Harper, who was born February 6, 1813, and is one of the most prominent men in the county. He has filled satisfactorily various offices the last one was that of County Judge, which he filled for eight years. He was married to Miss Abigail Everingham, who was born in Ohio, and who is the mother of six children. Our subject was educated in Palestine. After

his school days were over, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which was only interrupted by his obeying the call of his country and enlisting February 11, 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Company H, and serving till the close of war, after which he went to school one year, and then taught school for two winters, one north of Robinson and another at Morea. Mr. Harper was married, September 10, 1873, in La Motte Township, to Miss Catharine P. Lisman, born December 25, 1853, in Merom. She is a daughter of David and Nancy (Wells) Lisman. Mr. Harper is identified with the Republican party, a "Knight of Honor," and a member of the "Alfred Harrison Post," No. 152, of Palestine Department, Illinois G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the Presbyterian Church.

E. C. HASKETT, merchant, Palestine, was born near Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill.; son of John Haskett, who was born in North Carolina. The father was a farmer by occupation, and at an early age came to Crawford County, Ill., where he bought land near Hutsonville, on which he lived till his death, which occurred in the spring of 1841. He was married to Miss Nancy West, born in 1810, in North Carolina, and now living near Hutsonville; she is the mother of six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. E. C. Haskett went to school a short time in Hutsonville, but is mainly self-educated; remained on the homestead till he was sixteen years old, when he entered a general store in Hutsonville, clerking there six years, and one year in Melrose, Clark County; from there he came to Palestine, and in the spring of 1852, commenced to clerk for the Preston Bros.; in 1855, he became a partner; in 1865, he and his brothers bought out the Preston interest, at this time they did one of the largest business in the State. In 1876, they dissolved partnership. Mr. Haskett was married twice, his first wife was Miss E. A. Kitchell, born December, 1827; she died in 1867, and was the mother of four children—Catlin P., Ida B., Fanny B. and John C. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah E. Kitchell, who was born May 30, 1832, in Palestine. Her father was Dr. R. H. Mauzy, once an officer in the Black Hawk war; he died in 1834, in Palestine. Mrs. Haskett had four children—Richard H. and Garvin, by her first husband; Edmund C. and Sarah E., by her second husband, Mr. Haskett opened a general store in 1880. Is an Odd Fellow, also a member and deacon of the Presyterian Church. Is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN M. L. HILL, stockman, P. O. Palestine. Mr. Hill was born March 19, 1820, in Knox County, Ind. He is a son of John Hill, born 1793, in North Carolina, who died 1825, in Knox County, Ind.; he was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812; he married Mary Clark, born 1795, in North Carolina. She is the mother of nine children. Our subject went to school in Knox County, Ind., and in early life learned the saddler and harness trade. He had a hard time in early life. He earned his first money by raising corn on the shares and taking it to New Orleans on a flat-boat, where he sold it for 25 cents per bushel. Afterward, he, in partnership with two tailors, went into the stock business, which proved successful. In 1845, he opened a harness shop in Palestine, Ill.; in 1854, he went into the stock business. From time to time he entered land in different counties. He owns now 717 acres of land besides town property. Financially, our subject's life has been a success. He was married October 8, 1846, in La Motte Township, to Miss Jane Purcell,

born March 24, 1824, in La Motte Township. She is a daughter of Jonathan Purcell, a pioneer, who was born in Virginia. Her mother was Sarah Boatright, who was born in Tennessee. Mr. Hill was identified with old Whig party, but he is now a Republican.

E. B. HILL, deceased. Mr. Hill will be remembered by many who have lived in Palestine as one of the best professors of music, especially leader and teacher of brass bands; he was born February 22, 1825, in Liberty, Union County, Ind. His father, Samuel Hill, was born in Kentucky; he died in Indiana. He was raised among the Shakers in Ohio, and from them learned the hatter's trade. He left the society and married Nancy Hardman, who was the mother of eight children. Mr. E. B. Hill was educated in Liberty, Ind. He studied medicine with a view of becoming a physician, but being foiled in this hope, and being naturally inclined to music, he made it the object of his life, and is well known in Eastern Indiana and Crawford County as a competent teacher; to the latter place he came in 1857, and there made the acquaintance of Miss Mary E. McGahey, and made her his wife May 1, 1860. She was born November 25, 1831, and was the mother of one child, Hattie, born January 12, 1861; she died March 17, 1880. Mrs. Hill is living in a comfortable home provided by her late husband. Her father, Allen McGahey, born September 6, 1797, died August 8, 1857. His father, David McGahey, came to Palestine at an early day, and may be called a pioneer, a scholar and minister of the United Christian Church, then called the New Light Church. He was married November 24, 1796, to Elizabeth Donnell; he died in September, 1851. Mr. Allen McGahey was married August 7, 1828, to Harriet Newland, born February 27, 1810, and died October 2, 1851. Mrs. Hill has traveled in many parts of the United States.

LAFAYETTE HUGHES, lecturer, Palestine, was born September 12, 1852. He is a son of John Hughes, born August 14, 1803, in South Wales. He is a son of John Hughes, Sr.; his occupation was that of a puddler; he was married in the old country to Mary Morris. They, with two of their children, who afterward died in New Jersey, came to Quebec, Canada, in 1832, at the time of the first cholera in this country. They were shipwrecked in their passage across the ocean, while on board the Welsh sailing ship, "King Henry V," but were rescued by Capt. Seward, from Sunderland. Mr. Hughes raised fourteen children after coming to this country, of whom only seven are now living; their names are David, Victoria, Alice, John, Edward, Lafayette and Adaline. Mr. John Hughes is a Free-Will Baptist, and has been identified with the Republican party. Two of his children, Adaline, born April 22, 1854, and Edward, born February 27, 1845, are at home taking care of the old folks. The latter enlisted July 18, 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company D. He was afterward attached to the light artillery, serving till the close of the war. He was at Murfreesboro; in Sherman's campaign; suffered nine months in the Southern prison pens and was discharged October, 1866, in Fort Kearney, Neb. Lafayette Hughes was educated at the U. C. College, in Merom, Ind., was a salesman in early life, but for the last six years he has been a temperance lecturer, laboring in Iowa, Illinois, Canada, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Z. ILIFF, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born July 30, 1839, in Hampshire County, W. Va. He is a son of James Iliff. Mr. Z. Iliff spent most of his early life among

strangers, being six years in Ohio. In 1866, he came to Crawford County, where he was joined in matrimony, May 14, 1868, to Mrs. Margaret Barker, born July 4, 1838; she is the daughter of William Hicks, whose father, William Hicks, Sr., was one of the pioneers of this county. William Hicks, Jr., married Elizabeth Montgomery, who was the mother of four children. Mrs. Iliff is the mother of three children—Charles Barker, born August 26, 1859, he died November 8, 1862, he was a son from her first husband; Lessie, born November 4, 1869; and Nora, born May 8, 1874, are from her second husband. On the 10th of February, 1865, Mr. Iliff obeyed the call of Union to defend the stars and stripes, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty fifth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. Mr. Iliff is independent in politics, and is a wide-awake, well-to-do farmer, and, together with his estimable wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. F. JOHNSON, tile manufacturer, Robinson, was born November 6, 1842, in Champaign County, Ohio. He is a son of John Johnson, born 1780, in Kentucky. He is a machinist by occupation, and is considered one of the pioneers of Champaign County. He is of a long-lived race, as he is still living, having reached the almost incredible age of one hundred and two years. He is a grand old man and does not seem to mind his age much. He was married to Elizabeth Dodson, who was born in Pennsylvania, but who died in Ohio. She is the mother of eleven children; nine of them are now living. Mr. Johnson was educated in Ohio, where he became a machinist. He was married there, January 7, 1864, to Mary Ann Lochard, born February 22, 1846. She is the daughter of Isaac and Isabelle (Bothal) Lochard, who came from the East. She is the mother of three children—Isaac Newton, born August 17, 1865; Lily May, born July 30, 1863; and T. T., born October 25, 1874. Mr. Johnson has filled township offices in Ohio. He came to Crawford County, Ill., in the fall of 1870, and has run machinery and farmed of late years. He has made tile and run a saw mill. He is a very industrious man; has been identified with the Democratic party, and in 1868 he joined the Odd Fellows fraternity, in Ohio.

J. KITCHELL, storekeeper, Palestine, was born January 2, 1839, in Palestine; he is a son of James H. Kitchell, born in Newark, N. J. He was one of the pioneers of Crawford County, and a merchant and farmer by occupation. He died in Palestine. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Gill, born February 3, 1802, died 1879. She was the mother of thirteen children, of whom only our subject and his sister Julia, who married Judge J. C. Allen, are now living. Mr. Kitchell was educated in Palestine; in early life he clerked in a dry goods store till 1857, when he went to Washington, D. C., where he clerked in the House of Representatives till 1859 when he came back to Palestine and in partnership with Judge Allen started a general store. They continued in that about thirteen years, when they sold out and commenced a hardware and agricultural business, continuing in that till 1877, when Mr. Kitchell went out of business and was elected Township Assessor for three terms in succession. In the spring of 1881, he commenced to do business for J. L. Woodworth in a hardware store. Mr. Kitchell was married in Palestine, December 5, 1872, to Miss R. M. Wilson, born March 29, 1844. She has two children, Anna, born September 5, 1878; and Bessie, born March 9, 1882. Her parents were Presly O. and Maria Kitchell Wilson. Her father died in California; but

her mother is living in Palestine. Mr. Kitchell is a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a good business man.

R. H. KITCHELL, merchant, Palestine, was born September 21, 1854, in Palestine. His father, J. A. Kitchell, was born in Palestine, 1824, he died in January, 1860. He was a son of J. H. Kitchell, who was a pioneer in Crawford County, living at one time at Fort La Motte, and whose father was a soldier in the Revloutionary war. The mother of our subject was born May 30, 1832, in Palestine. Her father was Dr. R. H. Mauzy, who was also an officer in the Black Hawk war. Mr. R. H. Kitchell went to school in Paestine, and in early life clerked for the Haskett Bros., till they dissolved parnership, when he commenced a grocery business in Palestine, and through his honesty and square dealing, he has built up a good business. He was married in La Motte Township, October 20, 1875, to Miss Amanda Lackey, born June 16, 1854, in La Motte Township. She is the mother of two children—Lena, born September 19, 1876, and Olna, born December 5, 1877. Her father is Thomas Lackey, a farmer by occupation, who was born January 3, 1822, in Kentucky. Her mother was Ann Eliza Boatright, who was born in Crawford County, Ill., where she died. She was the mother of three children. Mr. Kitchell is identified with the Republican party.

THOMAS LACKEY, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born January 3, 1824, in Clark County, Ky. His father, John Lackey, was also born in Kentucky. His occupation was that of a farmer and wheelwright, manufacturing spinning wheels. He was married in Kentucky to Nancy Wilson, born in Kentucky. She was the mother of nine children, and died in this county. Mr. Lackey came to this county in 1828, with his father, and went to school here and was married, 1852, to Miss A. E. Boatright, who died in 1862. She was the mother of three children—Amanda, born June 16, 1854; Helen, born September 22, 1857; and Mary, born December 20, 1859. Mr. Lackey was joined in matrimony a second time in 1863, to Mrs. Malissa Kibler, born October 12, 1824, in this county. She is a daughter of Hudson and Hannah (Higgins) McCorpin, and the mother of four children—John Kibler and Ellen Kibler were from her first husband; Richard, born October 6, 1867; and Ann Eliza, born February 9, 1865, are children of her present husband. His two oldest children are married, Amanda to R. H. Kitchell, and Helen to William Walters. Mr. Lackey's grandparents were of the Old Virginia stock, characterized for their known hospitality, honesty and straightforwardness. He had a brother in the late war. He is identified with the Republican party, but in local affairs he votes for the best man.

JOHN W. LEAVERTON, farmer, was born April 14, 1840, in Greensborough, Md. His father was John H. Leaverton, born March 20, 1813, in Maryland. He died March 17, 1852, in Ohio. He was a farmer, and was married December 25, 1834, to Miss Tamsey Irland, born April 5, 1815; she died January 19, 1870, and is the mother of eight children. Mr. Leaverton went to school in Marion County, Ohio. He enlisted, November 7, 1861, in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The first battle in which he took an active part was at Bull Run, and the last at Bentonville. He was in sixteen hard fought battles; was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and was also a noncommissioned officer in the army. Mr. Leaverton was married December 5, 1867, in Marion County, Ohio, to Miss Delilah

Andrew, born November 7, 1836. Mr. Leaverton is respected by all who come in contact with him. He has been Township Assessor; is a Republican; is a Knight of Honor, having occupied the office of Dictator. He is Commander of the "Alfred Harrison Post," No. 152, in Palestine Depart. of Ill., G. A. R.; he is peculiarly fitted for this place on account of his military knowledge; he has organized three posts.

W. L. MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born October 23, 1823, in Lincoln County, Ky. He is a son of William Magill, who was born February 28, 1788, in Virginia; he died in 1839. He came to this county in 1826, and was married to Unity Gooch, who was the mother of nine children; three are now living. His oldest brother was in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. Our subject, Mr. W. L. Magill, went to school in Crawford County, where he has been a stock man and farmer all his life. He was joined in matrimony, January 11, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth McColpin, born January 3, 1820, in this county. She is a daughter of Hudson and Hannah (Cheek) McColpin, and is the mother of eight children. Four of them are now living; their names are Emily J., born January 3, 1846, she married E. Goodwin; Stacey A., born October 3, 1847, she married D. Goodwin; Martha F., born October 24, 1853, she married A. Fox; and Lida, born May 15, 1861. Mr. Magill lives on a good farm, a part of which his father bought from Alexander Houston, but which was formerly owned by George Smith, who was one of the first settlers in this county; the other part was entered as Government land. Mr. Magill has filled school offices, and has been identified with the Republican party, but always votes for whom he considers the best man.

JOHN F. MAIL, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born June 16, 1846, in La Motte Township. His father was Frederich Mail, born April 15, 1803, in Knox County, Ind.; he died February 8, 1873. He was married September 18, 1828, to Louisa H. McGahey, born February 2, 1806; she died December 9, 1865, and is the mother of four children. Her father, David McGahey, represented Lawrence and Crawford Counties in the Senate of 1832–33, which sat at Vandalia, Ill. Frederick Mail's father was born in Germantown, Penn., and his father, who came from Germany about 1754, and who spelled his name Mehl, got his naturalization papers in 1761, under King George, against whom he fought afterward in the Revolutionary war. Mr. J. F. Mail was educated in Palestine, and at the Union Christian College in Merom; he clerked two years in Palestine, farmed afterward, and was married, November 17, 1868, to Miss Ella M. Murrell, born September 2, 1847, in Clinton County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Alexander and Amanda (Penquite) Murrell; her grandmother's maiden name was Jane Cummings. Mrs. Mail is the mother of four children, Frederich M., born October 4, 1869; Elmer B., born April 28, 1871; Bessie Leota, born December 20, 1872, she died September 13, 1873; and Medford B., born January 2, 1874. Mr. Mail is an intelligent, wide-awake farmer; a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been identified with the Democratic party.

M. MAIL, farmer, P. O. Palestine, first beheld the light of this world in the year 1857, in La Motte Township, Crawford County. His father, Isaac D. Mail, was born in 1832. He was a farmer by occupation, and his father, Frederick Mail, was born in 1803, a blacksmith by trade, and a pioneer of Crawford County. He was joined in matrimony to Louisa H. McGahey, born

in 1806. Her father was one of the pioneers of Crawford County, and she is the mother of four children. Mr. Isaac D. Mail was married to Mary E. Boatright, who was born in Crawford County, and is the mother of seven children. Our subject went to school in Crawford County and Carbondale, Ill. He has been a farmer all his life, and was joined in matrimony, in Crawford County, Ill., October 3, 1877, to Miss Sarah J. Reavill, born January 9, 1857, in Crawford County. She is a daughter of Andrew J. and Martha A. (Seaney) Reavill, who were both born in Crawford County, Ill. Mrs. Mail is the mother of two children living, Avis Faith, born October 13, 1879, and Aubrey, born May 13, 1881. Mr. Mail can trace his ancestors back to one of his great-great-grandfathers, who spelled his name Mehl, and who came from Germany. In politics, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

A. MALONE, M. D., Palestine, was born March 20, 1819, in Gibson County, Ind. He is a son of James Malone, born 1792, in Woodford County, Ky. He was a farmer by occupation. He died 1877, in Owensville, Ind. The maiden name of his wife was Christina Hunter, who died in Owensville, Ind. She was the mother of five children now living. Our subject went to school in Owensville, but is mainly self-educated. He finished his medical education at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Mr. Malone clerked in early life at Princeton and Owensville, Ind. About five years after that, he commenced to teach school; he taught one year in Gibson County, Ind., and almost three years in Hamilton and White Counties, Ill. After that, he took up the study of medicine, and continued it till he graduated in 1846, when he went to Albion, Ill., where he practiced almost two years, and a little longer than that in Lawrenceville, Ill. Mr. Malone came to Palestine in 1850, where he has made his home ever since, keeping a general store and drugs, as well as following his profession. In politics, Mr. Malone is neutral; he has not voted since he helped to elect Abraham Lincoln. He has been married twice; the first time, December, 1842, near Albion, Ill., to Miss E. Fisher, born 1819, and died 1861, in Palestine. She was the mother of three children living—Alva C., now married; Rosaline, also married, and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Malone married again, December 16, 1862, in Akron, Ohio, to Miss A. M. Bisbee, born in Union Mills, Ind. She has one son, Percy B., born July 13, 1870. Our subject is known as a gentleman and a scholar. He is the author of "Bible Religion," and "The Age to Come;" both meritorious works; he has also been a contributor to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and three other political papers. Is a contributor to the *Medical Times*, Chicago, the *Medical Recorder*, Cincinnati, and the *American Journal of Medicine*, Cincinnati. Has contributed to the following religious papers: *Prophetic Watchman*, Howard, Ill., the *Gospel Banner*, Geneva, Ill., the *Herald of the Coming Kingdom*, Chicago, and the *Restitution*, Plymouth, Ind. His present wife was educated by our late President, James A. Garfield, at Hiram College, Ohio.

WILLIAM MARTIN, miller and lumberman, Palestine, was born March 19, 1841, grandson of John Martin, from Kentucky, who came here 1810, when the country was in a wild state, and the forest was filled with wild beasts and wilder men. His son, Hezekiah Martin, was joined in matrimony to Nancie McColpin, who was the mother of a large family, of whom William, our subject, was the youngest. He was educated in this county, where he was also married December 28, 1871, to Miss Sarah Nethery, born 1844;

she died October 28, 1882. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Crawford) Nethery, who, with their daughter, were born in Ireland. Mrs. Martin was the mother of three children, of whom two are now living—John O., born March 10, 1873, and Rosalie, born April 24, 1878. Mr. Martin's occupation in early life was that of an engineer in his father's mill, of which he took possession about 1870. He connected a woolen mill with it, which may be said to have been the only industry in the township. Mrs. Martin was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Martin was rocked in the Democratic cradle, and therefore has been identified with that party. He is now engaged in the lumber business in Palestine.

DR. J. A. MARTIN, physician, Palestine, was born January 1, 1856, in Barren County, Ky. His father, F. M. Martin, is a carpenter by occupation; he was born February 26, 1831, in Kentucky. He was married, in Barren County, Ky., December 12, 1853, to Miss Mary Jane Newberry, born February, 1834, in Kentucky. She is the mother of four children—James A., Winfield Scott, Joseph T. and John W. Mr. J. A. Martin came to Palestine in 1864, with his father; went to school there, and at the age of fourteen he commenced to clerk in a general store, continued in that till he was seventeen; for the next three years, he attended the village school, and in the fall of 1876 he went to Cincinnati, where he attended lectures in the Medical College. In the spring of 1877, he came home and read medicine with Dr. Rafferty for eighteen months. In October, 1878, he again attended the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, and graduated February 28, 1879. Since then he has practiced most of his time in Palestine. Dr. Martin is a young man who deserves a great deal of credit in fitting himself for his present position. He is a Knight of Honor, and a member of Crawford County Medical Association. Is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES A. MAXWELL, Pincipal of Schools in Palestine, Ill., was born November 8, 1837, in Blount County, Tenn. His father, James N. Maxwell, was born in the same State and county, August 15, 1809. The father was a farmer, and supported himself and family by constant daily toil in the cultivation of the soil. Being too poor to purchase a farm for himself in the old and well improved tate of his birth, where land was worth from $50 to $75 per acre, he concluded to emigrate Westward, where he, with a few hundred dollars, accumulated by industry and frugality, could buy land for himself and boys. Crawford County, Ill., was finally selected as his place of destination and future home, to which he, with his family, in the fall of 1849, in two two-horse wagons, journeyed. He entered a tract of land containing about three hundred acres, at Congress prices, lying two miles west of the village of Flat Rock, in Honey Creek Township, which, after many years' hard toil, he cleared and improved as it now is, and where he finally died in the year 1865, January 28, at the age of fifty-six. The maiden name of his wife was Dickson. She was born February 18, 1808, in the same State and county as her husband, and died June 25, 1863, at her home in Honey Creek Township. The parents lived to raise nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are dead at this writing except the second son, John G., and the third, James A., the subject of this biography. James A. Maxwell is, for the most part, a self-educated man. When fifteen years of age, he was very desirous of a good education. The opportunities for educating at that time in the West were few. A few log schoolhouses, surrounded with hazel

brush for shade, were scattered over the county. Subscription schools were maintained for only two or three months during the year. The schools were what we call *loud*, and could be heard a mile or two reading and singing their spelling lessons, which were the principal branches taught then. Text-books were very scarce, inferior, and obtained from a distance only. But in the face of all these unfavorable opportunities, young Maxwell, without money and teacher, having nothing but his time, will, family fireside and a few books, commenced a course of study in the common branches of an English education. This he continued for three consecutive years, during which time he acquired a general knowledge of English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history, philosophy and the rudiments of Latin, with but very little assistance, which he obtained occasionally from a clergyman living six miles distant. When scarcely seventeen, he taught his first school, on the subscription plan, and according to the old flint-lock system, during the winter of which term the law was passed by the Illinois Legislature establishing our free system of public schools. By its provisions, it became necessary for teachers to pass an examination in seven branches, and thus secure a teacher's certificate, which young Maxwell did, having been examined by Dr. (now Judge) Robb, of Robinson. When, in 1857, an academy of learning was instituted at Palestine, young Maxwell entered that school at its commencement, and completed an academical course there. Owing to bad health, he was unable to resume his studies at college. He then employed his time in teaching, and has, for the most part, been following that profession for twenty-three years in Crawford County, principally at Robinson, Hutsonville and Palestine; at the latter of which places he now resides, being Principal of the public schools there. Our subject was married, April 12, 1860, at Palestine, to Mary V. Harper, born August 5, 1842, at the place of her marriage, and is the daughter of John B. and Abigail Harper. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have three children—two daughters, Alice C., aged twenty years, and Edna B., aged ten years, and one boy, Frank N., aged two years. He was in politics a Republican until the close of our civil war, since which time he has been neutral, but seldom exercising his right of suffrage. He is now identified with the temperance cause, and is a worker for the cause of prohibition. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and an active Sabbath school worker, seeking the moral, social and intellectual advancement of all with whom he comes in contact. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in good standing in that order.

MRS. DORCAS McGAHEY, Palestine, born August 21, 1838, in La Motte Township. She is a daughter of Ethan Walters, who was born in Ohio, and who died August 13, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Marguerette Brimberry, who was born November 19, 1819, in Kentucky, and who is the mother of nine children; four of them are now living. Mrs. McGahey went to school in Palestine, and was married March 21, 1854, to James A. McGahey, born March 15, 1830; he died December 21, 1871. His grandfather was a minister, and one of the first settlers in the county. Mr. J. A. McGahey went to school in Palestine; he has been a farmer all his life; has voted the Democratic ticket; has filled school offices, and is the father of five children. Their names are Charles A., born January 10, 1857; Frederick E., born October 30, 1859; Lucy E., born October 4, 1861; Maggie A., August 28, 1864 (she died July 30, 1870); and

James O., born April 27, 1870. Mrs. McGahey and her daughter Lucy are intelligent, hospitable and respected by all with whom they come in contact. They are members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. McGahey owns a comfortable home and a farm of 360 acres; her prosperity is due chiefly to her own energy and wise management. The largest part of her farm was once owned by George Bathe, Sr., who sold it to Allen McGahey.

R. P. McGAHEY, farmer, P. O. Robinson, was born June 21, 1846, on the old homestead in La Motte Township. He is a son of Allen McGahey, born September 6, 1797; he died 1857; he was the first Coroner in this county, and was married to Miss Harriet Newland, born February 27, 1810; she died October 2, 1851. David McGahey, who was the grandfather of our subject, married Elizabeth Donnell; he was one of the first settlers in this county, and died in September, 1851. Our subject went to school in Palestine, and has been a farmer all his life. He answered the call of his country to defend the stars and stripes, and enlisted in the spring of 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry Volunteers, Company H, and served till the close of the war. He was married, February 27, 1869, to Miss Maggie Van Horn, born June 2, 1848, in Ohio. She is the daughter of Joseph and Parthenia (Moor) Van Horn, and the mother of the following children: Allen, born November 25, 1871; John W., born February 7, 1873 (he died September 16, 1873); and Ralph, born December 9, 1875. Mr. McGahey is a Knight of Honor; a Democrat in politics, and a member of the "Alfred Harrison Post," No. 152, in Palestine Depart., Ill., G. A. R.

D. B. MILLS, blacksmith, Palestine, was born August 4, 1835, in Muskingum County, Ohio. His father was James Mills, a farmer by occupation; he died in Ohio. He was joined in matrimony to Eliza Wright, born 1807, in Zanesville, Ohio. She died 1875, in Wells County, Ind., and was the mother of nine children. Mr. Mills went to school in Allen County, Ind.; he served his apprenticeship in Fort Wayne, Ind.; after that he rambled for some two years. April 26, 1858, he came to Palestine, and has called that place home ever since, following his trade. One season he ran a woolen factory. He enlisted, August 12, 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company E; his regiment was mounted during the second year of service. He was mustered out June 27, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. After the war, he came back to Palestine, where he has followed his trade, and was married November 8, 1864, while home on a furlough, to Miss C. P. Griffith, a distant relative of ex-President Franklin Pierce. She was born April 30, 1841, and died October 31, 1868; she was the mother of one child, living, named Pierce, born October 21, 1868. Mr. Mills was married a second time, December 5, 1872, in Adams County, Ohio, to Miss T. E. McColm, born February 18, 1842; she died December 14, 1878. She is a daughter of John and Hannah (Beech) McColm; her grandparents came from Ireland in 1795; they were robbed on the high sea by pirates, supposed to have been French privateers, and were landed in the United States in a very destitute condition, even hatless and coatless. Mrs. McColm is the mother of one boy, named Orville, born January 7, 1875. Mr. Mills has traveled extensively in the United States, having been in twenty-four States.

MRS. E. A. PATTON, Palestine. This lady, who is respected by every one who enjoys her acquaintance, was born December 6, 1817, in Palestine. She is the daughter of William Wilson, one of the old pioneers,

and first Postmaster in Palestine. He was born April 4, 1790, and died February 12, 1850; he was a magistrate for some years, and also served in the Legislature. He was joined in matrimony, January 15, 1817, in Harrison, Ohio, to Miss E. Kitchell, born November 19, 1799, in New Jersey. She died February 6, 1859, in Palestine; she was the mother of fifteen children, of whom our subject is the oldest. Mrs. Patton went to school in Palestine, where she was married, December 31, 1835, to Dr. E. L. Patton, born November 31, 1809, in Tennessee. He was educated in Washington College, Tenn.; followed his profession in Palestine till his death, December 30, 1862; filled several county offices, and is the father of twelve children, of whom W. R. Patton is the oldest. He was born October 14, 1836; was educated in Palestine, Hanover and Chicago; at the latter place he graduated in the Medical Department; is now a physician in Charleston, Ill. The second son, Cullen M., is a merchant in Robinson. The third son, Allen M., was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the same day that his father died in Palestine. The youngest daughter, Hannah May, is teaching in Charleston, Ill. The oldest daughter, Nancie A., has a millinery store in Olney. The other children—Martha, Mary, Emily J., John and Carroll, who is married—are living in or near Palestine. Mrs. E. A. Patton is a zealous worker in the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member. A residence built by Dr. Patton is her present home. Her sister Jane is living with her.

FINDLEY PAULL, retired merchant, Palestine, was born in Fayette County, Penn., February 26, 1809. His father was James Paull, born 1781, in Fayette County, Penn.; he died there in June, 1856. His occupation was that of a farmer and iron manufacturer, running several furnaces; he was one of the most prominent men in his county. Mr. James Paull was married three times, and our subject is the oldest son of fourteen children. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Jackson, born in Fayette County, Penn., where she died. Both grandfathers and great-grandfathers of our subject were in the Revolutionary army. His grandfather on his father's side was in Crawford's defeat in Ohio, where he had to flee for his life, being out in the wilderness eight days; he was made Colonel afterward. Slover, the noted scout, escaped with him. Mr. Paull went to school in Fayette County, Penn. At the age of fifteen, he commenced to clerk for his uncle in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1835, he, in partnership with his uncle, whom he bought out after five years, opened a general store in Palestine, Ill. The same year, Mr. Paull went back to Wheeling, W. Va., where he was married, October 15, to Miss Ann M. Bayless, born 1811, in Steubenville, Ohio; she died in Palestine, October, 1877. She was a daughter of John C. Bayless, a merchant. Mr. Paull has five children living; their names are Ellen, Fanny, Anna, James T. and William O.; two other boys are dead. His three daughters and youngest son are married. Mr. Paull was married a second time, June 15, 1880, in York, Clark Co., Ill., to Mrs. E. Gorham, the widow of Dr. C. Gorham. Mr. Paull is much respected by his fellow-men; has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for forty-seven years; is identified with the Republican party, but believes the Prohibition party should be the party in power; he is a good temperance worker.

Z. A. PEARCE, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born March 4, 1829, in Warren County, Ind. He is a great-grandson of Thomas Pearce, who came from New York. He was

a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, where he fought for independence under the illustrious George Washington. Thomas Pearce married a Miss Barnes; their son John married Elizabeth Steward, and their son Lemuel B. married Anna Hurley, who was a daughter of Zadock and Lilis (Campbell) Hurley, and who is the mother of eight children, of whom only our subject and his brother John are now living. Mr. Z. A. Pearce was educated in Fountain County, Ind. In early life he was engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1851, in company with his father, he came to this county, where he was joined in matrimony, June 3, 1852, to Miss Louisa J. Wilhite, born September 18, 1833, on La Motte Prairie. She is a daughter of Enoch and Mary (Myers) Wilhite, of whom the former was born in Virginia, and the latter in Kentucky. Mrs. Pearce is the mother of six children; four are now living—Ora, born February 23, 1853; Eva and Ida are twins, they were born November 26, 1856; and William C., born May 4, 1864. Mrs. Pearce is an amiable Christian woman, who, with her husband, is a member of the Union Christian Church. Mr. Pearce has a fine farm of 390 acres. He is a radical temperance man, and is identified with the Republican party.

T. J. PIFER, stockman and farmer, P. O. Palestine. This gentleman was born August 14, 1844, on La Motte Prairie. His father, E. S. Pifer, was born March 1, 1816, near Harper's Ferry, Va.; he died November 10, 1849. He was an industrious farmer, coming to this county in an early day, where he was married, December 30, 1840, to Jane S. Walker, born February 18, 1817, in Fayette County, Ohio, she is still living. The grandparents of our subject were John and Margaret Pifer, born respectively June 13, 1784, and March 8, 1789. Mr. T. J. Pifer went to school in this county, and after the war commenced his heart was stirred with patriotic zeal and a desire to save the stars and stripes. He enlisted August 2, 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company E, which was afterward mounted. He was under fire twenty-three times; he served till the close of the war, when he came home, and was joined in matrimony, February 21, 1867, to Miss Eliza Walters, born December 23, 1850, in this county. She is a daughter of Jacob and Stacy (McCorpin) Walters, and is the mother of four children living—Maggie R., born December 16, 1867; Edward E., born October 2, 1869; Luther L., born August 17, 1874; and Arthur D., born October 2, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Pifer are members of the Union Christian Church; he has traveled extensively; is a Republican; a Knight of Honor, and member of the "Alfred Harrison Post," of Palestine Depart., Ill., G. A. R.

L. S. PIFER, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born on La Motte Prairie November 16, 1852. He is a son of Joseph Pifer, born September 24, 1819, in Virginia; he was married August 25, 1842, to Margaret Walker, born January 23, 1822, in Ohio. Our subject was educated in this county, where he was joined in matrimony, March 25, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Cooley, born February 2, 1859. She is a daughter of William R. and Elizabeth (Myers) Cooley, and is the mother of one child, Medford O., born December 20, 1879. Mrs. Pifer is a lady who believes in making home cheerful and happy, and is a member of the Union Chirstian Church. Mr. Pifer is an energetic, enterprising young farmer, not behind his neighbors in any respect; he has been identified with the Republican party.

ROBERT PLUNKETT, farmer and stockman, P. O. Hutsonville, was born October 4,

1828, in Shelby County, Ky. He is a descendant of a Lord Plunkett, who is connected with the history of Ireland, where his estates were, and becoming involved in her political affairs with England, he had to flee for his life, and settled in Virginia. His son, Jesse, who is the grandfather of our subject, removed to the dark and bloody grounds of Kentucky, where he participated in the border warfare with the red man of the woods, and married a Miss Moseley; they reared a large family. One of the boys, named Robert, married Nancie Hartley, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Hartley, and the mother of thirteen children. Abraham, one of the boys, was killed at the battle of Stone River, Tenn. Our subject was educated in Indiana, where his father had removed in 1833; from there he went to the Mexican war, in 1846, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. He was married, August 19, 1847, in Montgomery County, Ind., to Christina Andrews, daughter of John and Nancie Andrews, who came from Ohio. She is the mother of four children now living: John M., was married twice; is the father of one little boy, named Rollin A.; he is a minister of the Union Christian Church, receiving his theological education at Merom, Ind. His brother, Robert A., born August 19, 1850, was educated in the same college; he is now engaged in the insurance business; Nancie A., wife of Asa Eckard, a tiller of the soil in this county, he is the father of Anna, Josephine and Henrietta; Henry S. L., born February 27, 1860. Mrs. Plunkett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; her daughter belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Plunkett enlisted, 1861, for the three years' term, in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company D, as Second Lieutenant. He was afterward detailed to Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' staff, of the Union army. He participated in many thrilling scenes and battles. He came to this county in 1858. He and his boys have about four hundred acres of fine land; they pay a great deal of attention to stock raising, and in political affairs are identified with the Republican party. Mr. Plunkett has filled school offices.

T. N. RAFFERTY, physician, Palestine. The subject of this sketch was born June 12, 1846, in Springville, Lawrence Co., Ind. His father was M. C. Rafferty, born 1816, near Covington, Ky, a merchant in Springville, who was joined in matrimony to Mary S. Benedict, born 1823, in Nicholasville, Ky. She was the mother of three children—Theodore N., Mollie E., Malcolm E. Our subject, Theodore N., went to school in Springville, Ind. In early life, he clerked in his father's store, and, after attending the State University at Bloomington, he taught school three years, but during that time he took a commercial course at Indianapolis, where he graduated. At an early age, he became imbued with a thirst for medical knowledge, and in the winter of 1867-68 he entered the Medical Department at Ann Arbor, Mich. He finished his medical studies in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the spring of 1869. He went back to his old home and practiced medicine one year; in the spring of 1870, he came to Palestine, where he follows his profession. Mr. Rafferty has served his township in the capacity of Township Supervisor for two years. He also filled school offices. He was married, at Palestine, October, 1827, to Miss Sadie E. Donnell, born in Palestine, March 12, 1849. She is the mother of three children, living—Pearl, born December 8, 1873; Herbert N., born September 22, 1878, and Glen A. born February 19, 1881. Her father, Dennis Donnell, was one of the pioneers of

this county. The maiden name of her mother is Eliza Netherton. Our subject is a member of the county Medical Association, a Knight of Honor, a member the Esculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, and also a member of the Tri-State Medical Society.

J. C. RANEY, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 8, 1836. He is a son of James Raney, who was born July 22, 1789, in Berkeley County, Va., who was a farmer by occupation. In the year 1812, he obeyed the call of his country, and fought for American rights and freedom; he died in 1864; he was joined in matrimony to Miss Martha Siler, born September 5, 1794, in Berkeley County, Va., who was the mother of ten children. Our subject went to school in Greene County, Ohio, where he farmed afterward. He was married there, also, October 12, 1863, to Miss Charlotte M. Archer, born December 10, 1842, in Washington County, Penn. She is the daughter of Ebenezer Archer, born 1806, in West Virginia, near Steubenville, whose occupation was that of a tiller of the soil, and whose father came from Scotland. Her mother was Marguerette McCrea, born 1807, near Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Raney has been identified with the Republican party, but is now strongly in favor of the Prohibition party. He has three children, Albert L., born November 25, 1864, in Greene County, Ohio; Marguerette E., born December 29, 1866, in Greene County, Ohio; Archer Russell, born July 1, 1873, near Palestine. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Raney came to Crawford County, Ill., where he had bought 200 acres of land the year before, lived on it seven years, when he sold out and bought the David Lagow farm, situated just west of Palestine. Mr. Raney is a useful member of the community in which he lives; he is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which body his wife is also a member. She is also known as a good Sunday school worker.

JOHN RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born in County Derry, Ireland. He is a son of Andrew Richey, who was born and died in the same country. There were eight children in the family. Mr. J. Richey was educated mostly in Ireland. He has been a farmer all his life. He came to the United States in the fall of 1858, settling in Greene County, Ohio. He came to this county in 1868, where he was joined in matrimony the following year to Miss Sarah A. Fox, born January 26, 1840, in this county. She is a daughter of John and Emeline (McGahey) Fox, and is the mother of the following children; Abbie J., born July 13, 1871; William O., born October 10, 1873; James C., born April 11, 1876; Freddie F., born September 24, 1878; and David A., born October 12, 1881. Mr. Richey, through his honesty, frugality and industry, has become the possessor of a nice farm of 227 acres of land, on which he has good buildings. He has been identified with the Republican party, is an honored citizen of the community in which he resides, and, with his wife, is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES RICHEY, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born in County Derry, Ireland. His father, Andrew Richey, was born and died in County Derry, Ireland. Our subject went to school mainly in Ireland. His occupation is that of a farmer. He came to the United States in 1861, settling in Cedarville, Ohio. He finally came to Illinois, where he was joined in matrimony, November 26, 1874, to Miss Emma L. Miller, born December 29, 1854, in this county. She is the daughter of Henry H. and Luna (Wheeler) Miller, and the mother of three children—Flora J., born September 28, 1875, Luna B., born August

2, 1877, and Harry, born September 28, 1880. Mr. Richey is a quiet, unassuming gentleman; the owner of a nice farm, with good buildings, and also the architect of his own fortune. He is a Republican. Mrs. Richey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; her uncle, J. E. Miller, was a First Lieutenant in the army.

A. SALESBERRY, merchant, Palestine, first beheld the light of this world May 1, 1834, in La Motte Township, Crawford Co., Ill. His father was James Salesberry, who was born, 1810, in Virginia, a farmer by occupation. He came to Palestine at an early age, and for awhile ran a ferry across the Wabash River. He died in 1848. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Harden, born in 1805, in Kentucky. She died in 1879 in La Motte Township. She was the mother of five children. Our subject went to school in Merom, Ind.; was a farmer in early life. In 1875, in partnership with A. J. Plough, he started a general store in Hutsonville; continued in that till 1880, when they dissolved partnership, and, after dividing the stock, Mr. Salesberry came to Palestine, where he opened a general store. Our subject has been married three times. His first wife was Sarah Mackey, who was born in Kentucky, and died in La Motte Township. She had three children—Andrew C., Ida Bell and Anna. His second wife was Miss Sarah Stratton, born in Crawford County, died in Hutsonville. She was the mother of one child named Lucy. His third wife was Mrs. P. A. Hasselbach, who was born in 1829, in Kentucky; her father was a farmer in Indiana. Mr. Salesberry has been connected with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian Church.

J. R. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born in Fayette County, Ky. He is a son of W. B. Smith, who was born in the same place, and who married a Miss Casey, born March 28, 1772. She is the mother of twelve children, and is now living at Mattoon, aged one hundred and ten years. The grandfather of our subject was a Judge of the Circuit Court at Logansport, Ind., when he was one hundred and two years old; he died at the age of one hundred and fifteen. This proves that our subject is of a long-lived family. He was married, 1854, in Bartholomew County, Ind., to Miss Nancie Chields, who was born in the same place, and who is the mother of the following children: Oscar, Finley, Joe, Harry, Amanda, Emeline, Martha I. and Rose Bell. Mr. Smith is independent in politics; his father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war.

DANIEL STONER, farmer, P. O. Hutsonville, was born January 1, 1810, in Frederick County, Md. His father, William Stoner, married Elizabeth Garber, who was the mother of nine children. Mr. Stoner went to school in Maryland; from there he went to Ohio, where he was joined in matrimony, March 3, 1832, to Esther Pfoutz, born December 10, 1809, in Maryland. She is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Rinehart) Pfoutz, and is the mother of six children now living—Samuel P., born March 21, 1835; William H., born July 25, 1838; Mary E., born April 14, 1840; Jessie C., born July 19, 1844; Chloe S., born October 1, 1848; and Lloyd R., born September 7, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner are members of the German Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon and an exemplary member. He has a nice farm. Is a Republican.

S. G. SWEARINGEN, farmer, P. O. Duncanville, who is the personification of good humor and kindness, was born January 8, 1807, in Ohio. He is a son of Thomas V. Swearingen, a merchant by occupation, who was born December 19, 1779, in Virginia,

and who died September 29, 1863. He was joined in matrimony, April 6, 1806, to Miss Theodosia Goodale, born February 25, 1785. She died April 6, 1832, and was the mother of six children. Our subject's ancestors were of French and Holland descent, and he can date his family back as far as the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was educated in Chillicothe, Ohio, and in early life clerked for his father; afterward he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed till 1851, when he came to Crawford County, Ill., where he has been a farmer ever since. Mr. Swearingen was married to Miss Sarah N. Colwell, born December 19, 1808, in Pennsylvania. She died May 20, 1871, and she is the mother of four children, as follows: Lincoln G., who died near Vicksburg, while in the army; Sally C., deceased; Cynthia, deceased; Theodore P., born November 16, 1848, he is now married. Mr. Swearingen was married a second time, November 28, 1872, to Mrs. C. A. Cunningham, born April 15, 1830, she is a daughter of W. J. and Amelia Crews, and the mother of three children, from her first husband. The children are all married, and their names are Thomas H., William O. and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen are members of the Methodist Church.

CAPT. G. B. SWEET, painter, Palestine, was born September 20, 1835, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he went to school. He is a son of W. M. Sweet, born in Fauquier County, Va., a machinist by occupation; he married Mary A. Goldsmith, who is the mother of two children. In early life, Mr. Sweet boated for some years on the Ohio; then learned the carpenter trade in Indiana; afterward he clerked in the railroad contractor's office at Tipton, Ind. In 1853, he came to Palestine, where he clerked for O. H. Bristol & Co., for over two years. Having learned the painter's trade, he followed it till September 3, 1862, when he enlisted as private in the Ninety-eighth Illinois, Company E. During the war, through his bravery and good conduct, he rose to the rank of A. A. A. General, holding the rank of Brevet Captain under Gen. A. O. Miller. The Ninety-eighth Illinois, as is well known, did some of the heaviest fighting during the war. It was in fifty-six engagements; in all of which Capt. Sweet participated except one. He was wounded only once. He was mustered out of the service near Springfield, July 6, 1865, when he came to Palestine to follow his trade. He was married in Palestine, February, 1855, to Miss C. J. Alexander, born 1835, died December, 1876, in same place. Her father, Dr. H. Alexander, was a pioneer of this county, a member of the Legislature and County Judge; he was a native of Kentucky. He married Julia Kitchell, a daughter of Judge Kitchell. Mr. Sweet has three children living—Edmund C., born December, 1856; Janella, born January, 1862; Ira, born September 21, 1866. He is a Presbyterian, a Democrat and a member of the "Alfred Harrison Post," No. 152, G. A. R. Dept. of Ill. He holds the office of "Officer of the Day."

N. VANE, Postmaster, Palestine, was born September 24, 1827, in Brown County, Ohio. He is a son of Arthur Vane, who came to Palestine in 1831. He was a farmer by occupation, and was born March 24, 1796; he died in New Hebron, Crawford Co., Ill., in 1860. He married Eleanor Blair, a second cousin of Gen. Frank P. Blair; she is the mother of nine children. Mr. Vane went to school in Palestine. He farmed till he was of age, and then learned the cooper trade in Terre Haute, Ind. He followed his trade till 1864; he then commenced to clerk in a drug store in Palestine; after that he was in

different business till 1877, when he became Postmaster of Palestine; has carried on the office ever since, together with a stock of drugs and medicine. He was married, August 31, 1851, near Palestine, to Miss Julia A. Wheeler, born April 22, 1834, in Rutland, Vt. She is a daughter of Leonard Wheeler, a farmer, who died in Crawford County; her mother was Elizabeth Wittmore, who was born in Massachusetts. Mr. Vane has two children living—Arthur, born November 6, 1852, and Flora, born July 13, 1856. Mr. Vane's two brothers died in the army. Mr. Vane enjoys the esteem of his fellow-men. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a supporter of the Republican party.

MRS. SABRA WALKER, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born April 15, 1829, in Lawrence County, Ill. She is a daughter of James Vermillion; he married Catharine Woodworth, who was the mother of seven children. Mr. Vermillion died November 25, 1834. Our subject went to school in Lawrence County, Ill. She was joined in matrimony, May 7, 1850, to Charles S. Walker, born July 20, 1825, in Ohio; he died March 9, 1869. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Short) Walker, and was the father of four children—Orlando, born May 1, 1851, he was married to Matilda Wright; Mary L., born January 15, 1854, she was married to James Seeders; Elsie F., born January 8, 1859, she died September 3, 1863; Eva C., born September 13, 1866, she died October 9, 1866. Mrs. Walker owns and lives in a cozy, comfortable home, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

ORLANDO WALKER, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born May 1, 1851, on La Motte Prairie. He is a son of Charles S. Walker, deceased, who was a fond and indulgent parent, a good husband and an industrious farmer. Mr. O. Walker was educated in this county and at Merom, Ind. In early life, he, like Nimrod, of Biblical fame, was very fond of the chase, and the deep-mouthed baying of the hounds, was music in his ear. He was joined in matrimony, November 16, 1871, to Miss Matilda Wright, born February 14, 1847, in Gibson County, Ind. She is a daughter of Andrew J. and Lucinda (Spain) Wright, and is the mother of three children, living, Virgil, born June 17, 1875; Jessie, born December 14, 1877; and Horace, born February 29, 1880. Mrs. Walker is a fond mother and a member of the Union Christian Church. Mr. Walker has been identified with the Republican party.

JAMES WESTNER, farmer, P. O. Palestine. This gentleman, who is known to all the old settlers in this county, was born in La Motte Township July 17, 1818. He is a son of George Westner, born May 7, 1765, in Chester County, Penn. His brothers were in the Revolutionary war; he himself was in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. He was married, in Kentucky, to Miss Nancy Eaton, who was the mother of fourteen children. It is generally supposed that he came to this county at a very early date, probably with the Eatons, of Indian fighting fame. Our subject, James Westner, was joined in matrimony, October 6, 1840, to Miss Margaret Kent, who was born August 12, 1819, in North Carolina. She is a daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Connerly) Kent, and is the mother of eight children. Three are now living; their names are Elizabeth, born August 17, 1846, she married John Gano; George L., born January 23, 1849; Rose L., born December 1, 1856, she married George Hawkins, and is the mother of the following children: Pearl B., born August 1, 1875, Myrtle G., born May 16, 1878, and Altha E., born December 13, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Westner are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican, and living on the old place that his father bought at $3 per acre from McCall, who was the old Government Surveyor, and who was killed by the Indians.

G. S. WILSON, grain dealer, Palestine. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born August 27, 1836, in this county. He is a descendant of one of the leading pioneer families, whose members filled various public offices, among others that of Representative. James Wilson, grandfather of our subject, was of Old Virginia stock; his wife was the mother of five boys and four girls; they came here in 1817, entering Government land at $1.25 per acre. Their son, James H., was born in Virginia, and in the same year that his parents came West he went South to New Orleans, but came back the next year and settled in Palestine, on the same spot where his son now lives. He was married here, also, to Jane Caldwell, daughter of James Caldwell, and the mother of six boys. She died near Palestine. James H. Wilson was married a second time, in Indiana, to Mrs. Ashley, who was the mother of Mary Jane, who afterward married R. A. Bristol. At the death of Mrs. Wilson, he was married a third time, to Mrs. A. Phelps. She is still living with a daughter of her former husband. James H. Wilson died in the year 1856. His son, Guy S., was educated in this county, and in Waveland Academy, Ind. He was joined in matrimony August 6, 1866, in Vincennes, Ind., to Miss Hattie M. Young, born November 14, 1848, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Haddoc) Young. The former came from New Jersey, the latter from North Carolina. They were married in Palestine, where he was a mechanic. He died in New York, his wife died in Palestine. They were the parents of two boys and two girls. William G., the oldest boy, was a Colonel in the late war. Our subject is the father of three boys and one girl—Henry H., born March 14, 1868; Charles F., born October 2, 1870; Cliff W., born March 19, 1872; Estelle, born January 16, 1874. Mr. Wilson has traveled, to some extent, in his youth. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and keeps one of the best boarding houses in the Wabash Valley.

THE WOODWORTH FAMILY, Palestine. One of the prominent pioneer families of Crawford County is that of Woodworth. For nearly three-quarters of a century, the name has been identified with the county's interests, and is a synonym of honor and integrity, industry and business energy. John S. Woodworth, the progenitor of the Woodworth family in this county, and whose portrait appears in this volume, was born December 29, 1785. He was a native of New York, but mostly reared in Kentucky, and emigrated to Illinois in 1814, locating near where Palestine now stands. He came here with Thomas Gill and family, and afterward married a daughter of Mr. Gill. Soon after his arrival, he bought a squatter's claim from Thomas Kennedy, and during his life accumulated a large landed property, owning at the time of his death about a thousand acres of land in La Motte Township, near Palestine. He was the second Sheriff of Crawford County, but never aspired to office or public position, preferring a quiet life, and devoting his time and attention to the improvement of his property and to the ties of home. In 1815, he was married to Miss Gill, who died in a few years, and in 1827 he was married again, to Mrs. Kincaide, of Lawrence County. Of ten children born to him there are now but three living; viz.: Martin

B., James L., of Palestine, and Abner P., of Robinson. He died July 28, 1850, a highly respected citizen of the county.

M. B. Woodworth, farmer, P. O, Palestine, was born August 19, 1825, in La Motte Township, a son of J. S. Woodworth, born December 29, 1785, in Rensselaer, County, N. Y. His parents removed to Mount Lebanon, where he was brought up. In the twenty-third year of his age, the father left his native State, and rambled for some three years, and then settled in Mount Sterling, Ky. In 1814, he removed to Illinois, and settled near Palestine, and on the 19th of June, 1815, he was married to Polly Gill, who died in August, 1827. She was the mother of six children, of whom our subject is the youngest and only one living. Mr. J. S. Woodworth was married again in September, 1828, to Mrs. E. Kincaide, who survives him. She is the mother of four children, of whom two boys are now living. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a willing and liberal supporter. His land joined the old fort of La Motte; he was the second Sheriff of Crawford County, and died July 28, 1850, aged sixty-four years. His son, Martin B., remembers distinctly of having seen the remains of the old fort in his boyhood; he went to school in La Motte Township and Palestine. He followed his father's vocation, that of a farmer, and was married, February 29, 1840, in La Motte Township, to Miss Mary E. Crews, born September, 1831, in La Motte Township. She is the daughter of W. J. and Emily Crews, who came here at an early date. Mr. Woodworth is still carrying on farming; he is living in a nice residence; a part of which is built with bricks from the old court house; he has over a thousand acres of land, which speaks for his success as a farmer; 779 acres are in La Motte Township, and 270 acres are in other places. The old fort stood on his present place. Mr. Woodworth is a strong Republican; he is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. L. Woodworth, merchant and farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born March 5, 1831, in La Motte Township, this county. He is a son of John S. Woodworth, one of the old settlers of this county, who was born December 29, 1785, in Rensselaer County, N. Y. Soon after, his parents removed to New Lebanon, where he was brought up. At the age of twenty-three, he left New York, his native State, and rambled for some three years, and then settled in Mount Sterling, Ky. In 1814, he removed to Illinois, and settled near Palestine. On the 19th of June, 1815, he was married to Polly Gill, who died in August, 1827. She was the mother of six children, of whom only one is now living. Mr. J. S. W. was married again, in September, 1828, to Mrs. E. Kincaide, who survived him. She was the mother of four children; two boys are living now. Mr. Woodworth's farm joined the old Fort La Motte. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was a liberal and willing supporter of that body. He died July 28, 1850, aged sixty-four years. Mr. J. L. Woodworth was instructed by private teachers, but finished his education in Palestine. He has been a successful farmer. He was married, in La Motte Township, August 5, 1874, to Miss Louisa Lisman, born December 6, 1851, in Sullivan County, Ind. She is a daughter of David and Nancy (Wells) Lisman, and the mother of three children—Alta, born January 27, 1875; Johnny, born July 8, 1878, and an infant boy born April 5, 1882. Mr. Woodworth has been identified with the Republican party; is a trustee in the Methodist Church, and owns a large inter-

est in the Robinson Bank, of which he was one of the founders, and is now one of the Directors and stockholders. Financially, Mr. Woodworth has been a success, as he is one of the wealthiest men in the county.

ABNER B. WOODWORTH, Cashier, Robinson Bank, Robinson, whose portrait appears in this work, was born June 20, 1829, and is a native of this county, born and reared within its limits, and during his whole life has been closely identified with its interests. He received a fair educati on in the common schools of the county, and then attended college for two years in Indiana. After leaving school, he engaged, in 1853, in merchandising in Robinson, which he followed until 1875, when he went into the banking business, and, with others, established the Robinson Bank, of which he is Cashier. He was married, August 18, 1868, in Binghampton, N. Y., to Miss Ellen King, a daughter of Andrew L. King. They have no children. Mr. Woodworth was originally a Whig in politics, but upon the organization of the Republican party, he cast his lot with it, and has ever since been identified with it politically.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM C. ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Palestine, was born February 12, 1824, in this county. His father, Eli Adams, was of Kentucky pioneer stock, as his father, William Adams, had settled there, where Elizabethtown now stands. Eli Adams, in company with his uncle, James Baird who was afterward killed by the Indians, came to this county in 1810, when this country was sparsely settled, and wild beasts and still wilder men roamed through the forest. Here, amid the hardships of pioneer life, he gained the good traits which characterized him in after life; here he wooed and won for his wife Elizabeth Shaw, who was a daughter of Joseph Shaw; she was the mother of thirteen children. Our subject was educated in this county, where he afterward was joined in matrimony March 14, 1850, to Lowduskey Johnson, born July 27, 1829, whose parents were pioneers of this county. She is the mother of six children now living. They are Sarah E., Elisha Goodwin, born October 20, 1852; Augustus, born October 1, 1854, he married Rachael J. Postlewaite; John Franklin, born March 17, 1857; Sue, born January 26, 1861; Philander, born January 27, 1863; Ida D., born March 16, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with their children are exemplary citizens of their respective communities. He is the owner of 558 acres of fine land, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention; he has filled the office of School Treasurer for twenty-five years, to the satisfaction of all concerned; is a Democrat in politics.

J. H. CREWS, farmer, P. O. Palestine. Mr. Crews was born April 23, 1841, in Crawford County. He is a son of W. J. Crews, born August 7, 1802, in Virginia. He married Amelia Spraggins. His father came here in 1817, when he entered Government land, on which the subject of this sketch is now living. Mr. Crews was educated in the schools adjoining his home; he has been a farmer all his life, and was married, February 13, 1866, to Miss Ella Pifer, born September 16, 1845, in La Motte Prairie; she is the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Walker Pifer, and the mother of two children—Charles W., born April 20, 1869, and Edwin C., born Septem-

ber 25, 1875. Mr. Crews is a Republican, a Knight of Honor, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN FOX, farmer, P. O. Palestine. Of the men who have given wealth, stamina and character and to whom the development of early religious institutions in Crawford County are due, we attribute a large share of credit to the man whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New Jersey October 24, 1808, and is the son of John Fox, Sr., born in New Jersey October, 1775, a minister of the Gospel. He married Mary Veneman, born 1783 in New Jersey; she was of Swedish descent and the mother of ten children, of whom three are now living. Mr. Fox lived two years in Pennsylvania and then removed to this county, where he bought one-half section of land, and immediately began the improvement of a farm, but devoting a great deal of his time to the interest of the church. Our subject, John Fox, was married December 12, 1833, to Emeline L. McGahey, born December 6, 1809, in this county; she died June 8, 1842; she is the mother of three children now living—Mary E., William D. and Sarah A. Mr. Fox was married a second time to Mary L. Woodworth, born August 19, 1825, died February 7, 1854; she is a twin sister of M. B. Woodworth, and the mother of David W. and Ansel E. Our subject was joined in matrimony a third time to Mrs. Mary B. McGahey, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Anderson) Buchanan, who were prominent people; he was also an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fox is a man that stands high in the esteem of his fellow-men; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a fine farm of 120 acres of choice land, and is identified with the Democratic party.

M. H. FULLER, farmer, P. O. Heathville. This gentleman was born November 14, 1812, in Dearborn County, Ind., and is a true type of the old pioneer stock; he is a son of Thomas Fuller, born October 30, 1774, in Virginia; he died May 5, 1839; he was married in Indiana to Susannah Torrence, born August 28, 1776, she died November 20, 1857; she raised nine children, five boys and four girls. Her father, William Torrence, came from Ireland; her mother, Martha Stull, came from Pennsylvania; she was of German descent. Thomas Fuller came to this county in 1820, living five years at Palestine; then removed six miles south of Palestine, where he bought land, near where his son, Martin H. Fuller, is now living, who spent his youth near Palestine, and at the age of twenty went to the Black Hawk war. His father, who had formerly been in the war of 1812; was an Orderly Sergeant in this war. After the war, Martin H. took charge of W. Kitchell's farm while he was in the Legislature. In 1835, he received a call to Lawrence County, Ill., where his fame as a trustworthy man had preceded him. He followed various occupations till 1840, when he came back to this county, where he entered and bought land, owning at one time over 500 acres; he has now a farm of 237 acres of fine land, on a part of which is a coal mine, and also the finest prospect for an oil well. Mr. Fuller was joined in matrimony, in Lawrence County, September 21, 1837, to Rosan Tromly, born November 10, 1814, daughter of Isaac Tromly, who married the widow of Joseph La Motte, the old Indian interpreter, whose successor he became. La Motte spoke seven different Indian dialects, and was at one time the owner of what is now called La Motte Prairie, which was given to him by the Indians for his services as interpreter. But the Indians, who coveted the land and who wanted to be paid for it by the Government, killed La

Motte and threw his body in a deep hole of water west of the cemetery near Palestine, in the creek which bears his name. Mrs. Fuller is one of our good old-fashioned ladies who was raised a Catholic and still adheres to that faith. Mr. Fuller is a Democrat in politics; his main occupation in life has been the cultivation of our bounteous and virgin soil; he served his friends in many ways, being generally considered as a leader and spokesman; he filled school offices and was Justice of the Peace for twenty years, marrying in that time eighty-eight couples without charging anything; on account of his fair and just dealing, he is called the compromising Justice. His adopted son, Edwin Fuller, born December 2, 1866, is a steady, intelligent young man.

ISAAC FULLER, farmer, P.O. Heathville, born April 20, 1815, in Dearborn County, Ind., son of Thomas Fuller, born October 30, 1774, in Virginia, died May 5, 1839; he was married in Indiana to Susannah Torrence, who died November 20, 1857; she is the mother of nine children; her father, William Torrence, came from Ireland; her mother, Martha Stull, came from Pennsylvania. Our subject came to this county with his father in 1820, living five years in Palestine, where he went to school, settling afterward in Montgomery Township, on what is now called the Carson farm. Mr. Fuller was married November 29, 1840, to Nancy Shaw, born in this township October 18, 1824, daughter of Joseph and Narcissa (Middleton) Shaw, and mother of nine children now living—George W., born January 5, 1843, his present wife is Sarah Adams; Lydia A., wife of S. Kincaid; Thomas J., born November 18, 1852, married Lurinda Adams; Isaac R., born November 28, 1854, married Mary E. Brashear; Nancy A., born April 10, 1857; Harmon R., born February 27, 1859; Emma J., born August 26, 1863; Annie L., born December 20, 1865; and Rosetta A., born April 4, 1869. Mr. Fuller's father and brother were in Black Hawk war. Through his economy and industry, he has accumulated a good farm of 215 acres. He is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled township and school offices.

DANIEL FULLER, farmer, P. O. Heathville. This gentleman was born March 24, 1817, in Dearborn County, Ind., and may be classed among our pioneers. His father, Thomas Fuller, came here with his family in 1820, when this county was sparcely settled, and the forest was inhabited with wild beasts and wilder men. He was joined in matrimony December, 1841, in Edgar County, Ill., to Miss Lydia A. Stanfield, born February 13, 1817, in Tennessee, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Smith) Stanfield; she died October 16, 1842. Mr. Fuller was married a second time, October, 1847, in Dearborn County, Ind., to Harriet White, born January 13, 1817, in Cincinnati, Ohio, she died July 23, 1877, she was a daughter of Abel and Lydia (Iliff) White. Mr. Fuller has filled school offices and is the owner of 100 acres of good land; is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN GOODWIN, farmer, P. O. Palestine, born July 29, 1815, in Luzerne County, Penn., son of George Goodwin, born 1788 in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Seward, born in Massachusetts, daughter of Enos Seward, a carpenter by occupation; she is the mother of two children now living. Mr. J. Goodwin was educated in Coshocton County, Ohio; he was married in Licking County, February 4, 1841, to Miss Morris, born January 4, 1823, died February 2, 1880; she is the mother of David, James, Martha (who married J. A. Wesner, and is the mother of three children living), and Elisha, born

August 15, 1850; he married Sarah L. Adams, who has four children—Cary E., Charles, Stella and Martha Mabel. Our subject was married again March 2, 1882, in Greene County, Ind., to Mrs. Elizabeth Stalcup, born February 10, 1828; she is a daughter of John and Eleanor (Cox) Templeton, and mother of Maria L. and Eleanor J.; the former was born December 5, 1846; married N. C. Burge, and is the mother of Ida A. and Frederick O.; the latter was born August 22, 1848; married R. Cullison; children, five—Oscar, Edward, Cora L., Robert E. and Roscoe. Mr. Goodwin is a fine old man, who wins the respect of all with whom he comes in contact; he came here in 1851; he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a fine farm of 180 acres, with good buildings has been identified with the Democratic party. His sister, Sarah, married Daniel Jones, and raised a large family.

WILLIAM H. HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Russellville, born October 8, 1851, in this township. He is a grandson of Levi Higgins, who came here in an early day, when the dark forest was filled with wild beasts and still wilder men. His son, Jacob Higgins, was born in this county, where he was also married to Eliza Wesner, daughter of Henry Wesner, who is classed among the old pioneers. She was the mother of Albert N. and William H. Albert N. was born April 13, 1853; he died August 26, 1875, in this county; he was married to Amanda Pinkstaff. Our subject was educated in a country school; he was married, November, 16, 1876, to Sarah A. Tobey, born March 3, 1860, in this county; she is a daughter of Allen G. and Lovina (Pullian) Tobey, and the mother of two children—Royal A., born November 28, 1877, and Walter L., born December 9, 1880. Mr. Higgins has a farm of 155 acres of good land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is now filling the office of School Treasurer and is also Justice of the Peace.

AMOS M. HIGHSMITH, farmer, P. O. Bird Station, was born February 27, 1839, in this county. He is a son of William Highsmith, born March 19, 1798, in Henry County, Ky., where he was married, 1817, to Maria F. Ford, born in same place, who was the mother of eleven children. William Highsmith was self-educated, a man of marked ability and integrity; he has been Justice of the Peace about twenty years, also County Assessor and Township Assessor; he was also a member of the Legislature and has been Associate Judge. In politics, he was an anti-slavery man. His son, Amos M., was married here to Sarah E. Fisher, 1861, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hiskey) Fisher, and the mother of five children now living—Cora E., Maria L., Margaret E., Oliver M. and John F. Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith are members of the United Brethren in Christ. Mr. Highsmith has a farm of 158 acres of good land. He is identified with the Republican party. His father came here 1820, and was a Captain of a company in the Black Hawk war.

W. A. HOPE, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, was born February 14, 1831, in East Tennessee. He is a son of Adam and Mary (Carson) Hope, who were the parents of three children—James B., Mary and William A. The oldest boy, James B., married Margaret Ferguson; Mary, wife of Joseph Gorsuch. Our subject was educated in Blount County, East Tenn., where he was also married, in December, 1852, to Hannah J. Tedford, born September 14, 1832, in Blount County, East Tenn. She died May 17, 1873, and was the mother of three children—James W., he married Johanna Cooper; Steward M., he married Jane Highsmith; Lizzie A., born

March 29, 1866. Mr. Hope was married a second time, June 15, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Tedford, born August 11, 1844, daughter of Robert A. and Rebecca (McClurg) Tedford, and the mother of five children, four now living—Frederick H., born March 9, 1875; Marcus S., born May 29, 1876, he died November 29, 1877; Artie P., born May 17, 1878; Nelson A., born January 8, 1880; and Chester A., born April 18, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Hope are members of the old school Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hope came to this county in 1854, and the same winter he settled on 160 acres of wild land which is to-day one of the finest farms in the county, and has excellent improvements. Mr. Hope enlisted August 12, 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company E, who were afterward mounted and formed a part of Wilder's brigade; he was an Orderly, and with his regiment participated in many thrilling scenes and famous battles. He is identified with the Republican party.

J. A. INGLES, physician, Morea. This gentleman was born May 27, 1838, in Carroll County, Ind., son of Nathaniel Ingles, born May 5, 1798, in Pennsylvania; his father came from Scotland; he was married to Eliza J. Hillis, born July 16, 1813, in Jefferson County, Ind., daughter of Hon. David Hillis, who was one of the old Indiana State surveyors, and who afterward served his friends in Jefferson County by representing them in the Legislature; he was afterward elected Judge. Our subject's two grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His father was a minister in the Associate Presbyterian Church, having received his theological education in the Jeffersonian College, Penn. Our subject was educated in Waveland College, and afterward to the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He was married, January 1, 1861, to Miss Amy S. Ramsay, born October 27, 1838, in Parke County, Ind., daughter of Samuel W. and Mary (Wills) Ramsay, and is the mother of five children —Nathaniel, born June 23, 1862, he died May 30, 1869; David W., born March 14, 1865; John S., born April 19, 1871; Harrie E., born November 16, 1874; Gracie A., born February 5, 1877. Mr. Ingles came to Morea in 1869, and has followed his profession there ever since, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the people in the surrounding country. Mr. and Mrs. Ingles are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has been identified with the Republican party.

THOMAS R. KENT, farmer, P. O. Heathville, was born December 13, 1831, in Orange County, Ind. He is a grandson of Thomas Kent, born in North Carolina. His son, Needham, was born in the same State, where he was also married to Mary Lafferty, who was the mother of eight children. Our subject came to this county with his father in 1833; he was educated in this county, and here he was married to Nancy Wesner, who died in 1868; she is the mother of Franklin J., born November 19, 1862. Mr. Kent was married a second time to Mary E. Coe, born March 26, 1835; she was the widow of Albert Coe and the daughter of John and Lucinda (McGahey) Fox. Mr. Kent has a fine farm of 160 acres of good land with good buildings. He keeps it in a high state of cultivation. He is identified with the Democratic party, and has been Township Supervisor for six years, four of which he was chairman of the board; he has also been School Trustee. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but he is connected with the Christian Church

A. KINCAID, farmer, P. O. Morea, born April 20, 1800, in Greene County, N. Y. His father, Samuel Kincaid, was a shoe-maker by trade; he was born in Ireland, where his

father, Thomas Kincaid, fell a victim to the much-dreaded "Press gang," which was then in vogue, and was sent with the Royal troops to this country, and offered his services to Gen. Washington, he having previously deserted the British flag. He was made an Orderly Sergeant, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill; his son, Samuel, was in the same battle, though he was only fourteen years old; he acted as drummer boy; he afterward participated in the war of 1812, being stationed at Cleveland. The father of our subject died at the age of one hundred and three years, and his grandfather lived to be one hundred and five years old. Samuel Kincaid married Marian Hungerford, born in Massachusetts; she was the mother of eleven children. Our subject moved with his father from New York to Pennsylvania, from there to Ohio, thence to Kentucky, then north again to Indiana, and finally in 1840 he settled in this county. He was married, July 6, 1826, to Lucinda Jenna; she had six children, of whom only Lucy A., Lydia M. and Franklin are now living. He was married again, July 16, 1874, to Mrs. Hannah Cory, born May 3, 1833; she is a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Gogin) Young, and the mother of two daughters, who are now living —Sarah Jane and Mary Electa. Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and as far as earthly possessions are concerned, he is well provided, having 386 acres of fine land, besides good town property in Robinson.

J. W. LINDSAY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, was born March 7, 1835, in this county. He is a grandson of John T. Lindsay, born in Baltimore County, Md., where he married Susan Dowden; they raised twelve children of extraordinary size. They went to Kentucky just after the Revolutionary war, and there participated in the hardships and struggles of the frontiers. Hazael Lindsay was one of the twelve children; he was married, in Kentucky, to Sarah Ford, who was the mother of seven boys and four girls. He came to this county in 1830; he was census taker once, and was a County Assessor, receiving as his salary $65; he died in 1874. His son, James W., was joined in matrimony to Rhoda A. Richards, born in Bradley County, Tenn., and died here 1864; she was the mother of three children—Lavina A., wife of Joseph Phillippe, and mother of three children—Nathaniel L. Lindsay, born July 10, 1862; William S., born November 27, 1864. Mr. Lindsay was married a second time, December 22, 1873, to Hannah E. Richards, born in Bradley County, Tenn.; she is a daughter of William and Matilda (Morrison) Richards, and the mother of four children—Rhoda R., born January 3, 1875; John, born November 20, 1876; Sallie, born December 22, 1878; Forest O., born April 20, 1880. Mrs. Lindsay is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Lindsay is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Russellville Lodge, No. 348. He is the owner of over 300 acres of land, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention. He is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM LYNCH, farmer, P. O. Morea was born April 22, 1812, in Franklin County, Ohio, grandson of Cornelius Lynch, born in Ireland; came to America at an early age; he was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and after its close he married Catharine Downard, born in Germany, whose brother, Daniel, was a famous backwoodsman and Indian fighter. Their children are John, Jonathan, Charles, Nancy, Daniel, Millie. Jonathan Lynch was a Generel in the war of 1812. John Lynch married Martha Inks, born in Pennsylvania, whose brother, John,

was wagon-master under Harrison, participating in the battle of Tippecanoe. They had six children. Their son, William Lynch, was married in Ohio to Catharine Bishop, born 1809 in Virginia, died 1836 in Palestine, Ill., He was again married to Mrs. Rebecca Kent, born January 7, 1825, daughter of William H. and Hannah (Dunlap) Allison, and the mother of five children now living—Elisa A. Kent; John. A., he married Jane Feasel; William R., he married Laura E. Latham; Anna Bell and Hannah E. Mr. Lynch has been a member of several lodges; through his industry and perseverance, he is now in possession of a good farm of 230 acres of fine land, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention. He remembers of having seen Gen. Jackson before he was elected President of the United States. He has been identified with the Democratic party. His brother, Jonathan, was five years in the Florida war. Henry Lynch signed the Declaration of Independence.

ALEXANDER MAC HATTON, minister, Morea. This gentleman was born February 12, 1817, in Scott County, Ky., son of Samuel Mac Hatton, born February 9, 1783, in Pennsylvania; he removed to Kentucky, where he was married to Sarah Alexander, born February 3, 1795, daughter of Hugh Alexander, who married a Miss Bell. Alexander Mac Hatton, Sr., who was the grandfather of our subject, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and his two sons, James and Samuel, were soldiers in the war of 1812; the former was killed, with hundreds of other brave Kentucky troops, at the River Raisin. Our subject was educated at the Hanover College, in Jefferson County, Ind., and after graduating, he took a theological course at Cannonsburg, Penn., after which he entered the ministry, representing the Associate Presbyterian, continuing with untiring efforts in that church for over thirty years. In 1878, he transferred his relation of the former church to the Presbyterian. Mr. Mac Hatton was married in Marion, Ind., April 29, 1852, to Elizabeth S. Lomax, born July 1, 1824, in Wayne County, Ind., daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Ladd, who came from North Carolina. She is the mother of four children—Abel L., born June 24, 1856; Samuel H., born February 25, 1858; Joseph A., born May 27, 1860; William H., born April 2, 1862. Mr. Mac Hatton owns a good farm of 200 acres of fine land, which he bought shortly after he came to this country, which was in 1861. His son, Joseph, is a teacher in this county. Abel and Samuel follow the carpenter trade. Mr. Mac Hatton is independent in politics, but has been identified with the Republican party. Mrs. Mac Hatton's father represented Wayne County, Ind., in the Legislature for nine years.

W. W. McCOY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock. This gentleman was born December 5, 1835, in Greene County, Ohio, grandson of Alexander McCoy, born in Ireland, but of Scotch descent; he was married in Virginia to Sarah Frazier; she was the mother of James McCoy, born 1776, a farmer by occupation; he married Elizabeth McMillan, born 1795, in South Carolina, daughter of William and Jane (Walker) McMillan, and the mother of Mary A., Eliza J. and our subject. Mrs. McCoy died March 4, 1866. Mr. McCoy's first wife was Nancy Nelson; she was the mother of John A. James McCoy died April 2, 1863; his first wife died 1825. William Walker was educated in Greene County, Ohio; he was married in Dayton, same State, December 27, 1877, to Frances J. Houghtelin; born October 19, 1847; she is a daughter of William and Jane (Fuller) Houghtelin; her father came from Pennsylvania and her mother from New York. Mr. McCoy has a farm of

160 acres of fine land, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been identified with the Republican party, and in August 22, 1862, he obeyed the call of his country and enlisted in the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Company D. He participated in many battles and served till close of war.

JOHN MICKEY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, born February 6, 1815, in Pennsylvania, son of James Mickey, who married Mary Hair; she was the mother of nine children. John Mickey was married August 6, 1846, to Elisa Ford, daughter of Abner Ford. Mrs. E. Ford died at an early age. Mr. Mickey married a second time, in Lawrence County; Mary J. Cook was the object of his choice; she is the mother of seven children, who are all bright and intelligent—Maria F., David Price, George H. (married Emma Hale), Lucinda (Rev. J. L. Cox), Ella, Julia A. and David C. Mr. and Mrs. Mickey are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He has been Township Trustee and filled school offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Republican. All these things show that he is honored and respected by his fellow-men, who regard him as one of their best citizens.

WILY MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Bird Station. This gentleman is a descendant of the Montgomery pioneer family who came here at an early date, when they had to go to Ft. La Motte in time of Indian troubles. The country was then in a wild state and the woods were filled with wild beasts and wilder men. Our subject was born in the township that bears his name, and was married here to Lindsay, daughter of Hazael Lindsay; she is the mother of ten children now living—Abner, married Marinda Pinkstaff, they have six children; Hazael L., married Jane Ford, they have five children; William E., married Harriet J. Smith, they have three children; John, married Ida Rodgers, she is the mother of one child; Dewitt C., married Olivia Ford; Lafayette E. and Sarah R., born January 17, 1864; Amos was born January 13, 1866; Charley, born June 17, 1868; Effie, born November 19, 1870. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Bird Station, Monroe Lodge, No. 447. He has 320 acres of good land with good improvements. He, as were his ancestors, is identified with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL C. MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, born March 25, 1849, in this county, grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth (Colwell) Montgomery, who came from Ireland and settled in this county in an early day when the settlements were very few and the dark forest was filled with lurking wild beasts and still wilder men; amid the dangers of pioneer life they reared a large family who were all honored citizens of their respective communities. One of the children, Andrew, was married twice. First to Sarah Carter, who had five children; his second wife, Martha J. Highsmith, was the mother of eight children, four of them—Nathaniel, Wiley, Sarah J. and Lucinda—are married; Mary E., John D., Martha V. and our subject are living on their father's homestead, he having died September 27, 1880, the mother died December 9, 1872. The children are living on a farm of 200 acres of good land. The boys are Democratic in politics. When the grandparents of our subject first came to the United States they settled in South Carolina, from there they moved to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, and then to Indiana, where they forted at Ft. Knox, and finally came to this county as stated above. Andrew Montgomery was in the Black Hawk war.

Nathaniel Highsmith, the grandfather of our subject on the mother's side, was also in the Black Hawk war with his brother William, who was Captain of his company.

WILEY MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock. This gentleman was born March 18, 1836, in the township that bears his name, which was bestowed on it in honor of his ancestors; he is a son of Andrew Montgomery, whose parents came here at an early date when wild beasts and wilder men roamed through the woods, and the settler went to his work in field or garden with his gun on his shoulder. Wiley Montgomery was married in this county, October 28, 1875, to Margaret Simones, born March 14, 1857; she is a daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Higgins) Simones, and the mother of Lily M., born November 9, 1876; Ross E., born February 27, 1878; Harmon R., born June 26, 1880; and Andrew C., born April 24, 1882. Mr. Montgomery has a farm of seventy acres of good land; he has been identified with the Democratic party; his wife is a fond mother and a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES G. PALMATEER, farmer, P. O. Morea. Of men who have made farming a success in this county, this man is surely one; he was born August 15, 1820, in New York, son of John Palmateer, born in New York, farmer; fought under George Washington in the Revolutionary war; he married Elizabeth Quimby, who was mother of thirteen children. Our subject was a blacksmith in Cincinnati, Ohio, for seventeen years. He settled in this county in 1856, and was married here October 21, 1858, to Mary L. Young, born December 15, 1835, in Hamilton County, Ohio; she is a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Gogin) Young, who were born in New Jersey. Mrs. Palmateer is the mother of six children—Phebe E., wife of William Jackson, and mother of one son, Charles E. (Mrs. Jackson died January 2, 1881); Joseph C., born July 18, 1861; Sarah E., born November 10, 1863; Effie May, born May 13, 1866, she died March 15, 1869; Anna J., born May 20, 1868, and Lily A., born February 8, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Palmateer and three children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His brothers, Edward and Nathaniel, were soldiers in the late war; the former was afterward a sailor for twenty years, and finally killed on the Hudson River. He has a fine farm of 240 acres of good land, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention. Mr. Palmateer has been identified with the Republican party.

I. T. G. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Heathville. This gentleman, who is a descendant of one of our oldest pioneer settlers, came here when the Indians, roamed at will through the deep forest and smiling prairies, and who were afterward forted at Ft. Knox, Ind. Our subject was born April 18, 1839; he is a grandson of Jonathan Parker, whose son, Thomas N., was one of the most noted deer hunters in the county; he was married to Maria Jane Attaway, whose parents may be classed among our old pioneers. Thomas N. was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and teamed between here and Chicago with an ox team. He is still living a hale, old man; his wife died in 1881; she was the mother of a large family. Our subject is one of that family; he was married to Hannah Ann Montgomery, born January 3, 1840, daughter of William and Zerelda Highsmith, whose parents were among the very first settlers in this county, and after whom this township was named. Mrs. Parker is the mother of six children living—Mary E., she is the wife of Francis M. Kent; Newman E., Flora A., Maria E., Zerelda J. and George H. Mr.

Parker has a good farm of 240 acres of fine land. He obeyed the call of his country to protect the stars and stripes, and enlisted July 20, 1861, in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Company H, participating with his regiment in many thrilling scenes and famous battles; he served till close of war. In politics, Mr. Parker is a Republican.

A. J. REAVILL, stockman and farmer, P. O. Flat Rock. This gentleman was a descendant of an old pioneer family, and of whom he acquired many of their virtues, was born December 24, 1834, in this township, where he now lives. His grandfather was born in France, but was married in this country to a Miss Crow. Their son, David, born 1782, in Delaware, on the bay, came to this State in 1810, making his home in Kaskaskia, which was then the capital. In 1812, he returned to Vincennes, Ind., and joined the rangers. After the war, he removed to Palestine, where he followed the tanner trade. He was married to Ann Montgomery, born September 12, 1792, in South Carolina; she is a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Colwell) Montgomery, and the mother of nine children, four now living; their father was killed at Palestine by lightning. Our subject was educated in this county and was also joined in matrimony here December 13, 1856, to Miss Martha A. Seaney, born October 9, 1835, in this county, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Attaway) Seaney, who are classed among our pioneers. Mrs. Reavill is the mother of nine children, six boys and three girls—Sarah J., wife of Marlin Mail; William D. D., deceased; John D., married Ada Taylor; Almera, deceased; Charles McClellen, born April 28, 1863; David A., born May 11, 1865; Parmer Seymore, born February 6, 1868; Dora, October 6, 1869; and Edmund H., deceased. Mr. Reavill still owns the place which his parents entered as Government land in Vincennes, at $2.50 per acre, in installments, but it was reduced to half the price by act of Congress about 1817. Mr. Reavill lived on a farm of 840 acres with good improvements; he has about 340 acres near Robinson, on which tenants lived. At the age of twenty-two, he was elected Justice of the Peace; afterward he was Township School Treasurer for twelve years, and filled other school offices. He has been township Supervisor for two terms, and director of the Robinson Bank ever since its re-organization. Mr. Reavill has been connected with railroad history, as he has been a director of the Paris & Danville Railroad till it was connected to the Wabash system. In 1875, he helped to organize the Bishop, Meserve & Co. syndicate, which completed the Paris & Danville Railroad from Hutsonville to Vincennes, Ind. In 1877, Mr. Reavill was elected by the Democratic party to the Legislature, representing the Forty-fifth District, comprising Crawford, Clark, Lawrence and Jasper Counties. During this term occurred the memorable contest which terminated in the defeat of John A. Logan and the election of David Davis to the United States Senate. Mr. Reavill was re-elected to the Legislature in 1879. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Robinson Lodge, No. 250. No comment is needed on the past life of our subject; the different positions which he has filled in life speak for themselves and show that manly qualities are appreciated by his fellow-men.

CHARLES ROSS, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, born October 14, 1831, in Washington County, Penn., son of Matthew Ross, born in County Antrim, Ireland; he married Anna McFadden, born in same county; both are living and over eighty-four years old. Mr. Ross was educated in Pennsylvania; from there he went to Ohio, where he was married

to Sarah J. Archer, born October 12, 1830, in Virginia, daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret (McCray) Archer. Mrs. Ross is the mother of one daughter, Margaret N., born June 27, 1855. Mr. Ross came to this county in 1866; he owns now a good productive farm of eighty acres of fine land. Mrs. and Miss Ross are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ross is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the late war, serving in the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Infantry. He is a man well spoken of by all his neighbors, and is one of our most industrious and kind-hearted citizens.

SAMUEL SEANEY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock. This gentleman was born October 22, 1824, in this county, son of Samuel Seaney, Sr., born in North Carolina; he was a a farmer by occupation, and was married to Catharine Wishon, who was the mother of thirteen children; they removed to Wayne County, Ind., and in 1818 they came to this county, to where he was attracted by the rich hunting ground which the red man of the woods valued so highly. While the game was plenty, he did not find it necessary nor profitable to cultivate the bounteous virgin soil, to which his children pay so much attention now and with such marked success. Our subject inherited many of his father's qualities among others his love for hunting, and which he indulged in his youth to his heart's content, and yet follows; he was educated in this county, where he was married February 14, 1848, to Miss Cinderilla Kamplain, born July 16, 1830, daughter of William and Clemana (Cobb) Kamplain, who were old settlers in this county. Mrs. Seaney is the mother of twelve children—Alvin (he married Anna B. McKibbin), Leander, Patrick H., John Franklin, Flora R., Nancy E., Emma A., deceased, Samuel Herman, Charles Carl, Thomas Harlin, David Bruce, Andrew J. Mr. Seaney has a nice farm of 240 acres of fine land, is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Has good buildings on his land; keeps Durham stock of cattle, is a wide-awake, intelligent man, who takes a great deal of interest in all public affairs.

NIMROD SEANEY, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock. Mr. Seaney was born December 11, 1827, in this county; he is a son of Samuel Seaney, born in North Carolina, where he married Catharine Wishon; she was the mother of twelve children, who grew up to man and womanhood. Nimrod Seaney was the youngest of this family, and was married here to Rhoda Higgins, daughter of William and Mary A. (Simons) Higgins, and the mother of ten children now living--Benjamin, he married Sarah J. Montgomery; Mary, married William Duncan; Martha, married Taylor Z. Swan; Eliza A., married C. Duncan; Emeline R., married Alvin Prior; Rosa E., married C. Cunningham; Julia O., married P. Saunders; Flora B., James E. and Lucy L. Mrs. Seaney died April 2, 1879. Mr. Seaney was married a second time to Fannie Daugherty, born February 4, 1842, daughter of John and Susan (Lamb) Daugherty, and the mother of four children—Mary I., Anna B., Almer and Chalmer, who are twins. Mrs. Seaney is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Seaney has a good farm of 324 acres of fine land, to the cultivation of which he gives a great deal of attention; has always been identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Seaney did not have the advantages of education which his children now enjoy, but nature has endowed him with many good qualities, among others, good, hard common sense; he has killed more deer than any man in the township.

MRS. ELIZABETH SHAW, Palestine. This lady, who has reared a large family, for

whom she plans and beautifully provides, was born April 7, 1843, in Lexington, La Grange Co., Ind.; she is a daughter of George and Nancie Emily Donaldson, her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Ohio; they were the parents of ten children. Mr. Donaldson was a blacksmith in Indiana, and removed to this county in 1854. Our subject was married in this county November 3, 1861, to Thomas Shaw, born October 28, 1836; he died December 30, 1880; he was a son of Joseph M. and Narcissa (Middleton) Shaw, and is the father of ten children now living—Lydia A., born October 30, 1862; Laura, born February 12, 1864; Nota, August 27, 1865; Andrew J., born November 9, 1866; Narcissa J., born February 21, 1867; Ella, born July 12, 1870; Sarah, born January 15, 1873; Emma, born September 8, 1874; Cora, born January 7, 1877; and Thomas M. J., born June 11, 1880. The oldest daughter, Lydia A, married Henry A. Falk, who is an industrious man. While Mr. Shaw was alive, he was a bountiful provider, a good husband and fond father; his memory is cherished by all who knew him; he accumulated 175 acres of fine land, on which his family are now living.

S. F. WATERS, farmer, P. O. Heathville, was born October 18, 1833, in Salisbury, Conn.; he is a son of William Waters, born 1796, in England; he was a soldier in the British service under Wellington, fighting against Napoleon I, and participating in the battle of Waterloo; he was afterward transferred with the army to Canada, and liking this country he settled in Massachusetts, where he was married to Asenath Slater, born 1803 in Massachusetts, of Scotch descent, and the mother of nine children. S. F. Waters was educated in Salisbury, Conn., where he also learned the shoe-maker trade, which he followed in Ohio, where he was joined in matrimony, March 9, 1857, to Miss Laura Chariher, of German descent, born 1837 in Ohio; she died 1862, in Palestine, Ill., to which place Mr. Waters had moved in 1861. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Company D, which formed a part of the famous Wilders Lightning Brigade; with it he participated in many thrilling scenes and famous battles; he was wounded at Mission Ridge, and raised from private to First Lieutenant. After the war, he followed his trade in Palestine, where he was married again, September 25, 1866, to Mary Jane Bartmess, born January 10, 1845, in this county, where her parents, Peter and Sarah (Langton) Bartmess, were old settlers. She is the mother of three children now living—Lucy, born March 13, 1869; Grace, born July 5, 1870, and Mary, born December 2, 1878. Mr. Waters has filled township and school offices; he has a splendid farm of 120 acres, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation, and on which he built one of the finest farm residences in the county; he and his family are honored and respected by all with whom they come in contact.

ENOCH WESNER, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, born in La Motte Township July 24, 1829; son of William Wesner, born 1800, in Pennsylvania; farmer by occupation; he married Nancie Pearson, born 1798; she is the mother of six children. William Wesner came here at an early date, when the dark forest was filled with wild beasts and still wilder men; being a man of some means, he erected a grist mill run by ox power, which he turned into a saw mill, supplying the people of Palestine with building lumber; he was of German descent, his memory is cherished by all pioneers. Enoch Wesner was educated in this county, where he was married to Louisa Allison, born July 1,

1828, in this county; she is a daughter of Samuel H. and Polly (Highsmith) Allison, who came from Kentucky. Mrs. Wesner is the mother of seven children—Isabell L., she married Samuel Douglas, Charles A., Mary A., deceased, William F., Nannie C., Charles M. and Ira O. Mr. Wesner has a good farm of 248 acres of fine land, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention. He is identified with the Granger Society; has been Township Collector; has filled school offices; has been connected with the Democratic party; is a wide-awake farmer.

L. H. WHEELER, farmer, P. O. Morea. This gentleman, who is recognized as a good farmer, was born June 27, 1841, in Rutland County, Vt.; his father, Leonard Wheeler, also a farmer, was born March 2, 1804, in New Hampshire; he married Elizabeth Wetmore, who was the mother of eight children; they left Vermont in 1843, and on their route to this county they came mostly by water, then the best way of traveling. They first went to Erie, N. Y., then via Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence on the lake to Cleveland, from there by canal to La Fayette, and then down the Wabash River on a steamboat to Bristol, landing opposite Palestine, in this county, where our subject was educated, and afterward went to the war, enlisting February 11, 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Company H; served till close of war; was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn. He was joined in matrimony, February 28, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Crews, born October 25, 1856, daughter of W. J. Crews, and mother of Elizabeth A., born October 21, 1868; Fannie L., born April 29, 1874, and Chauncy Crews, born September 8, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, in which he sets a good and worthy example; is a Republican in politics. Has a splendid farm of 200 acres with good buildings; to the cultivation of his land he gives a great deal of attention, with marked success.

AARON YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Morea. This gentleman was born August 16, 1830, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His father was Robert Young, born February 13, 1787, in Newark, N. J., where he was educated and also learned the shoe-maker trade; he traveled a great deal, and was married in Ohio to Sarah Gogin, born September 16, 1803, in Cape May, N. J., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Scull) Gogin. She is the mother of seven children, and counting grand and great-grandchildren, it may be said that she is the parent of fifty-two children, of whom nineteen are now dead. Robert Young was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his son, Robert S., died while in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, in Scottsville, Ky. Our subject, Aaron, was educated in Cincinnati and Crawford County, Ill. He was married in Miami County, Ohio, January 4, 1865, to Miss Sarah Yates, born June 29, 1842, in Miami County, Ohio, daughter of Edmund C. and Sarah (Leming) Yates, and is the mother of five children now living—Sarah L., born February 1, 1866; Hannah C., June 23, 1867; Robert E. and Maria J. are twins, born July 7, 1869; and Mary L., born November 4, 1877. Mr. Young's ancestors were of Scotch descent, but Mrs. Young's ancestors were of Indian descent. Mr. Young has a fine farm, to the cultivation of which he gives a great deal of attention. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Young is a well-read man, and has been identified with the Republican party. His mother is yet living, well known to all old pioneers. Robert Young died September 23, 1844.

OBLONG TOWNSHIP.

CHAS. S. BEEMAN, farmer, P. O Oblong, is an enterprising farmer, and an experienced wagon-maker of Oblong Township, in which last business he is not engaged very much, at the present. He was born in Peoria County, Ill., November 24, 1837. When ten years old, was brought by his parents to Clark County, Ill., and there they settled on a farm. His education was limited to the common schools of the country. At the age of seventeen, went to serve as an apprentice in a wagon-maker's shop in York, Clark County, Ill., under Richard Falley. He served three years, after which worked as journeyman in Clark and Crawford Counties for about ten years. In 1871, he erected a shop in Oblong, and after about five years successfully spent there, he sold out and returned to his family in Oblong Township, on a nice little farm in the eastern part of the township, where he is comfortably situated, and has a nice residence, and is successfully engaged in farming, and works also at the carpenter's trade considerably. He was married December 30, 1858, to Margaret E. Wood. She was born and reared in Crawford County, Ill. They have nine children, namely: William F., Marion N., Joseph Lincoln, Anna Belle, Charles E., Ulysses E., Pussy, Everet P., Lura A. His father, Nelson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Lydia L. (Bostwick), was a native of Vermont.

J. R. BOOFTER, farmer, P. O. Robinson, is a substantial and enterprising farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Stewart County, Tenn., January 19, 1847. His parents died when he was quite small, and he was compelled, as a great many orphan boys are, to shift for himself when very young. When about seven years of age, he commenced working on a farm by the month. His chances for an education was limited to subscription schools of country there. In 1863, when about sixteen years old, came to Crawford County, Ill., to Portsville, Licking Township, with J. C. Gault, with whom he worked one summer. He continued working by the month until 1867, at which time attended one term of school at the Union Christian College, located at Merom, Ind., after which attended two terms of school at Westfield, Ill., in the spring and fall of 1868, where, in the winter of 1868 and 1869, taught school. He was married, December 5, 1868, to Dinah Hill. She was born in Crawford County, Ill., February 9, 1849. He farmed with his father-in-law for two or three years after marriage, and at which time removed on a farm of 240 acres, given his wife by her father, of which he has about 200 acres in cultivation, and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain principally. They have one child, namely, Alva. Subject is a member of the Grange.

WILLIAM R. DALE, M. D., P. O. Oblong, is a young man of superior intellectual ability, and has had good advantages afforded him in his chosen profession. He was born in Henry County, Tenn., July 16, 1854. He spent his early days on a farm, and at the age of eleven he was taken by his parents to Kentucky, and he remained on the farm and industriously attended school in winter time

until nineteen years of age, at which time engaged in teaching in Calloway County, Ky. The last school he attended was the institute at the county seat. He commenced the study of medicine January 4, 1875, and successfully continued his studies until the autumn of 1875, at which time attended lectures at Louisville, Ky.; attended the sessions of 1875 and 1876, and received his degree. In the spring of 1877, he located in Graves County, Ky., but remained there but a short time, and removed back to Murray, Calloway County, Ky., and there was connected with a drug store, besides successfully engaging in his profession until the autumn of 1880, at which time came to Oblong and formed a partnership with Dr. Kibbie, and is successfully engaged in his profession. In July 9, 1879, in Henry County, Tenn., tired of living a single life, he took unto himself Miss Nannie A. McKnight. They have one child living, William Roy, and an infant girl dead. Mrs. Dale died January 6, 1883. Dr. Dale is an A., F. & A. M., Oblong Lodge, No. 644.

JAMES EOFF, retired farmer, Oblong, is a native of Pulaski County, Ky., born May 14, 1810. He was reared there on his father's farm until the age of eighteen, at which time he went out into the world to battle for himself. At the age of twenty, in 1830, he chose Christina Leach, a native of Kentucky, as a helpmeet. After marriage, he engaged in farming in Pulaski County, until 1849, at which time came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and settled on a farm of wild land and engaged in farming successfully. In 1874, he concluded to remove to Oblong, and there enjoy the blessings of a ripe old age and to retire from the business bustle of the world. He and his wife are living by themselves. Of their children, six are living and married and have families of their own. It was their misfortune to lose five of the dear ones, namely: Polly Jane, wife o Stephen Gooch, living in Oblong; Willia Davis, is living in Oregon; Amelia, wife o Samuel R. Mock, living in Crawford Count Oblong Township; Minerva Ann, George an Martha Susan are deceased; John Jame Eoff, living in Robinson, Crawford County Ill.; Cynthia Ellen, wife of John James, li ing in Oblong Township; Phœbe Alice, wif of Joseph Barker, living in Oblong Township Alfred and Louisa Ann, are deceased. Sub ject's father, John Eoff, was a native of Mad ison County, Ky, and engaged in farming, i Pulaski County, Ky. Subject's mother, Jan (Higgins), was also a native of Kentucky Lincoln County. Their children are, namely Minervia, deceased wife of Bryant Brown Sarah, wife of Isaac Taylor, deceased, she re sides in Kentucky, Pulaski County; George is farming in Oregon, and also John Leonar and Fleming; Louisa Ann, deceased wife o Newton Perril, deceased; Elizabeth, decease Subject has 160 acres of prairie land in Ob long Township, and when he lived thereo he raised stock to some extent, besides grain He owns, in Oblong, four lots and two dwell ing houses; the one in which he lives is very nice and comfortable one. May peac and happiness crown them during the re mainder of their lives, and when done with the trials and cares of this life, find a hom beyond the skies, where all is joy and peac and love, and where nature never dies.

JAMES W. GOOD, Grand Glade, wa born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 22 1832, son of Jacob and Margaret A. (Mont gomery) Good; he born in Virginia Februar 12, 1804, and dying December 4, 1850; sh born in Maryland May 28, 1803, and dying January 8, 1876. Our subject was married in Ohio, March 31, 1859, to Rebecca Belt born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 22

1833, daughter of Benjamin and Ann J. (Parrish) Belt; he was born February 10, 1801, in Maryland, and dying November 13, 1863; she, also, a native of Maryland, born March 6, 1804. Nine children have been born to Mr. Good—David L., Benjamin D., Jacob W., Rosanna L., Thaddeus O., Lilly R., Mary L. A., Margaret A. J. and Charles E. A.

D. F. HALE, farmer, P. O. Eaton, is an old pioneer of Crawford County, born in Genesee County, N. Y., July 19, 1809. When four years old, in 1813, he was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Ind., and there they settled on wild beech wood land, and remained there until 1821, at which time they came to Crawford County, and landed, November 2, near Palestine. At that time, there were but three or four good buildings there, and about nine or ten cabins, which constituted the town. They wintered about one-half of a mile from Palestine, and in the spring of 1822, removed to Palestine. After two years of successful farming near town, with which they were furnished seed and land and gave half of their productions, they removed onto a piece of wild raw prairie land owned by subject's uncle; built a cabin and farmed there until 1830. In December, 1829, he was married to Catharine Walters. She was born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 17, 1811. After which, subject built a house on a piece of the land given him by his father, and removed thereon in the spring of 1830. He procured an ox team and went to plowing; after successfully engaging in his pursuits of farming until 1834, he sold out and removed to Robinson Township and purchased a piece of land 160 acres, of which forty acres was in cultivation. In 1839, he sold out again and purchased 200 acres of raw land now in Oblong Township. He went to clearing it up and removed thereon and remained there about six years, when he sold out and purchased eighty acres, on which place he now resides. In Crawford County, Ill., December 3, 1829, he married Catharine Walters, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Isaac Walters. His children are, namely, Mary E. and Isaac Newton, are dead; George P., living; Ethan Allen, deceased; Samuel L., deceased; Sarah E., living; Jacob W., deceased, killed in the battle at Port Gibson, Miss.; Lydia M., deceased; Winfield Scott, deceased; Alva D., living; John W., living; William R., living. He has always been a Republican, and has served as Justice of the Peace at different times in Oblong Township, amounting in all to six years.

LEVI HENRY, farmer, P. O. Oblong. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 20, 1832. His father, George, was a native of Ohio also, and his mother, Anna (Rarick), was a native of Ohio. Mr. Henry is an estimable farmer of Oblong Township, and was reared on a farm. He had a pretty good chance for obtaining an education. In 1848, at the age of sixteen, his father and family came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and settled on raw land, and he (subject) remained with his father and helped improve their land until thirty-one years of age, at which time engaged in farming for himself. At the death of his father, he inherited 160 acres of land. Since then, he has added 250 acres. He raises grain and stock. He was married in Crawford County, February 16, 1860, to Catharine Dennis, born in Ohio December 28, 1838. They have six children, namely: Anna C., Laura J., Marion Silas, Harlan Preston, George Edward and Estella. Mr. Henry has always been a Democrat, and served two years as Highway Commissioner of Oblong Township.

SAMUEL HENRY, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is an industrious and enterprising farmer of

Oblong Township. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 21, 1837. At the age of twelve years, in 1849, he was taken by his parents through the northern part of this State and into Iowa, but they finally settled here in Crawford County in 1849, and settled in Oblong Township. They bought a little farm at first, but his father entered land afterward. He (subject) was married at the age of twenty-one to Hila Dorcas Manhart. She was born in Jennings County, Ind., 1839. After marriage, he engaged in farming. In 1865, his father gave him 200 acres of land, since that he has added ninety-six acres. Mr. Henry has a well-improved farm, and raises some stock, but his main productions are grain, wheat, corn and oats. He enlisted on February 18, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Springfield September 20, 1865, at which time he came back to Oblong Township. He has seven children, namely: William Frederic, George W., Eliza Jane, Thomas W., Charles Everet, Sarah Rosella, Clara May. Mr. Henry has always been a Democrat, and has taken some part in political matters. He has never asked for any offices, but was elected Commissioner of Highways in the spring of 1882.

PETER HENRY, farmer, P. O. Oblong. He is an honorable and industrious farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 24, 1839. He was brought by his parents to Crawford County in the fall of 1849, when ten years old. They bought land in Watts Precinct, now Oblong Township, and his father at one time owned 1,000 acres, which he divided up among his children. His chances for an education were quite limited. The schoolhouses were very scattering, and in order to attend school was compelled to go quite a distance. He attended school about two months in the year until twenty-one years of age. He remained and worked with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and on April 18, 1867, was married to Sarah Jane Kirk, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born June 28, 1843. He then built on the farm of 200 acres given him by his father. Since that he has added 160 acres, and has it all in cultivation, and raises grain and stock. They have five children, namely: Frances, William, Emma C., Herbert G. and Maud. Mr. Henry has always been a Democrat and has taken some little part in political matters. He served in various township offices.

JAMES HOPPER, harness maker, Oblong, was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 21, 1821. His parents were natives of Virginia. His father, John Hopper, was born in the year 1787 and died in 1823, when our subject was but two years old. Our subject's mother, Sarah (Shortridge), was born in the year 1788 and died in 1852. The early part of our subject's life was spent in Wayne County, the place of his birth. When, in 1833, at twelve years of age, he and his mother and family emigrated to Hancock County, Ind., and there he devoted most of his time to farming, although he spent his spare time in a blacksmith shop. In 1846, he emigrated to Jasper County, Ill., and purchased a farm, and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for twelve years, at which time, in 1858, he removed to Willow Hill, of the same county, and engaged in blacksmithing. When after about four years of success in that line of business, in 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and was engaged in several battles, namely: Frankfort, Ky., Murfreesboro, were the principle ones, besides quite a number of skirmishes. He was discharged at Chicago on account of disability,

February 12, 1864, at which time he came back to his farm in Jasper County, and engaged in the raising of grain and stock until the fall of 1878, at which time he came to Oblong and engaged in harness-making. His stock invoices at about $600. Mr. Hopper has been married twice, the first time in Hancock County, Ind., November 9, 1843, to Verlinda Walker, a native of Carolina. They had five children, namely: George, John H. (deceased), Sarah Ann, Mary Jane and Susan Louisa. His wife died December 11, 1869. He married again June 29, 1871, to Rebecca Pearce.

JOHN IKEMIER, farmer, P. O. Eaton. He was born in Ohio July 3, 1838. His father, Andrew, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1795, and died March, 1880. His mother, Catharine (Snyder), was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1798, and died in the year 1870. Subject was reared on a farm in Ohio until fifteen years of age, at which time he came with his parents to Crawford County and settled on a farm in Oblong Township, on the farm now occupied by subject. His chances for education were rather limited. In Ohio, the schools were far apart, and consequently he did not attend school very much. He remained at home and worked for his father until about twenty-eight years of age, at which time he engaged in farming for himself. He owns a nice farm of 120 acres, of which about all is in cultivation, and raises grain, principally wheat, corn and oats. He was married in Crawford County, at the age of twenty-two, to Laura Stephens, a native of Licking County, Ohio. They have one child—John.

ELISHA KENDALL, farmer, P. O. Grand Glade, is an enterprising farmer. He was born in Shelby County, Ind. He was reared there, and his chances for an education was limited to subscription schools, would attend about four months in the year until nineteen years of age, at which time commenced working out by the month in Davis County, Iowa; worked there one year. During this time, his father removed to Lucas County, Iowa, and he (subject) as soon as his father came, joined him and farmed with him one year, at which time he (subject) came back to Shelby County, Ind., and worked by the month one year. On July 7, 1853, he was married to Mary B. Elkins, daughter of Judge Elkins. She was a native of Randolph County, Ind. In the same year, 1853, they removed to Lucas County, Iowa, and engaged in farming on a piece of land of 120 acres given him (subject) by his father, and after four years of successful farming, went back to Shelby County, Ind., in the fall of 1857. In the meantime, he had traded his farm in Iowa for land in Crawford County, Ill., Oblong Township. They remained in Indiana one year, when, in the fall of 1858, came to Crawford County and built a house on his land and commenced improving the land. He has forty acres in cultivation and eighty acres of timber land, and has ever since been successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock, with exception of the time he was serving in defense of our country's liberties. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mounted after two or three months' service. He was in several battles, namely: Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Shelbyville, Buzzard Roost, Mission Ridge, Selma, besides several other skirmishes. During the time he was in the army, his wife was at home on a farm almost in a wilderness, with three little children. They have had five children, namely: Sarah M., who died in Iowa from the bite of a rattlesnake, which, in her play, she had picked up on the ground; Theodore P., is a well-educated man and a profes-

sional school teacher, has had seven years' experience in teaching; Victoria, deceased, died in 1859; William E., is a superior, talented young man, he commenced teaching school when sixteen years old; Mary Annette, deceased, died October 25, 1862. Our subject has never taken much part in political matters, but his wife was a great politician, and a favorite of the Republican party.

HAMILTON C. KIBBIE, M. D., Oblong. Although a young man, Dr. Kibbie has had such advantages for advancement in his chosen profession as are afforded to few. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and of the Chemical Department of the same institution. He also was connected, as Assistant Surgeon, with military services during the war; and besides having been the private pupil of several of the most eminent American professors, he has had the additional advantages derived from some four years' residence in Europe, and study and training under the most celebrated savans in London, Berlin and Paris. Being conversant with both the French and German languages, he was enabled to study with advantage under the instructions of the renowned medical men of those countries. He attended the lectures of the celebrated Von Neimeyer, of Fiebingen, South Germany, and of the lectures of professors of the Ecole-de-Medicin, Paris, France, and of the University of Berlin, Germany; also attended the clinics of Professors Von Graafe, of Berlin, Nelaton, of Hospital Hotel Dieu, Paris, and Neidhart, of Stuttgart, Germany. No man could have made more out of the advantages afforded him than has Dr. Kibbie. He is a man of very great energy and "push," working with all his might on whatever matter he may have in hand. He was born in Somers, Tolland County, Conn., September 25, 1844. He was reared there in the town, and received the benefit of the common schools there. At the age of thirteen he attended high school, and afterward received instructions at Edward Hall's family boarding school for five years, at which time went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and served as an apprentice there, working on the Saratoga *Press*. As early as 1861, he commenced the study of medicine under Joel & Warren, and attended his first course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. He went from there to the University of Michigan, situated at Ann Arbor, and continued there one year, at which time he entered the United States service as Medical Cadet, United States Army. After a few months' service, he appeared before the United States Medical Examining Board, passed the examination, and received the appointment as Assistant Surgeon United States Army; detailed to duty, and afterward transferred, and served as an executive officer at St. Mary's United States Army General Hospital. At the close of the war, he returned to the University of Michigan, and graduated from the Medical Department, and took up an optional course in the Scientific Department, and graduated from the Department of Medicine and the Department of Chemistry, in the class of 1866. On leaving the University, he went to Europe, spending the winter of 1867 at the clinics at Berlin, Prussia. He traveled through Prussia, Austria and Switzerland the next summer, and attended the University of Tubingen. Attended there about three months, at which time he went to Paris, and spent nine months in walking the hospital wards of Paris, at which time he returned home to Hartford, Conn., by way of London and Edinburgh. In 1870, he located at Roscoe, Mo., for the

practice of medicine. He edited the first Democratic newspaper in St. Clair County after the war. He advocated the election of B. Gratz Brown, and the re-enfranchisment of the white citizens of the country. After the success of the liberal movement, he removed the office to the county seat of St. Clair County—Osceola; lived there seven years, and held an interest in the paper, but practiced medicine to a considerable extent. Afterward, he was the examining physician for a medical infirmary, and traveled throughout the Gulf States, and also traveled for same institution one year in the Northwest. He removed from Osceola to Oblong, Crawford County, Ill., in 1878, built a residence in the town, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married in Germany, in 1868, to Ida F. Gerdes, a native of South Germany. They have three children living, namely: Kenton V., Carlos E., Robert Cushman. Our subject is a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, the first Puritan minister that came over in the Mayflower. His father, Charles E., is a native of Connecticut, born in Somers County, in the year 1818, and is living in Hartford, Conn. His mother, Elizabeth (Jennings), was a native of Beckett, Berkshire County, Mass., and died at subject's birth. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Philadelphia Society. He is the author and composer of the medical case notes and case records—Kibbie's Case Notes, and Kibbie's Case Records.

D. P. KIRTLAND, miller, Oblong, was born in York State, Ontario County, in the year 1849, and was reared there on his father's farm, and remained thereon until twenty-two years of age. He is a man of superior business qualities. When twenty-two years of age, in 1871, he emigrated to Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock-dealing, and also spent some of his time in a grist-mill there. He continued there ten years to a day. In 1881, he came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and finished or rebuilt the mill there with machinery, and is doing quite an extensive business in buying grain and milling. The firm name is Kirtland Bros. They handle about 22,000 bushels of grain in a year. He was married in September, 1882, to Almira Hawkins, a native of Crawford County.

ORLANDO B. KIRTLAND, miller, Oblong, was born in York State June 20, 1853. His education was limited to the common and graded schools of that State. In 1877, he emigrated to Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock-dealing, and remained there until 1879, at which time he went back o York State. In 1881, he came to Crawford County and engaged in the mill at Oblong, with his brother, which business they are still engaged in.

RICHARD LACKEY, farmer, P. O. Oblong, was born in Clark County, Ky., November 13, 1814, and is one of the pioneers of Crawford County. At about the age of fifteen, in 1829, he came with his parents to Crawford County, and they settled near Palestine. About four miles north of Palestine they bought and entered land also. His chances for an education were limited. The nearest school for some time was at Palestine, a distance of four miles. At about twenty-one years of age, he engaged in farming for himself. In 1839, he came into Oblong Township and entered 200 acres of land in Section 2, mostly timber land. He has about seventy acres in cultivation. He was married, February, 1837, to Rachael Wood. She was born in Crawford County, Ill., January 19, 1818. They have six children, namely: William T., Mary, Joseph, Nancy Ann, Caroline and Margaret. Mr. Lackey

was raised an Old-Line Whig, and now is a member of the Republican party. His father (John) was a native of Virginia, and his mother (Nancy Wilson) was also a native of Virginia.

WILLIAM T. LACKEY, farmer, P. O. Oblong is an enterprising farmer and a native of Crawford County, Ill. He was born about two miles southeast of Robinson, September 13, 1838. He was reared here on a farm and received a common school education, as good as any of the boys received in that time. He attended school in the first schoolhouse that was built in the neighborhood by the neighbors. He first attended subscription schools, but afterward attended free schools. The distance he had to travel was from one and one-half to three miles. He lived with his father until twenty-three years of age, then went to farming for himself. Rented a farm at first for one year, but afterward purchased eighty acres in Section 3, where he has been successfully engaged in farming. He has seventy-five acres in cultivation, and raises grain principally. He was married, November 21, 1861, to Mary Moyer, a native of Perry County, Ohio. They have nine children, namely: Rosella, Hannah J., Joseph, Rachael C., John T., Elmer R., Richard D., William E., and Mary B.

REUBEN LEACH, farmer, P. O. Oblong. Mr. Leach is one of Crawford County's old pioneers, that has endured hardships, battled with the Indians, hunted deer, and at the same time enjoyed himself as well or better than any of us do at this present day and age of the world. He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., September 17, 1807, and was reared there on his father's farm. In 1830, he emigrated (when twenty-three years of age) to Montgomery County, but did not remain there but two months, at which time he came to Crawford County, Ill., and after remaining here awhile settled down to farming. In 1831, he purchased a farm of 200 acres three-fourths of a mile north of Oblong, and successfully engaged in farming until 1870, at which time he was chosen by the people of Crawford County to fill the responsible and important office as Sheriff of the county, and served one term of two years, after which he retired to Oblong, where he is now comfortably taken care of in his old days. Mr. Leach has always been a Democrat, and besides the honorable position as Sheriff which he has held, he has served in various township offices, as Constable at different times for fifteen years in all, and as Justice of the Peace three years. He chose a partner to battle with him through this vale of tears, July 15, 1834. Her name was Amelia Steward. They lived together happily until July 30, 1854, at which time it pleased the Almighty to take her home to rest. His fancy was awakened when afterward he met one Lydia Bowman, a native of Perry County, Ohio, and they were united March 30, 1856. His children are, namely: Polly, wife of Jacob Noble, living in Kansas; David S.; Jane, wife of Rev. William P. Hart, living in Morgan County, Ill.; Alfred C. and John A. are living in Kansas; Alice Ella, wife of Robert Wood, living in Oblong Township. Subject's father, Mathew Leach, and his mother, Polly (Gullet), were natives of Virginia, and were the parents of eight children, namely: William (deceased), Reuben (subject), Mathew, Davidson, Jane and Susan are deceased, Phœbe, living in Lincoln County, Ky.: Christina, wife of James Eoff, living in Oblong.

JAMES M. LEFEVER, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is a substantial farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 31, 1838. His father (Abraham) was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother (Mary Close) was a native of Virginia.

Our subject was taken by his parents to Marion County, Ohio, when four years old, in 1843. He was reared on a farm and enjoyed the luxuries of farm life. His chances for an education were somewhat limited. In those days, the schools that were in existence were subscription schools and very few in number. His father died when he was about eight years of age, and he remained at home and helped his mother support the family until nineteen years old. After that he came to Greene County, Ill., and worked out by the month for three years, after which time he returned to Marion County, Ohio, and engaged in farming. On April 19, 1866, he was married in Marion County, Ohio, to Susan Curfman, a native of Ohio. They have four children living and one dead, namely: John A., Eva Jane, Wesley Andrew, James T. and Mary Etta (deceased). July 1, 1873, he came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and he and his brother bought 155 acres of land, which was equally divided. Since that he has purchased forty acres in Section 24, and forty in Section 23, besides more additional purchases. He has about 170 acres in cultivation and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock. Mr. Lefever is no politician, nor has he taken any part in political matters, only to go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket.

A. F. LEFEVER, farmer, P. O. Oblong, was born in Marion County, Ohio, March 26, 1843, and is now a reliable farmer of Oblong Township. He was reared in Ohio, and his chances for an education were very limited. His father died when he (subject) was three years old, and left his mother with a large family of children to support. He did not attend school any after he was ten years old but remained at home and very generously helped to support his mother and family. In the summer of 1861, he did the first work for himself, and on October 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and showed his bravery in several battles, namely: Battle of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Peach Tree Creek Chattanooga, Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Tenn., besides many other skirmishes. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 11, 1865, at which time he came back to Ohio to his mother's, and the next spring took a contract for making ties and chopping wood; continued in that for one year. He then went to farming in Marion County, and successfully engaged in farming there until July, 1873, at which time he came to Crawford County, Ill., and he and his brother bought 155 acres of land which was equally divided; since then he has added forty-five acres and raises grain principally. He was married, March 26, 1868, to Sarah Curfman. Their children are, namely: Isaac Francis (living), James Robert (deceased), Amanda (living), William A. (living), Ella May (living), Mary Ida (living), Pearley (living), Maggie (living).

J. H. LIVELY, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is a substantial farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Morgan County, Ind., August 7, 1842. His father, William, was a native of Kentucky, born in the year 1812, died March, 1870. His mother, Charity (Pearcy), was also a native of Kentucky, and died about the year 1847. Subject was reared in Morgan County, and his chances for eduation, although limited, were obtained in common schools of Morgan County. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of seventeen years, commenced working out by the month, and worked by the month until twenty-two years of age although one year in that time put out a crop for himself. In

the spring of 1865, he came to Crawford County, Ill., and worked by the month that summer, when, on May 7, 1865, he was married here in Crawford County, Ill., to Anna C. Hess. She was born in Morgan County, Ind. When married, his wife had 120 acres of land; they removed thereon and since then has added 120 acres more, and has been successfully engaged in the raising of grain principally. They have had seven children, of which six are now living, namely: William C., James C., Mary Catharine, deceased, Salena, Irena, Iva Alice and Emma Esther. He belongs to the Masonic order, Oblong City Lodge, No. 644.

JOSEPH F. MARSHALL, County Surveyor, Oblong, is a man of superior business qualities, and quite a politician. He was born July 11, 1820, in Virginia. He spent his early days on a farm, and at the age of thirteen was taken by his parents to Hamilton County, Ind., and settled there in the woods, and commenced clearing up their land; it was situated one and one half miles west of Westfield, on a creek called Cool Creek, at which time his father, in 1833, died at the age of forty-two years. He was a native of Perry County, N. C., and in the fall of 1834 his mother died. She was also a native of North Carolina. Leaving a family of seven children, of whom five are now living, namely: Joshua, Joseph F., subject, Martha, Job, Ruth. Subject, after the death of his parents, rambled in several counties in Indiana, namely: Henry, Rush, and Hancock, principally. He was the manager of several saw mills during this time up to 1848, at which time, eager to change his occupation, removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in merchandising. In 1861, he came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and settled on a farm. He successfully engaged in farming until 1881, at which time he rented his farm out and came to Oblong City to live. He was chosen to fill the responsible office of County Surveyor, by the votes of the Democratic party, in the fall of 1875, and being an energetic and go-ahead kind of man, and one that understands his profession, is still serving in same office. He has served as Justice of the Peace at different times, which office he now holds. Was elected Justice of the Peace of Oblong Township in the spring of 1881. He was married, January 5, 1843, to Susan Byrket, a native of Indiana. They were married in Henry County, Ind. They have four children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, John, Henry, Joseph A.

B. C. McLAIN, farmer, P. O. Robinson, is a man of superior agricultural talent, and a neat and enterprising farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 1, 1837, and reared there. His chances for education were limited to the common schools of the county. In about the year 1841, when about four years of age, he was brought by his parents to Illinois. They rented a farm near Peoria, but on account of sickness in the family they did not remain there but one year, at which time returned to Ohio. In the winter of 1864, he and his parents came to Crawford County and purchased a farm in Licking Township. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced working for himself. He cropped with his father the first year. His father, William, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Sophia (Blind), was a native of Virginia, born in the Shenandoah Valley. Subject was married, November 29, 1868, to Mary Hill. She was born in Crawford County November 23, 1851. They have two children, Elmer H., Ira Dale. After marriage, his father gave him 240 acres in Section 36, of which he has 200 acres in cultivation, and is principally engaged in the raising of grains.

WILLIAM E. MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Grand Glade, is a substantial farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 7, 1833. He was reared there on a farm. His chances for an education were fair. He received a good common school education. He would attend about three months in the year. In 1852, he came to Crawford County and settled in Robinson Township. He took a lease on a piece of land for four years, and afterward purchased land there. His father was a native of Kentucky, born in the year 1790, and died October 11, 1855. After his father's death, he remained with his mother on the farm, which they had a lease on. They purchased 100 acres of land, of which 40 acres was our subject's. He remained with his mother and helped improve this land until 1857, at which time he was married to Maria Dispennett, a native of Licking County, Ohio. She died February 4, 1859, leaving him with one child, namely, Isaac W. He was then married to Miss Martha Dispennett, December 21, 1860. She is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born February 4, 1840. They have seven children, namely: Mary I., Margaret P., John A., Jacob E., Charles E., Merit M. and Ethel. They have three dead, namely: William H., Martha J , Joseph A. Our subject is possessed with traits of mechanism. He served an apprenticeship in making and laying brick, commencing at about nine years of age, and continued at different times until nineteen years. He served, in 1857, three months as plasterer under George Harper, and afterward went in as a partner with William Walters. And after worked under some carpenters for some time, and went into partnership with them. At those trades and some farming he is successfully engaged.

D. F. NEWBOLD, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is an industrious and enterprising farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Scott County, Ky., October 25, 1825. When five years old, he was taken by his parents to Rush County, Ind., and they settled there on a farm. His chances for education were rather limited. He was reared on a farm and attended common school about two months in the year, until seventeen years of age. At the age of twenty-two, he engaged in farming for himself in Rush County, and successfully continued in farming there until 1857, at which time he came to Crawford County, Ill., Oblong Township, and purchased a farm. He successfully engaged in farming until fall of 1860, at which time returned to Rush County, Ind. In October, 1863, he came back to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and bought 80 acres in Section 25; since that he has added 145 acres to it, making in all 225 acres of nice prairie land. He is engaged in raising grain and stock. He was married, January 1, 1847, in Rush County, Ind., to Sarah Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania. Have one child, namely: James Thomas, farming in Rush County, Ind. Her death occurred in Rush County, Ind., July 1, 1850. He was married again, in Rush County, Ind., August 30, 1854, to Eliza Jane Kirkpatrick, and have three children living, namely: Sarah Florence, Theodore, Jesse R. Her death occurring in January, 1873, in Oblong Township, he was married again in same year to Mary Ann Smith. Have one child, Nellie. One step-daughter, Albina E. Smith. Mr. Newbold has always been a Democrat, and has served in various township offices. He served as Collector of township four terms, and as Assessor one term, and was elected Supervisor by the Democratic party in spring of 1881, and was re-elected for a second term in spring of 1882, which office he now holds.

M. E. RAFFERTY, M. D., Oblong, is a young man of principle and good moral character, and has quite an extensive practice in medicine in the vicinity of Oblong. He was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 31, 1851. He was reared in Springville, Lawrence County, Ind., and had good advantages afforded him in the opportunity of a good education, and being a youth of energy and industrious habits, enjoyed the privilege of attending free schools in Springville until manhood, and when not engaged in the schools was clerking in his father's store. At the age of twenty-one, he became a partner of his father in a general store of merchandise. In 1872, he came to Palestine and engaged in the drug business, but not liking that, sold out and returned to his father and again as a partner in the store, and at leisure time was reading medicine. In 1878, he attended Long Island Hospital College, situated at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1879, came to Palestine and went into partnership with his brother to practice medicine. After successfully engaging in his practice for some time, in 1881 removed to Oblong, Ill., and has been successfully engaged in his practice. His father, M. C. Rafferty, is a native of Kentucky, born in the year 1817, and is in the mercantile business in Springville, Ind. His mother, Mary S. Benedict, is also a native of Kentucky, born in Lexington, in the year 1824. Subject belongs to the Oblong City Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 644.

ALEXANDER REED, farmer, P. O. Oblong, was born and reared in Crawford County, Ill., and is one of Oblong's substantial farmers. He was born on La Motte Prairie, below Hutsonville, February 6, 1839. When quite a small boy, was brought by his parents to Watts Precinct, now Oblong Township. His chances for an education were very limited; for some time there were no schools in existence. The first school he attended was at the age of fourteen years, at which time patrons of school went to work and built a log schoolhouse. At the age of twenty-two, he commenced working for himself. He engaged in farming. In April, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Kirby. She was born in Crawford County. After marriage he settled on a farm in Licking Township, and successfully engaged in farming there four years. In March, 1865, came to his present place of location, of 108 acres, and has it partly in cultivation, and raises grain principally. He has three children, namely: Clara, wife of Edward Roberts, Charles and Enos Jesse.

JACOB SEARS, farmer, P. O. Oblong, was born in Edgar County, Ill., March 19, 1837. His parents emigrated to Indiana when he was but an infant. In 1843, when he was six years old, was brought to Crawford County, Ill., and they settled on the wild land in Martin Township. There, amid the life of pioneers, our subject spent his early days. He had no chances for education whatever there, as there was no school in the neighborhood, and consequently got no education. He was industrious and energetic and remained with his parents until the war broke out, at which time, in 1862, enlisted in Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served as a gallant soldier until close of the war. He was mustered out at Springfield. After the war, came back to his home in Martin Township, after which went to working out by the month as a farm hand for some time. He was married, in 1869, to Maria Hess, a native of Indiana, and have four blooming little children, namely: Anna Christina, Samuel, Millie, Louis.

ADAM S. SILER, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, is an old settler and pioneer of Craw-

ford County, and a substantial farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 23, 1820. He was reared and lived there until over thirty years of his life were spent there. His chances for an education were very limited. At about the age of five years he entered a school room. He had learned his A B C's at home, and an Englishman was teaching the school, a kind of an old tyrant. He carried a very large cane, taken from a thorn tree, with a forked knot whittled sharp for a handle. With that he would peck his scholars. And because he could not spell and pronounce the word "Ba," he was beaten over the head with that cane as above described until the blood streamed down his shoulders. He also compelled him to stand in the corner of the room and would not let him go home for his dinner, which was but a short distance. He was so frightened that he could not pronounce the word. His older brothers went home for their dinners and their father came back with them and inquired what was the matter. He called to his boy to come to him and spell the word, which he did readily. He then was released and went home for his dinner, but was so frightened that he would not attend school any more. He was sent but would play truant. He would go off into the woods or some other place. But on arriving at the age of twenty-one, and knowing what an education was worth, he procured a set of books and attended school about three months, and in that time learned to read and write. On entering the school room, told the teacher that he came there to learn, and as he never attended school, that he was very ignorant and that he did not want to be made the laughing stock of the school, and more, he would not take it. He told the teacher that he wanted him to try and learn him all that he could. He entered a class composed of small boys, their ages ranging from six to seven years, and by diligence, at the end of the term made quite an advancement in his studies. He was reared on a farm and remained with his father until twenty-five years of age. The next year engaged in farming for himself. He was married, August 23, 1847, to Cynthia Stone. She was born and raised in Licking County, Ohio. They were married in Ohio. He then rented a farm, and after three years spent in successful farming, he emigrated to a new country. He came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, in the fall of 1850, and purchased 160 acres of raw land. There was a little log cabin on the land and about four acres in cultivation. He commenced improving his land, and after four years of unsuccessful farming and discouragement he returned to Ohio. While here he had borrowed money and invested it in hogs, which all died with the cholera. He also invested some money in milch cows, which died also. While he was in Ohio, which was about four weeks, some hunters from Terre Haute came out in the neighborhood of his farm and set fire to the grass, which burnt all the fencing he had built on his farm, which was about 21,000 rails and stakes. The first mill that he went to was down on the Embarrass River, and thought it very funny to see them sharpening the "buhrs" with an old ax and mattock. Since then has sold fifty acres, leaving him 110 acres, of which 95 acres is in cultivation, and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain. It was his misfortune to lose his wife February 8, 1875, leaving him with one child, namely, Edgar. He was married again, in June, 1877, to Ruth A. Cunningham. She was born in York State, March 24, 1835. They have two children, namely: Lily Maud and Arthur Philip. She was married before,

also, and has the following children, namely: James Edward, John Osborne, George A., Samuel Elmer, Frank Medford, Thomas Hartford, Frederic William. Mr. Siler is a very pious old gentleman, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over twenty-five years. His wife is also a member of the same church. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

HENRY SHEETS, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is an enterprising and reliable farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Vigo County, Ind., June 18, 1844. At the age of seven, was brought by his parents to Crawford County, Ill., and settled on a farm in Oblong Township, about one mile west of the farm subject now lives on, and in a few months removed to the farm now occupied by subject. Our subject's education was limited to a common school education, although had as good a chance for education as any one had at that time. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced working for himself on his father's farm, and successfully engaged in farming there for six years, at which time purchased 49 acres of unimproved land and commenced improving it, and lived thereon about two years. He then removed near Vincennes, Ind., in Lawrence County, and after about one and one half years of successful farming, came back to the farm in Oblong Township, which was deeded him by his father, and has been successfully engaged in the raising of grain. He was married in Crawford County to Esther Balie, in 1867. She was a native of Indiana. Her death occurring February 21, 1871, he was married again in 1874 in Knox County, Ind., to Martha E. Marshall, a native of Indiana. They have four children, namely: Elmer, Arthur, Calvin and Ida. His father, John, is a native of Knox County, Ind., born in the year 1817, and is living in Oblong Township. His mother, Susan Bales, was a native of Tennessee, born in the year 1816, and died in Oblong Township in 1856.

JOHN H. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is an enterprising farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, December 14, 1833. In 1841, when subject was about eight years old, they (he and his parents) removed to Licking County, Ohio, and settled there on a farm. His chances for education were rather limited. They remained in Licking County some two or three years, when his father and family returned to Perry County, and took care of subject's grandfather and grandmother about one year, at which time came back to Licking County to the farm previously settled on. At the age of twenty-one, he, our subject, commenced working for himself. He worked for John B. Jones seven years; the wages he received were $175 per year. After he had served so faithfully and so long for Mr. Jones, he (Jones) purchased a farm and put it in the hands of subject to run. He ran the farm about eighteen months, at which time Mr. Jones died. In 1865, he (subject) came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and purchased a farm known as the Sol Hacket farm, and removed thereon, but farmed there but one year, at which time sold out on account of its sickly location. The next year he rented. In the spring of 1869, he purchased his present farm of 80 acres, and is engaged in the raising of grain and stock. He was married, January 31, 1855, to Catharine Bell. She was born in Greene County, Penn., in the year 1835. Their children are Emma M., Albert W., Zella F., Anna M. Subject's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Maryland.

J. H. WILKIN, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is an estimable and reliable farmer of Ob-

long Township. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 22, 1825. In 1829, when about four years old, he was taken by his parents to Fairfield County. His chances for education were somewhat limited. He attended school about two months in the year. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in farming for himself. On June 21, 1846, he was married to Lavina Ann Hilton. She was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. Have one child living, William. In October, 1848, he came to Crawford County, and purchased a farm of 200 acres in Sections 17 and 18, Oblong Township, of unimproved land. His wife died December 7, 1848. He remained here in Crawford County until March, 1849, at which time returned to Licking County, Ohio, and engaged in farming. In 1851, June 21, was married to Emily Wilson, a native of Licking County. Have one child living and one dead, namely: Mary Frances, Harriet O., deceased. In April, 1852, he came back to Crawford County. His wife's death occurring September 3, 1854, in Crawford County, he was married again, March 1, 1855, to Mary E. Comly, a native of Perry County, Ohio, and has two children living and one dead, namely: Lafayette Clarence, and Lucy E., are living, Rosa A., deceased. Our subject's father, Jacob, was a native of Virginia. He was born in Shenandoah County in the year 1797, and died in Crawford County about the year 1856. His mother, Catharine (Burner), was also a native of Shenandoah County, Va., born in the year 1802, and died in Crawford County about the year 1874. Subject has 160 acres of his land in cultivation, and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock. He feeds his coarse grain to stock. He takes some part in political matters, and has served two terms as Supervisor of township in succession. Now he is serving as School Trustee, which office he has held for three successive terms. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Eaton. He was born in Kentucky, April 27, in the year 1841. In 1851, March 20, was taken by his parents to Vigo County, Ind.; remained there three years, at which time they removed to Sullivan County, and settled there on a farm. His chances for education were limited. When but a small boy, he had an attack of white swelling on his left leg, and which kept him from school, and when he grew up was ashamed to attend school. At the age of twenty-one he went to working for himself. He engaged in farming in Sullivan County, Ind. After several successful years in farming there, he sold out, and in spring of 1873 came to Crawford County, Oblong Township, and purchased a farm in Sections 10 and 11, of 120 acres, of which 60 acres is in cultivation. Raises grain, principally wheat, corn and oats. He was married, in 1864, to Fannie Kester; she was born in Clark County, Ill; have one adopted boy, namely, Claudius Kester. Our subject's father, James, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1803; was a farmer, and died in 1873, in Sullivan County, Ind. His mother, Anna McQuilran, was born in Hardin County, Ky., 1805; died 1876, in Sullivan County, Ind.

DANIEL H. WINTERS, shoe-maker, Oblong, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 26, 1842, and in that county spent his early days. In 1852, at the age of ten, was brought by his parents to Clark County. At the age of sixteen, commenced to learn the trade of shoe and boot making, by serving as apprentice in winter and in the summer time would help his father on the farm. He continued in that way for four years. He then, in 1862, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred

and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was as brave and gallant a soldier as was ever mustered into force. He was in a great many hard-fought battles, namely: Hoover's Gap, Gordon Mills, Crawfish Springs, Dalton, Ga., Dallas, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Chickamauga, Atlanta, besides quite a number of skirmishes. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1865, at which time came back to Clark County, Ill., and at Martinsville completed his apprenticeship, and worked at his trade there until 1870, at which time removed to Indiana, and worked there at his trade two years, then came back to Clark County, and remained there for some time. In July, 1880, came to Oblong, and has been successfully engaged at his trade ever since. He was married, March 23, 1867, to Adaline Brusman, a native of Ohio. They have three children living, namely: Hartford Sylvester, Charles Henry, William Franklin, and Susie Estella Mauk, an orphan child, living with them. His father, George Winters, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in the year 1812. His mother, Eve [illegible]man, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in the year 1808.. They have two children living, Daniel H., subject, Mary, wife of Christian Wearing, living in Clark County, Ill.

JACOB WIRT, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is a substantial farmer of Oblong Township. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 28, 1825. At about the age of eight years, in 1833, he was taken by his parents to Decatur County, Ind., and settled in the woods. Mr. Wirt is what is called a self-made man. His chances for education were rather limited. He attended school very little when young. After twenty-one years of age, he obtained books and educated himself to some extent. He was reared on the farm, and at the age of seventeen commenced working for himself and gave his father half until twenty-one years of age. He worked on a farm four years by the month, afterward farmed on his father's farm for three years, at which time, February 22, 1850, was married in Decatur County, Ind., to Catharine Johnson, a native of Stiles County, Va., born October 23, 1830. They have five children, namely: Zachariah, merchant in Oblong; Isaiah, farming in Jasper County; Henry, farming at home; Ennis. Mary Belle. In the fall of 1853, he came to Crawford County, and purchased 40 acres of raw land, and removed thereon in a little cabin that was on the land. He remained there but six weeks, when he removed to Davis County, Iowa, and spent the winter. He gave up the land which he had purchased, and in the next spring, 1854, came back to same place and purchased 80 acres. Since then, he has added 220 acres, but now has given 160 acres to his two sons. He is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock. His father, Jacob, was a native of Germany, born in the year 1783, and died in Decatur County, Ind., in 1851. His mother, Elizabeth Seabolt, was also a native of Germany. Subject, when first came here, lived a pioneer life. He was obliged to go twelve miles to the post office, and the nearest mill was twenty miles, the distance he was obliged to go when he had wheat to grind.

CAPT. WILLIAM WOOD, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is one of Crawford County's pioneer subjects, and a reliable citizen. He was born three miles east of Robinson, this county, September 4, 1824, and was reared there on his father's farm, when, in the fall of 1840, subject removed West about eleven miles, and settled on a farm in Watts Precinct. After eight years of successful farming, he, in 1848, removed to the farm he now occupies. He entered 280 acres of land at above

time stated, and commenced improving it, and now has as well an improved farm as you will find in Oblong Township. Mr. Wood has quite a war record. He enlisted, on the 9th of August, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and was engaged in quite a number of battles. Some of the principal battles were, namely: Battle of Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863; battle of Chickamauga, which lasted three days. He was on the raid after Wheeler, which lasted nine days and nights, and on the raid he was in the battles of Murfreesboro, McMinnville, and Farmington, and at the latter place captured Wheeler's Cavalry. The next battles he was engaged in were the battles of Cleveland, Tenn., and Loudon; battle of Buzzard Roost, and the siege of Atlanta, and in the battle of Dallas. He engaged in the service as Captain, which position he held until honorably discharged in December, 1864, on account of disability. His brother, Albert Wood, enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Illinois Regiment; he was captured at Chickamauga, and died at Andersonville. Our subject was married to Caroline E. Ames, July 2, 1848. She was a native of Clark County, Ohio. Eight children was the result of their marriage, of whom two are living, viz.: W. F. Wood and James A. Six are dead—Sarah A. and Helen C., and four died in infancy. Mr. Wood is an offspring from Joseph and Margaret Wood; both were natives of Virginia. Their family were, viz.: Rachel, wife of Richard Lackey, farming in Oblong Township; Mary, deceased; William, our subject; Albert, deceased; Angeline, deceased; Emily and Julia, twins; Emily, wife of R. F. Ames, deceased; she is living in Oblong Township; Julia, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Margaret, deceased, wife of James A. Gill (deceased); Virginia, deceased, wife of Hiram Larabee; J. H. Wood, merchant in Robinson; Robert, farming on the old farm, three miles east of Robinson. Their father was a farmer and stock dealer. He came into Illinois as early as 1810, when it was in its wild stage, and endured the life of a pioneer in hardship or in pleasure, as you may call it—in hunting, and also fighting with the red men of the country. As early as 1815, he came to Crawford County, and settled on land three miles east of Robinson. Our subject has always been a Republican, and has served in various township offices. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1856, and served twenty-four years until 1880, and also served as School Trustee for ten years. He has for several years been a member of the Masonic order.

MARTIN AND SOUTHWEST TOWNSHIPS.

C. P. CARLTON, farming, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, on the 13th day of December, 1850. He was reared there in Mechanicsburg, and received the benefits of a common and graded school there until seventeen years of age, at which time, in 1867, he and his parents came to Crawford County, Ill., and settled on a farm in Martin Township. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced working for himself on his father's farm. His father died January 31, 1877, and the next year, 1878, our subject obtained possession of the farm, of which he has 120 acres of improved land and forty acres of timber land. He is engaged in the raising of grain and stock. He was married here in Crawford County, Ill., on the 3d of March, 1875, to Joanna Hughes. She is a

native of Kentucky. They have two children, namely: Lizzie and Harry. Mr. Carlton has always been a Democrat, and has served as Collector of the township one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Hardinsville Lodge, No. 756. His father, James, was born in Johnstown, Penn., in 1811, and died in Crawford County, Ill., December 31, 1876. Our subject's mother, Eliza (Owen), was a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born in the year 1813, and died in Crawford County, Ill., in 1878.

WILLIAM CORTELYON, farmer, P. O. Oblong, is a substantial farmer of Martin Township. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 13, 1826. His father, Peter, was a native of York State, and died in Shelby County, Ind., at about the age of seventy years. His mother, Catharine (Vanpelt), was a native of New Jersey, and died in Warren County, Ohio. Subject was reared on a farm in Ohio, and his chances for an education was limited to subscription schools of the country; he would attend school about three months in the year. At the age of seventeen, he went to serve as an apprentice as a wagon and buggy maker. He served four years. He afterward worked as journeyman in different places in Ohio until twenty-eight years of age, at which time, in 1854, removed to Middletown and bought a house and lot, built a shop and engaged in the making of wagons and buggies, and also done considerable of repairing. He also engaged in the undertaker's business. After about seven years successfully spent in Middletown, he removed to Hendricks Township, Shelby County, and there purchased a farm of twenty-four acres, and engaged in farming some and worked some at his trade, and also was engaged partly in the undertaker's business there. After spending about seven years there, in the fall of 1867 he came to Crawford County, Ill., and rented land near Robinson, and after about seven years spent there in successful farming he came to Oblong Township and rented the farm now owned by John Sheets. In the spring of 1876, he bought land in Martin Township and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock, principally hogs and corn. In 1854, he was married in Shelby County, Ind., to Ann Rebecca Boggs, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. Have five children, namely: Harriet Eliza, Leslie E., Everet L., Eletta A., William Clark. Subject is a member of the Grange.

FOSTER DONNELL, farmer, P O. Hardinsville, he was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 18, 1818. He was taken by his parents from there to Jackson's Purchase in Tennessee in 1830, when he was twelve years old. They remained there two or three years, at which time they came to Crawford County, Ill., and rented land near Palestine. Our subject's father lived there until his death, which occurred in 1858; he was born in North Carolina 1797. Our subject's mother was born in Delaware about the close of the eighteenth century, and died near Palestine in 1841. Our subject received but very little education. He was engaged in helping to support the family. When nineteen years of age, he engaged in farming for himself, and September 28, 1837, was married to Caroline Martin. She was born in Crawford County, three miles south of Palestine, December 19, 1821. In 1839, he borrowed money and entered land in Martin Township. He built a little cabin on the land without any daubing, and a puncheon floor. He never wore a pair of boots until he was of age, or an overcoat until he had a wife and two children. He has added 200 acres to his first purchase and has had 240 acres, of which he has sold forty acres. He

has 125 acres in cultivation and raises grain and stock. They have had four children born to them—Margaret, Sarah Jane, Lavina E. and John M.

C. L. DUCOMMON, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on December 1, A. D. 1844. In 1854, when he was ten years of age, he was brought by his parents to Crawford County, Ill., and they settled in Martin Township where they purchased improved land. Our subject was reared here on a farm and had a tolerable fair chance for an education. When twenty-one years of age, he engaged in farming for himself on a piece of land of sixty acres, given him by his father. Since, he has bought 120 acres, and has 150 acres in cultivation, and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and stock. He was married in Wabash County, Ill., May 27, 1875, to Julia A. Fite. They have two boys—William Harris and Charles Harvey. Our subject's father, Samuel, was a native of France, born about the year 1802, and died in Crawford County, Ill., on December 24, 1878. Our subject's mother, Mary C. (Fetters), is a native of Stark County, Ohio, and is living in Crawford County, Ill.

R. M. DUE, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Crawford County, Ill., on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1851. His father, Nelson R., was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Elizabeth (Henry), a native of Tennessee. Our subject was reared here in Crawford County, and did not attend school very much. As early as fifteen years of age, he commenced working out by the month on the farm. In November, 1880, he purchased 200 acres of land, of which he sold 120 acres. He has fifty-five acres in cultivation, and twenty-five acres of timber land, and is engaged in the raising of grain. He was married in Crawford County, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1874, to Lovisa Purcell, a native of Crawford County. They have three children, namely—James Nelson, Carrie E. and John R.

S A. FRISTOE, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Page County, Va., November 11, 1826. When five years of age (in 1831), he was taken by his parents to Licking County, Ohio. And there they rented land and remained until the spring of 1852, at which time they came to Crawford County, and they settled in Robinson Township, north of Robinson, while our subject remained in Licking County. Our subject was reared on a farm in a new country, and his chances for an education was very limited. He was engaged in helping clear up the farm, and did not attend school on an average more than month in the year. At twenty-two years of age, he commenced working for himself. He worked on a farm by the month, in all about fifteen months, and the remainder of the time, until twenty-five years of age, he was engaged in chopping. He would take jobs of clearing by the acre, but during that time he was an invalid for about thirteen months. He was married, November 11, 1851, in Licking County, to Melissa Hook, a native of Licking County, Ohio, at which time he engaged in farming. On October 24, 1855, they arrived in Crawford County, and bought forty acres of raw land in Martin Township, and since he has added forty acres, and has his farm about all in cultivation, and is engaged in the raising of grain and stock. They have four children, namely: James F., Henry N. N., Violet E. and Clara May. Mr. Fristoe has always been a Democrat, and has served in various township offices, although he has never asked for an office or any one to vote for him. He was elected first as Assessor of the township, and served two terms; as Supervisor three terms, and at present is serving

as School Trustee, and has served for several years. Our subject's father, James, was born in Page County, Va., 1799, and died in Ford County, Ill., November, 1881. Our subject's mother, Sidney (McCoy), was born in Warren County, Va., in 1804, and died in Hewitt County, Ill., in February, 1877.

J. A. GOFF, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Crawford County, Ill., August 2, 1847. His father, Iredell, is a native of Kentucky, and is living in this county. Our subject's mother, Mary J. (Price), deceased. Our subject was reared here on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. He would attend school about four months in a year. In October, 1864, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was after transferred to Company E, of same regiment, and was mustered out at Camp Butler, Ill., March 20, 1866, at which time came back to Crawford County, and engaged in farming. He married, December 30, 1866, Margaret Bennett, a native of this county, born in 1847. Four children living, one dead, is the result of their marriage, namely: Marbury S., born August 15, 1867; Mary Jane, deceased, born January 1, 1870; Barbara Ellen, born February 14, 1873; Samuel Tilden, born August 8, 1876; Leander F., born September 29, 1880.

R. E. HASKIN, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville. He was born in Crawford County, Ill., January 1, 1824, south of Palestine about two miles. At six years of age, in 1832, he was taken by his parents to Macomb County, Mich., and after engaging in farming successfully for two years, in the fall of 1832 started back here. They got down as far as La Fayette, in Indiana, and stopped there with Dr. Dirgy, on account of bad roads, at which place they spent the winter. In the spring of 1833, they came to Union Prairie, Clark County, Ill., and rented land. After three years of successfully farming, they removed into the southeastern part of Crawford County, and rented the farm owned by William Garret. In about 1838, our subject's father entered land in Martin Township, now in Honey Creek Township, and remained there until his death. He was the first man that traveled with wagon from Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Ft. Defiance. He would have to cut his road through the woods at times. Our subject was reared on a farm in the wild country, and had a very poor chance for obtaining an education. The education he received was in Clark County. He attended school pretty regularly in the fall and winter while they remained there. He was married January 9, 1845, to Margaret Higgins, a native of Crawford County, at which time engaged in farming where Hardinsville now stands. In the summer of 1845, he purchased forty acres of land in Section 35, and in the fall of the same year he entered forty acres adjoining on the east. And the same fall he built a house and removed into it in the spring of 1846. It was all raw prairie land. Since he has added eighty acres in the prairie and forty acres of timber land. He has all of his home place in cultivation—eighty acres. His main productions are grain. He has had ten children born to him—Robert Franklin, Mary Emaline, Thomas Henry, Amanda E., John F., William E., Eliza J., Sarah E., Laura A., Kittie P. Our subject's wife died in Crawford County April 3, 1877. He has always been a Democrat, but of late years he has taken some interest in the Greenback party. He was elected to serve as the first Supervisor of Martin Township, when they went into township organization, and served two terms, and has since served three terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, Hardins-

ville Lodge, No. 756. Our subjects recollections are dated back on the Vincennes road leading to Palestine; there his father owned a horse mill and an apple distillery. His father was a native of Vermont, and a grandson of Col. Robert Cochran, of the Revolutionary war.

THOMAS H. HASKIN, P. O. Hardinsville. He was born in Crawford County, Ill., on the 1st day of May, 1852. He was reared here on a farm until about fifteen years old, and received the advantages of a common school education. He would get to attend school about six months in the year, and the remainder of the time he would help his father on the farm. When sixteen years of age, he engaged at the carpenter's trade. He served as an apprentice for three years, at which time commenced clerking here for G. B. Hicks, and after spending two years with "Mr. Hicks," he engaged in buying and selling sewing machines, which business he continued in about one and one-half years. Since then he has been employed at his trade, and also in the undertaker's business. He was married in Crawford County on the 29th of March, 1874, to Miss Nancy Prier, a native of Crawford County, Ill. They have two children living, namely: Orley and Hollis. Mr. Haskin has always been a Democrat, and has served in various township offices. He was elected first for Town Clerk and re-elected; served two terms. He served as Assessor of Township two terms, and as Collector three terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 756, Hardinsville, Ill.

G. B. HICKS, merchant, Hardinsville, is possessed with superior business faculties. He was born in Crawford County October 23, 1843. He was reared here in Crawford County, and his education is somewhat limited, he attended subscription schools. His father died before his (subject's) birth, and at about ten years of age commenced working out by the month for himself, and continued working out by the month until 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Missouri Mounted Infantry. It was his misfortune to receive a very dangerous and painful wound. In the battle of Raymond he was shot through the body, the ball entering the right side at the second rib, and came out at the first rib on left side. He was wounded May 12, 1863, in the battle of Raymond, Miss. Besides that battle, he was in the battles of Corinth, Miss., Shiloh and Grand Gulf, and was as faithful and as ready for duty as any soldier that ever shouldered a gun. He was discharged on account of his wound, October 23, 1863, and came home to his mother's in Crawford County. It was several months after receiving the shot before he could walk, and about two years before it healed up. When he regained his strength, he purchased a farm in Martin Township, and engaged in farming. After about seven years successfully spent in farming, removed to Hardinsville, but did not sell his farm, and bought a stock of goods. He keeps a general stock of well-assorted goods, and in calling at his place of business you will find Mr. Hicks busy behind the counters and ready to show you anything in his line of goods; always smiling and jovial, ready to talk with you on any subject, and at the same time give you a first-class bargain. His sales range from $8,000 to $10,000 per year. He was married in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1872, to Nancy Ellen Sanders, a native of Crawford County, Ill. They have two children living, and one dead, namely: Bettie L., Mary Florence (deceased), and Lewis Calvin. Mr. Hicks has always been a Democrat, and has taken some part in political matters. He has served in various township offices. He served as Justice of the Peace

for about eight years in Martin Township, and as Town Clerk one term. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Hardinsville Lodge, No. 756.

HARRISON MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, born in Crawford County, near Palestine, June 22, 1829. His father (John) was a native of Georgia, born in the year 1784 and died here October 15, 1858. Our subject's mother (Margaret) was a native of South Carolina, born in 1791 and died here in 1854. Our subject was raised here on a farm and received the benefits of a common school education. When about twenty-two years of age, he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. On October 5, 1850, he married Catharine Lemon, and they have six children living—Emily, John A., William E., James, Mary L, and Rosa. In 1863, he traded his farm near Palestine for land in Martin Township, and moved thereon, December 20, of same year. He has over 200 acres, of which 160 are in cultivation, and he is engaged in the raising of grain and stock. Mr. Martin takes some part in political matters. He has always been a Democrat and has served in various township offices, first as Justice of the Peace, which office he held for eight years in succession. He has served as Collector of the township five terms, and as Assessor four terms.

C. J. PRICE, physician, Hardinsville, although a young man, has had such advantages in his chosen profession as are offered to few. He was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 14, 1851. He is a graduate of the American Medical College of St. Louis. He graduated there in the spring of 1878. He was reared in Crawford County, and received the benefits of a common education until seventeen years of age, at which time he attended Normal school at Robinson one year. He also attended college at Merom, Ind., for two years. He then engaged in school teaching; he taught two terms. In 1877, commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Connett, at New Hebron, Crawford Co., Ill. He attended his first course of lectures in the M. E. Institute, located at Cincinnati. In 1878, he located at Hardinsville, where he has quite an extensive practice. He was married in Crawford County, September 23, 1874, to Miss Sarah Goodwin, a native of Palestine, Ill. He is a member of the Masonic order, A., F. & A. Masons, Hardinsville Lodge, No. 756.

ALFRED PRIER, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville. He was born in Clark County, Ill., April 3, 1829, and was brought by his parents to Crawford County in 1831, when two years of age. They purchased raw land in Martin Township. There was but one family living on a piece of land in Martin Township at that time, and that was Daniel Martin. Our subject was reared on a farm and his chances for education were very limited. There were no schools in existence here at that time, and the first school he attended he was sixteen years of age, at which time he attended subscription school twenty days. When at about the age of eighteen, he attended about three months of school. At about the age of twenty-one he bought timbered land in Martin Township from the Government at $1.25 per acre. He built a house on the land and commenced improving it, and since then has added forty acres. He has about fifty-five acres in cultivation, and his main productions are grain and grass. He was married, August 1, 1850, to Matilda Flinn, a native of White County, Tenn. They have four children, namely: Mary, Charles, Emily and John. Mr. Prier has always been a Democrat, and has served as Commissioner of Highways for three successive terms.

D. W. RICHART, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville. He was born in Owen County, Ind. December 28, 1844. In 1850, when six years of age, he was brought by his parents to Crawford County, Ill. Our subject was reared here on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school until sixteen years of age. In 1861, September 14, when not seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Mechanicsburg, Miss., and in the siege of Vicksburg, besides several skirmishes, and was mustered out at Springfield on the 27th day of October, 1865, at which time he came back to his father in Crawford County, Martin Township; and the next year, in the spring of 1866, commenced farming for himself on land deeded him by his father, which was 120 acres, and since has added forty acres, and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain, principally wheat. He was married on the 22d day of August, 1875, to Mary A. Padgett, a native of Crawford County. They have three children, namely: Lucy, John and Alice. Our subject's father was a native of Kentucky. His mother, Lucy A. (Ogden), a native of Ohio.

SAVILLA D. SHIPMAN, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Jackson County, Ind., October 6, 1824. His father, Stephen) and his mother Eleanor (Gifford), were natives of Kentucky. Our subject, while but a small boy, too small to recollect, was taken by his parents to Monroe County, Ind., and remained there for some time, when came to Crawford County, Ill. They settled on Big Creek in the timber, and remained there three years, during which time had two grists of corn ground. They subsisted on corn bread and wild meat. The meal was obtained by beating it in what was called a mortar, and sifted by a sieve made from a piece of raw-hide stretched over a hoop, and holes punched in by hot irons. Our subject's father, while on Big Creek, built a water-mill. He did all the work, cut out the stones and shaped the irons, and on leaving there they returned to Monroe County and engaged in farming and milling, and remained there two or three years, at which time, in the fall of 1837, came back to Crawford County, Martin Township, and entered land in Section 3. Our subject's chances for an education was rather limited, there being no schools in existence when he first came here, and not until he was nearly grown. The first school he attended was in Harrodsburg, Ind., at which time attended about one month. His father was running a mill in Greene County, Ind., for some time, and while they were there our subject attended school about two months, and this was all the schooling he ever obtained. He remained at home and worked for his father until twenty-two years of age, at which time engaged in farming for himself. He entered forty acres of timber land in Section 10, and commenced clearing it up. On the 13th day of April, A. D. 1848, he was married to Mary Doyl, a native of Crawford County, Ill., at which time removed on his land.

PHILIP SILER, P. O. Grandglade, was born in Berkeley County, Va., in the year 1793. At the age of seventeen (in 1810), he removed with his parents to Licking County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. He attended school about three months in the year until seventeen years of age. His father died before our subject was twenty-one, and he had to take the place of a father in supporting the family. He has worked in nearly every branch of business. In 1822, he engaged in "hatting" in Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio, and since then

he has followed different occupations. If a house or barn were to be built, he could build it, or if any of his family needed a pair of shoes, he would sit down and make them, or even a hat—he would make it. He was engaged in framing locks, bridges and culverts on the Ohio Canal. Although his main occupation was farming, but branched into other work. He had gathered together 340 acres of land in Licking County, Ohio, of which he gave a part to his sons and sold the remainder, in 1863 or 1864, and since then he has been living with his children in different places in Missouri, Ohio and Illinois. He was married in Ohio in 1815 or 1816 to Lavina Channell, a native of Virginia. They reared eight children, four boys and four girls, namely: Lucinda, John, J. W., Adam S., Sarah Ann, Almira, Rebecca and Jeremiah. Mr. Siler took part in with the cause of defending our liberties, and is an old Jeffersonian Democrat. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject is a strong Calvinistical Presbyterian, and has taken as much part in the cause as in Democracy. He has been a professor of religion for over sixty years. His wife was a Methodist, and they lived together in different church relationship until six years before her death, at which time she joined in with him. She died in Licking County in 1855.

J. W. SILER, farmer, P. O. Grandglade Township. Martin was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 12, 1818. He was reared there on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced working out by the month on a farm. He worked about ten months, at which time he engaged in the sale of Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States; he worked at that for some time, and he next engaged in soliciting orders for school books, Bibles, etc. He next engaged in the sale of patent medicine for three years. He traveled over the eastern and central part of Illinois, and on leaving this State returned to Ohio, and attended two terms of select school at Fredonia, at which time he purchased a small library of law books and read law for two years, at which time he was out of money. Fortunately his uncles were contractors of the building of the Ohio & Pittsburgh Railroad. They gave him a position as overseer of a part of the work, at which business he continued one year. August 18, 1853, he married, in Licking County, to Susan Snider, a native of Perry County, Ohio, at which time he engaged in farming. In March, 1855, he came to Crawford County, and engaged in farming, in Oblong Township, with his brother, Adam S., and in the winter taught school. He taught three terms of school in winter and in the summer he would farm. Since he has been engaged in farming. He purchased forty acres of raw land in Martin Township, at first purchase; since then he has added eighty acres, and has eighty-five acres in cultivation, and is engaged in the raising of grain and stock. He has been engaged in the raising of sheep quite extensively. He has two children, namely: Demetrius Franklin and Newton Wellington. Mr. Siler has always been a Democrat, and has served in various township offices, namely, as Justice of the Peace, two terms, and as Supervisor, one term. He was reared by Christian people, and at the age of twenty-four he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. SPILLMAN, farmer, P. O. Chauncey, was born in Gibson County, Ind., December 13, 1834. His father, John, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana, in 1811. Our subject's mother, Eliza Montgomery, was a native of Kentucky also. Subject was raised in Indiana on a farm, and

received the benefits of a common school education; he would attend school about three months in the year. His father dying before he was born, he was reared by his uncle, and when twenty-one years of age engaged in farming for himself. In 1860, he married Miss Amanda Finch, a native of Vanderburg County, Ind. They have five children, namely: Sarah A., Alcy E., George F., John C. and James. In 1863, he came to Crawford County, Ill., and bought 100 acres of improved land in Southwest Township, and is successfully engaged in the raising of grain principally. Mr. Spillman takes some part in political matters. The first vote he cast for President was for Lincoln. He was elected first Collector of Southwest Township, and served two terms; he was next elected as Supervisor and served two terms; next elected Commissioner of Highways, and is at present Supervisor of the township, having served three terms in succession.

ISAAC WEIRICK, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., February 4, 1826. When he was about five years of age, he was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, and there they purchased a small farm. Our subject was reared on a farm and his chances for an education was rather limited. His father being a poor man, he was compelled to remain at home and work when there was anything to do, and when there was no urgent work to do he would attend school in a country log schoolhouse, within were puncheon seats and desks. He attended school about two months in the year until fifteen years of age, at which time he remained at home and helped his father until between eighteen and nineteen years of age, at which time he went to serve as an apprentice as shoe-maker under his brother, Jacob, in West Lebanon, Wayne County, Ohio. After two year's work, he learned the trade and continued work in the same shop for six months, at which time he set up a shop in his father's wagon-shop, near West Lebanon. October 5, 1848, he was married to Eliza Reincehl, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. She was born December 1, 1830. After marriage he removed to Stark County, Ohio, and after working successfully at his trade there for one and one-half years he removed, in the fall of 1850, to De Kalb County, Ind., and purchased forty acres of timber land. He commenced improving his land and worked there on his farm and at his trade for over four years, when, in the spring of 1855, he came to Crawford County, and bought 100 acres of brush land. He remained on his farm but one year, when he leased it and bought an interest in a steam saw-mill at New Hebron. After about one year's work in the mill, they sold out, and our subject worked there at his trade for about two years, at which time, in the spring of 1861, he came back to his farm, and on August 12 he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three years. He was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., in August, 1864. When he first enlisted he was appointed Forage Master of the regimental train, and after worked as harness-maker of the regimental division train. He was in one battle, namely, Belmont, Mo. When he was discharged, he came back to his family in Crawford County, and since has been successfully engaged in farming, and has increased his farm to 230 acres, of which 200 acres is in cultivation. His main productions are grain. He has had six children born to him—Lucinda, Simon, John Henry, Mary Alice, Laura Belle and Emma Elizabeth.

J. P. WILLSON, farmer, P. O. Hardinsville, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 11, 1833. His father was a native of

Ohio also, born November 30, 1809 He emigrated to Richland County, Ill., in 1839, and entered wild land and remained there until his death, which occurred August 31, 1843. Our subject's mother, Rachael (Powell), was born in Pennsylvania February 1, 1810, and after the death of her husband she and our subject came to Crawford County in 1844, and is now living with our subject. His chances for an education was very limited owing to the death of his father, which occurred as above stated in 1843, and at that time which you can see, our subject was but eleven years of age. In 1845, when but twelve years of age, he was compelled to go to working out by the month to help support himself and his mother's family. Mr. Willson has been married twice. First, in January, 1861, to Nancy J. Garrard, a native of Crawford. Her death occurring in July, 1863; he married again, April 2, 1876, Emma Hudson, a native of Indiana. He enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and was in several battles, namely: Perryville, Ky., Milton, Tenn., Lavergne, Tulahoma, McMinnville, Chickamauga, Hoover's Gap and Farmington, and several other battles and skirmishes not named. But the last battle he was in was at Farmington, as above named, and there was shot in the knee of the right leg. He was taken to a hospital at Shelbyville, Tenn., and there, October 11, 1863, had his leg amputated. He remained in a hospital until February, 1864, at which time he was discharged and came back to Crawford County; since, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has sixty acres of land in Section 1, of which, thirty-five acres, is in cultivation, and his main productions are grains.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

C. E. HIGHSMITH, farmer and blacksmith, of Honey Creek, Crawford Co., Ill., was born in Crawford County January 17, 1851. He is the son of Ewing and Harriet (Wallace) Highsmith, the former, born in Crawford County, and the latter in Ohio. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Wallace, a sister of the former, and born in the same State. By the first marriage, they had four children, viz.: Sarah Ann, Catharine, George R. and Rachel J. By the second, eleven, as follows: Joseph A., Cornelius E., Mary E., Martha A., Stephen D., Margaret M., Charles M., Julia A., Nancy Lavina, Ardilla and Frank. Our subject was married in this county March 22, 1870, to Miss Martha Harris, of the same county, though born in Pennsylvania, and moved to this State when a small child. Our subject has three children living and one dead—Ira F. Those living are Ruben, Walter and one not named. Mr. Highsmith was educated in this county, and was reared a farmer, which he followed until recently. He is now engaged in the blacksmith business. He is favorably known in the neighborhood where he lives. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in Honey Creek Township in 1881. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The Highsmiths are of English extraction. Their grandfather, Richard Highsmith, came to this country in an early day, and from him originated the name of Highsmith in this country. His advent to this country was probably before the Revolution. Mr. Highsmith's grandsire on his mother's side was Benjamin Wallace, and, on his father's side, Richard Highsmith. He was one of the first

to assist in the construction of the fort at Russellville, and one of the first to occupy it with one who afterward became his wife.

A. W. JONES, an enterprising physician and surgeon of Flat Rock, Crawford Co., Ill., was born in the same place September 15, 1847. He is the son of John M. and Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Jones, the former was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 25, 1815. His occupation through life has been that of a farmer; he came to Crawford County as early as 1832, at which time the country was a vast wilderness. His brother, Asa, was the first to enter land east of the range road leading from Mt. Carmel to Chicago. His wife, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, was born in Kentucky in 1813, and died in this county September 22, 1881. Her remains are reposing in Flat Rock Cemetery. Dr. Jones' father was descended from Welsh and English parents, where many of the same name and relationship, have attained positions of trust and great personal influence. His grandfather on his father's side came from Wales, and on his mother's side from England. The latter came to America long before the Revolution, and it is supposed that they settled in Virginia. He was a wagoner during the war of the Revolution. The marriage of Dr. Jones' parents occurred December 19, 1837, and by the union resulted the births of six children, as follows, named in the order of their births: J. William, Sarah Ann, Cynthia Ann, A. W., A. H. and H. F. Sarah Ann and Cyntha Ann are deceased. In early life, Dr. Jones spent his youth on his father's farm, or, more properly speaking, in assisting his father in opening and improving a farm. In this occupation, the subject of this sketch spent his youth, only alternating the labors incident thereto with such brief terms as neighborhood schools afforded chances for gaining a little rudimentary learning. During his years of minority, however, his brain was not idle, and his hard toil by no means exhausted his energies or blighted his ambition. Actuated by a desire for knowledge, and the purpose to be and do something for his fellow-men, he chose for his life work the medical profession, and, accordingly, entered the Otterbein University, of Ohio, and, later, the Michigan University. He also took a scientific course and graduated, receiving the degree of B. A. After his graduation, he located and began the practice of his profession at LaGrange County in 1878, where he remained but a short time, and removed to Flat Rock in August of the same year. He was married in Logan County, Ill., in 1872, to Miss Mary E. Ambrose, formerly from Ohio. She was born April 3, 1851. Three children was the result of this union, as follows: Wendall Ambrose, Hanby R., and Eva N., who died while young. Her parents are Lewis D. and Nancy Leib (Ambrose), both of whom were born in Ohio. Dr. Jones is a man of pleasant manners and fine personal appearance, a fluent speaker and conversationalist, using correct language. In politics, he is well-informed, and possessed of decided opinions, which he does not seek to conceal. He is a Republican, while not loud or pretentious. He is interested in the spread of religion, morality and educational interests of the neighborhood in which he lives.

JOHN P. WEGER, farmer and stock-dealer, of Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., April 7, 1839. William Weger, his father, a hale old man of many winters, is residing near his son's farm, in the same township. He was born in the east part of Tennessee, the date of which has been made obscure by the loss of the records of the family, but is supposed to have been about 1808. He came to Crawford County, in company with his

parents, in 1828, at which time he was but a child. By his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Highsmith, January 8, 1832, they had ten children born to them, amongst whom was John W., the subject of this sketch. The rest of the children of the family were Malisse, Matilda, Mary E., Margaret, Joseph, George R., Eliza A. and James William. Two not named died in infancy. She was a native of Kentucky, and died in Crawford County, Ill., November 15, 1853. After her death he married as second wife, Miss Nancy Lackey. They had four children born to them, as follows: William Jasper, Jesse N., Sarah Ann, Charles S. Adam Lackey, father of Mrs. Weger, was born in Tennessee, and fought under Gen. Marion during the Revolution. Her name was Catharine Lester. She was born in Tennessee, and was the mother of eighteen children. She died about the year 1856. Mr. Weger was reared a farmer, and his early life was necessarily accompanied by hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. He, however, acquired a fair education in the neighborhood school. Though poor, yet possessed with the riches of hardihood and the industrious characteristics of his father, he soon made a start in life, and at the present time is one of the principal farmers and stock-dealers of the county. He was married in Crawford County, Ill., April 2, 1868, to Miss Lavina Jones, daughter of Lewis and Polly Jones. Both were born in Pennsylvania, the former, August 6, 1801, and the latter, 1807. Mr. Weger has five children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, Josephine, John O., Carl Carson and Louisa. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he officiated as Worthy Master for ten years.

GEORGE PARKER, farmer, of Honey Creek, Crawford County, Ill., was born near Four Mile Creek, which runs through Butler County, Ohio, in 1812. His father was Samuel Parker, a native of Kentucky, in which State he was born in 1782. He removed from that State to Ohio in an early day, and to Illinois in 1819. During his residence in Kentucky, he was married to Miss Sarah Newman, who was in that State at a point where the Rolling Forks and Beech Forks join, about 1783. They reared a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. Their names are as follows: Merinty, John, George, William, Julia, Rachel, James and Annie, and two others not named. Mr. Parker came with his parents to Russelville, Ill., in 1816, at which time the country was wild and unsettled, and the Indians were running wild all over the land. His father was amongst the first few white settlers who first entered land in this county, and our subject's early life was devoted to assisting his father in improving and making a farm. In the meanwhile, he attended the neighborhood school, and as often as permitted, and thus succeeded in obtaining a fair practical education. Early in life he joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and for many years after preached at various places throughout the county. He has been twice married—first to Miss Pattie Henry, and again to Mrs. Jane Monroe, formerly wife of Powell Conover. By the first union he reared a family of ten children, as follows: Annie, William, Eliza J., John, Henry, Julia, Sarah A., Washington, La Fayette and Barbara A. Mr. Parker is of Dutch-English origin. His maternal grandparents were Dutch, while on his mother's side they were English. John Parker, a brother of the subject of this sketch is a resident of the county, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk war.

JOHN R. SHAW, farmer, of Honey Creek, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Henry County, Ky., July 3, 1832. His father, Ste-

phen Shaw, was born in Virginia in 1810. He removed from that State to Kentucky in 1824, where he followed farming until the time of his death in 1837. His remains repose in Shelby County, that State. He was a man of widespread influence amongst the people of his State, having been once appointed Paymaster of Pensions for the Southern District of Kentucky, and prominent in Masonic circles of that State. He was a farmer by occupation, and on his farm our subject was reared and educated. His mother, formerly Miss Milcah Nutall, was born in the same State about the year 1812. After her husband's death, in 1837, she came to Illinois in 1846, and made her home with her son John R. She is now deceased, and her remains are deposited in the Jones Cemetery, in this township. Seven children constituted this family. Mr. Shaw received his education at the seminary at Newcastle, Ky., and in late years has been dealing in live stock, in connection with farming. He is a man of sterling integrity, and is widely known and respected. In addition to the above, it is but justice to add that his success in life is owing to his extreme energy. He was married in Crawford County, Ill., October, 1850, to Miss Rosana Parker, youngest daughter of Jonathan Parker. She was born in this county in 1835. Eleven children was the result of this happy union, as follows: Cassandra, Elvessa M., Stephen B., Mary F., William D., Lawretta, Martha E., Deborah, Scilman P., John L., and Morris. Mr. Shaw is of Irish extraction. His great-grandfather, James Shaw, came to America at an early period, and settled in Virginia. He served as a soldier under Washington, and was with him at Valley Forge, and lost an arm in the service of his country. Mr. Shaw's own grandsire was born, reared and died in Virginia His great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was of Welsh extraction, and a seafaring man. His grandson, John Mone, served during the Revolutionary war, and was captured by the Indians. Price Nutall, grandfather of our subject, on his mother's side, was a Major in the war of 1812, and his son, Elijah F., was a noted criminal lawyer, and was twice elected to the Legislature of that State (Kentucky).

WILLIAM THOMPSON, farmer, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Blount County, East Tenn., October 28, 1816. His father Alexander Thompson, a fuller by trade and later a farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania. He removed from that State to Indiana about the year 1831, here he bought some improved land and remained until the death of his wife, formally Mrs. Elizabeth Neal. Five years later or, about 1836 he came to Illinois and lived amongst his children until the time of his death. Mrs. Thompson was born in East Tennessee. Eight children were born to them as follows: Sarah, wife of Archibald McCalie, John, Margarett, Rachel, Polie Ann, Alexander, William and Rachel. Mr. Thompson was married in Crawford County, Ill., January 1, 1839, to Miss Margaret Walace, who was born in Blount County, Tenn., December 8, 1816. Her parents were Benjamin and Rachael (Neal) Wallace, nine children was the result of this union, as named—Elizabeth, Joseph, Alexander, Rachel, Newton, John C., James R., George A. and Cyrus B., George A. is deceased. When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, Mr. Thompson furnished two sons, who served from the beginning to the end of the great struggle, viz.: Joseph and Alexander, they were members of the twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Thompson received an education such as the common schools of Indiana afforded, after which he learned the

shoe-making trade, at which he worked for many years after he came to Illinois in connection with farming. Since his settlement in Honey Creek Township, he has filled many of the town offices from the office of Justice of the Peace down. His popularity as an officer has made for him friends in the township and widely and favorably known. He traces his ancestral lineage to Scotland and Ireland. His great-grandfather on his father's side was Scotch, while on his great-grandmother's side they were Irish, her name before coming to this country was O'Neal, but since their advent to America the O has been dropped. The same extraction prevails on Mrs. Thompson's side. Benjamin Wallace, her father, enlisted as a soldier for the Black Hawk war and started to join his regiment, but after five days returned, his services not being needed. He removed to Ohio in an early day, but came to Crawford County, 1838, where he entered land and where he died.

LOUIS TOHILL, farmer, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., was born in this county in 1830. His father, John Tohill, a farmer also, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1816. He removed from that State to Ohio with his parents at the age of seven years. Here he spent his youth. He was educated in the neighborhood school, and subsequently married Miss Maith Springer, in 1838, after which he removed to Crawford County, Ill., where, soon after his arrival, he entered a piece of land two miles east of Flat Rock. After selling which, a few years later, he removed to Macon County in 1863. Mrs. Tohill, formerly Miss Maith Springer, was born in Ohio in 1818. In her father's family there were thirteen children, named in the order of their births as follows: Lewis, Noah, John, Mary, Jonah, Lawrence, Martha, George, Andrew, Sarah, Eli, Ella and Clara. Our subject spent his youth assisting his father to improve and make a farm, and was educated at a subscription school, in this county. He was twice married, first to Miss Cynthia Ann Jones, in 1867. Seven children was the result of the union, as follows: William, Noah, Ira, Henry, Lillian and Elizabeth. His second marriage, with Miss Amanda Fisher, occurred in 1875, by which they have had born to them three children, viz.: Dora, and two not named. Mrs. Tohill was born in Crawford County in 1853. Her father was George Fisher, and her mother formerly Miss Elizabeth Hickey, was born in Pennsylvania. His first wife was born in Ohio. Her father was John Jones.

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

JAMES T. ATHEY, farmer and stock-raiser of Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., and son of Robert and Miss Louisa Smith (Athey); was born in Frederick County, Md., 1831. His father and mother were both born in Virginia. The former in Prince William County, 1801, and the latter it is supposed in the same county, 1810. They removed to Licking County, Ohio, where she died 1835; by this union they had three children, namely, James T., William (a resident of Hutsonville Township), and Milton, a resident of Ohio. His father married again, 1838, to Miss Mary Roberts. By this union they reared four girls and three sons. He came to Illinois, 1850, and settled in the southwestern part of Hutsonville Township, where he bought a farm of 200 acres. Our

subject was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and came with his parents to this county when a young man. He was married, 1855, to Miss Uretta S. Baker, the result of which union was six children—George, deceased, Henry, Clarissa, Mary, and one who died in infancy. Lorenus Baker, father of Mrs. Athey, was born in Vermont, 1810. He removed to Ohio in an early day, where he married Miss Clarissa Wilson, some three years after which they removed to Edgar County, Ill., and from there to Clark and Crawford Counties, 1850. Mrs. Athey having died, Mr. Athey was married a second time, in July, 1882, to Miss Elvina Simms, daughter of Conrad and Charity Shook Simms, of this county; she was one of the early settlers who took refuge from the Indians in the fort at Palestine. It is supposed that Mr. Simms was one of the number also. In this family there were eight children, four boys and four girls, who are living in the neighborhood. Mr. Athey's business qualities, together with his affable nature, has made him widely and favorably known. He owns 220 acres of choice land in this county, which is the result of his own efforts.

ROBERT R. LINCOLN, farmer, Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, December 19, 1822. His father, Leonard Lincoln, was a machinist and nailer, who removed to Zanesville in an early day, where he worked in the first nail factory in Ohio. He was born in Massachusetts about 1800 and died at Zanesville in 1836. He was married soon after his arrival in Muskingum County, to Miss Nancy Dick, daughter of Esquire Dick, who was the first blacksmith of Falls Township. She was born in Pennsylvania about 1802. Seven sons were born to them, as follows: Robert R., John, Dudley, George, Abraham, Elijah and one not named, who died in infancy. Of this family two only survive, the oldest and youngest, namely, Robert R. and Elijah. After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln married William Baker, who was the first to keep a tavern in Falls Township. In 1852, she died. Our subject received a fair common school education in Ohio, where he afterward worked in a machine shop, and for two years ran a steamboat on the river. In 1842, he came to Crawford County, Ill., where for the first few years he worked at anything he could find to do, until he had accumulated enough with which to make a start in life. In 1848, he entered 160 acres of land on Sections 29 and 31, and subsequently bought 400 acres adjoining, in different sections. He was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Lamb, daughter of William Lamb, of Ohio, January 5, 1850. This union was blessed by the births of the following children: Charles B., Henry C., Emma J., Araminta and one that died in infancy. William and Isabell (Lamberson) Lamb, parents of Mrs. Lincoln, were natives of Virginia. Their children were Isaac, John, Samuel, Mary, Ann, Sophia, Alexander, Eliza and Margaret. Mr. Lincoln is a great nephew of ex-Gov. Lincoln of Massachusetts, and perhaps a distant relative to Abraham Lincoln. One tradition affirms that the Lincoln family originated at Hingham, Mass., and was derived from a common stock, with Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of Revolutionary fame, and this is doubtless a branch of the same family.

M. T. VANCE, farmer, Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 9, 1834. His father, John E. Vance, also a farmer, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., August 18, 1797. He removed from that State to Ohio about 1815, where he bought land, and subsequently married Miss Maria Holden, daughter of

Alexander Holden, who was born in Virginia, and removed to Ohio in 1804, where he died. Of our subject's father's family there were the following children: Alice, Riley, Mary Jane, Ruth, John A. and Louis. Mrs. Vance's mother was Isabell Lamberson. She was born in Pennsylvania. Her father was William Lamb, and in this family there were nine children. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of Ohio. In 1847, he came to Crawford County, at which time he was fourteen years old. His father bought 120 acres of land soon after their arrival, on Section 33, and 120 acres after. His father died in 1855 and his mother in 1857. Our subject was married in 1859, to Miss Margaret Lamberson. They have had nine children, as follows: John A., Almenia A., Louis Clay, Ira Lincoln, Louisa, Margaret, and Malone (twins) and Emma M. One died in infancy.

G. H. WIMAN, farmer, Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., was born in the same county in 1847. His father, James Wiman, was among the first early settlers of Crawford County. He came to the county about 1816. He was born in Kentucky about 1812; and is still living in this county. He began life empty handed, and through industry and economy acquired some 1,100 acres of land, which he divided among his children, except 500 acres which he still owns. His children are all living, among whom are Jacob, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Emily, G. H., Albert, Lucie A. and Rebecca. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, and reared a farmer. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Jane Barr, daughter of Dr. Frank Barr. Three children was the result of the union, as follows: Edgar, Louis and Martha.

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